T F B
STOCK VERIFIED
1995

MANUAL

OF THE

JTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

COMPILED BY
J. H. GARSTIN, M.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF SOUTH ARCOT.

MADRAS:
D AT THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, BY W. H. MOORE.
1878.

PREFACE.

taking the compilation of this Manual I was chiefly
d by two considerations: first, a wish to acquire
te knowledge of my own District, and second, a
place in the hands of the officers of the District an
ok of reference on matters connected with its
ation. In the first object I have certainly succeed-
her I have in the second it is not for me to say.

no apology for the method of compilation. The
ivided into 4 parts; Historical, Descriptive, Ad-
ve and Miscellaneous, with a statistical appendix
a set of tables drawn up according to forms pre-
the Revenue Board. Throughout I have endea-
be as brief as possible consistently with clearness.

torical account (Part I) has been principally com-
Mill and Wilson's History of India; Auber's Rise
s of the British Power in India; Wheeler's Madras
Times; Orme's History and Fragments; Wilk's
ig's Life of Munro; Marshman's History of India;
s History of the Mahrattas; and the Records
rnment Office at Madras and the Collector's
dalore. I do not think that it could have been
ed with justice to the subject, for there is
rict in all India that is, historically, more in-
Englishman than South Arcot. The des-
(Part II) is the account written by me for
f India in conformity with the instructions
Dr. W. W. Hunter, B.C.S., with some slight
III was written entirely in the interest of
ointed to the District and gives a very
e principal features of its Revenue admins-
me of the establishment of the first English

Settlement there ; while Part IV contains a series
notices of various matters of general or special int

The Map of the District has been drawn so as
the existing limits of the Taluqs as correctly as th
be sketched in by hand where recently altered, w
roads are numbered to correspond with the numbers
to them on the Local Fund Boards' lists as much as

I am conscious that the work has defects, but I
are such as will not detract from its usefulness as
Manual. It has been compiled under considerab
ties and during such intervals of leisure as I wa
snatch from the official duties of a heavy admi
charge, while the task of passing it through the
correcting it has been superadded to the not light
Famine Secretary to Government. But for these
it would probably have been published more than

In conclusion, I must offer my best thanks to Mr.
C. S., for some time Acting Head Assistant Coll
Arcot, for the article on Land Customs ; to Mr.
the Dy. Conservator of Forests, for the infor
bodied in the article on Forest and Jungle C
to M. R. R. P. Varda Charri, the Treasury Deput
for much valuable assistance in the compila
statistical tables and for the substance of the art
Stamps, Abkarri, Municipalities, Local Fund
Sea Customs, and to M. R. R. P. Ramchand
my Head Vernacular Clerk and quondam Sh
much assistance in collecting information an
stance of the articles on Devastanams, the A
endar, and the Malayalis of Chekkadi Jaghir

MADRAS,
9th February, 1878.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—A. D. 1293 to 1698.

Ancient denominations of the Province of Arcot—The Gingee country and part of Choramandalam pass under the rule of the Vijyanagar dynasty—Fall of the dynasty and transfer of Rájá's capital to Chandragiri—Invasion of Drávida by the troops of Golconda and Bijapur—Conquests of Vijyanagar in Drávida pass into the hands of the Patáns—Division of them between Golconda and Bijapur—Gingee, Vellore and the parts to the south-east fall to Bijapur—The northern portion to Golconda—Sivaji assumes the Sovereignty of the Mahrattas—Invades the Carnatic Payínghat—Captures Gingee—Besieges Vellore—Its capture at the end of 14 months—Invasion of the Dakhan by Aurungzeb—Extinction of the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda—Capture of Rayri—Escape of Rám Rájá and flight to Gingee—Declares himself King of the Mahrattas—Zulfikar Khan sent against Gingee—Its siege and capture by the Moguls—Rám Rájá retires to Sattara.

CHAPTER II.—A. D. 1674 to 1746.

Early European Settlements in the Gingee country—First English Settlement at Cuddalore—Proves a failure—Settlement at Conimere—Re-settlement at Cuddalore—Settlement at Porto Novo—Harja Rájá's cowle for Cuddalore, Conimere and Porto Novo—Transfer of Cuddalore and Porto Novo factories to Conimere on account of its strength—Negotiations with Rám Rájá relative to purchase of the Fort of Devanampatnam—Its purchase for 51,500 chakrams—Mr. Hatsell sent to take possession of Fort St. David—Firman executed by Rám Rájá—The "randome shott"—Falls beyond Cuddalore—The Dutch lay claim to Manjakuppam—Claim successfully resisted—Court of Choultry Justices and a Mint established—Capture of Pondicherry by the Dutch—Zulfikar Khan grants a parwanna confirming English possessions at Fort St. David—Doctor Richard Blackwell—Suliman Khan attacks Cuddalore—Treaty of Ryswick—Restoration of Pondicherry to the French—Dawud Khan appointed Subadar of the Gingee country—Blockades Madras and Fort St. David—Sadat Ulla Khan succeeds Dawud Khan—Sarúp Singh, Rajput Governor of Gingee, affects independence and attacks Fort St. David—Mr. Raworth appointed Deputy Governor—Fight in the Bounds—Captain Roach's narrative—Negotiations with Sarúp Singh—Action at Krimambakam—The French Governor mediates—Peace made with Sarúp Singh—Rebellion at Fort St. David—Escape of Mr. Raworth to France—Gingee captured by Sadat Ulla Khan from Tej Singh, son of Sarúp Singh—The Nizam invades the Carnatic—Fight for the Gingee country between Abdul

Nabbi Khan and Fyre Khan—War between England and France—English and French Fleets on the Coromandel Coast—English fleet goes to Bengal to re-fit—Labourdonnais captures Madras and ransoms the town—Treaty of ransom repudiated by Dupleix—Robert Clive.

CHAPTER III.—A. D. 1746 to 1763.

Fort St. David, the chief Settlement on the Coromandel Coast—Fortifications repaired and improved—Dupleix sends an expedition against Fort St. David—Capture of the Garden House by the French—Their repulse and retreat to Pondicherry—Second expedition by sea proves a failure—Third expedition under Paradis—The Garden House again captured—The English fleet in the offing—The French retire to Pondicherry—Clive's first commission as an Ensign at Fort St. David—Major Stringer Lawrence appointed Commander-in-Chief and Member of Council at Fort St. David—English fleet stands out to engage French fleet—During its absence Dupleix sends strong force against Cuddalore—Attack on Cuddalore repulsed—A second English squadron arrives on the Coast—Admiral Boscawen attacks Pondicherry—The siege is raised—Peace between England and France—Madras restored to English—Dupleix espouses the cause of Chanda Sahib—Battle of Ambur—Death of the Nawab Anwar-ud-Din—Muhammad Ali escapes to Trichinopoly—The English send troops to his assistance—The Nizam, Nazir Jung, enters the Carnatic—Is joined by Muhammad Ali and an English force under Lawrence—Action at Villianur—Capture of Muzafar Jung and defeat of his army—Muhammad Ali created Nawab of Arcot—The English retire to Fort St. David—Defeat of Muhammad Ali—His escape to Arcot—Capture of Gingee by the French—The Nizam treats with Dupleix who is in league with rebellious Patan Nawábs—Attack on Nazir Jung's camp—His death—Muzafar Jung installed as Subadar of the Dakhan at Pondicherry—Dupleix declared Governor of all the countries south of the Kistna—Death of Muzafar Jung—Salabat Jung, brother of Nazir Jung, proclaimed Nizam—The English heartily espouse the cause of Muhammad Ali—Relief of Vridachellam—Narrow escape of Mr. Pigott and Clive—Clive gets a Captain's commission—Reinforces Trichinopoly—Capture and defence of Arcot—Capture of Arni and Conjeveram—Action near Káveripákam—Clive accompanies Lawrence to Trichinopoly—Seat of Government once more removed to Fort St. George—Attempt to capture Gingee—Its failure—Action at Vikravandi—Battle of Bahúr—Clive captures Covelong and Chingleput—Lawrence takes Wandewash—French intrenched camp on bank of Ponniar near Trivadi—English troops cantoned at Trivadi—Gallantry of the Mahrattas—Lawrence marches to Trichinopoly—Trivadi captured by the French and Mahrattas—Vridachellam captured by Hassan Ali—Siege of Trinomalai by Morari Row—Its gallant defence by Barkat Ulla Khan—Troops from Madras sent to its assistance—The siege raised—Commissions appointed by England and France to settle

the disputes between the two nations in India—Dupleix recalled—Suspension of hostilities for 18 months—Outbreak of war between England and France—French fleet arrives on the coast—Chetpat captured by the French—Trinomalai captured—Tiagar attacked unsuccessfully—French forces retire to Pondicherry—French fleet with strong force on board under Count de Lally arrives on the coast—The frigates Triton and Bridgewater run on shore at Fort St. David—Fight between English and French fleets—Expedition against Fort St. David—Its siege and capture—French expedition against Trinomalai which had been captured by the Killadar of Tiagar—Its gallant defence—Its capture—The French attack Tiagar—Disastrous action under Raillard—Gallant defence of the Fort—Its surrender—Capture of Wandewash and Caranguli by Coote.—Battle of Wandewash—Capture of Chetpat, Trinomalai, Tindivanam and Perumukkal by Coote—Alamparvah, Vanur, Kilianur, and Villapuram captured—Valdour taken—Chedambram captured by Major Monson—Trivadi and Cuddalore taken by Assaf Beg—The Nawáb joins the army at Valdour—Cuddalore attacked 3 times by the French—Treaty between the French and Hyder—Mysore troops sent to the assistance of the French—Capture of the Fort of Villianur—Coote superseded by Monson—Monson wounded—Coote resumes command—Capture of the Bound-hedge—Investment of Pondicherry—Its siege—Severe storm at Pondicherry—Loss of several vessels of blockading squadron—Capitulation of Pondicherry—Surrender of Tiagar—Capitulation of Gingee—Destruction of Pondicherry.

CHAPTER IV.—A. D. 1763 to 1816.

Treaty of Paris—Treaty with the Nizam—Its unfortunate results—Hyder and the Nizam enter into a league against the English—Battle of Chengam—Battle of Trinomalai—Pondicherry restored to the French—War between England and France—The French assist Hyder—Pondicherry captured by General Munro after a gallant defence—The fortifications ordered to be destroyed—Capture of Mahé and Hyder's consequent resentment—Invasion of the Carnatic—Siege of Arcot—Disastrous destruction of Baillie's force—Gallant defence of Wandewash—Capture of Caranguli by Coote—The army marches to Pondicherry—Hyder's army appears in sight—The army reaches Cuddalore—Hyder takes Tiagar—Coote attacks Chedambram unsuccessfully—The army retires to Porto Novo—Battle of Porto Novo—Defeat of Hyder—The army marches to Cuddalore—Suffrein arrives on the coast with a squadron—Naval action between the English and French fleets—A strong French force landed at Porto Novo—Junction with the Mysore forces—Cuddalore taken by the French—also Perumukkal—Another naval action fought—Suffrein takes Trincomalee—A third indecisive action fought at sea—Terrible storm on the coast—Sir Eyre Coote obliged to go to sea for the sake of his health—Command of the army devolves on General Stuart—Death of Hyder Ali—Strong French reinforcements arrive at Cuddalore—The army sets out

to besiege Cuddalore—The siege—Gallant behaviour of native troops—Suspension of hostilities—Commissions appointed for exchanging territories—Death of M. de Bussy—Restoration of Pondicherry to the French and Cuddalore to the English—War with Tippoo—Gallant defence of Tiagar—Tippoo captures Trinomalai—War between England and France—Capture of Pondicherry by Col. Braithwaite—Treacherous conduct of the Nawab Muhammad Ali and his son during the war with Tippu—Death of Umdut-ul-Umrah—The assumption of the sovereignty of the Carnatic—The peace of Amiens—War between England and France again declared—Final restoration of the French Settlements in 1816.

PART II.

Geographical limits of South Arcot—Administrative Divisions—Physical features—Rivers—River Fisheries—Varieties of long-stemmed rice—Mineralogy—Forests—Feræ naturæ—Census—Ethnology—Emigration and Immigration—Castes—Christians—Missions—Important Towns—Material condition of people—Grain crops—Green crops—Fibres—Miscellaneous crops—Statistics of cultivation—Rents—Condition of cultivating classes—Domestic animals and Implements of agriculture—Wages—Prices—Weights and Measures—Landless labourers—Land tenures—Rates of assessment—Manures—Irrigation—Floods and droughts—Communications—Canals—Mines—Manufactures—Trade—Exports and imports—Rates of interest on borrowed money—Industries conducted by European agency—Institutions—Educational statistics—Administrative History (Territorial)—Revenue administration—Judicial administration—Police administration—Revenue statistics—Rent Roll of Estates—Courts and Covenanted Civil Officers—Police statistics—Jail statistics—Post office statistics—Area, population and revenue of Taluqs—Number of villages in district at various periods—Average rainfall—Meteorology—Vital statistics—Endemic diseases—Epidemic diseases.—Cattle diseases—Fairs and festivals—Indigenous medicines—Native mode of medical treatment.

PART III.

A. D. 1690 to 1876.

First possessions of East India Company at Fort St. David—Revenue of the territory—Grant of the Trivandipuram country by the Nawab—Report on the Farm of Fort St. David—Report on the Trivandipuram country and the Chennamanaikanpolliam Jaghir—State of the Company's territory at Cuddalore before the war of 1780—After the war—Appointment of a Resident

at Cuddalore—Mr. Dent, Chief in Council—Devicottah included in the Cuddalore District—Resident at Cuddalore again appointed—Commercial and Revenue Departments separated—Collector and Commercial Resident appointed—Cuddalore District attached to Tanjore and the Pondicherry District to the Chingleput Jaghir—Settlement of Fasli 1210 for Cuddalore District—Assumption of the Government of the Carnatic—Captain Graham, First Collector of South Arcot—Settlement of South Arcot for Fasli 1211—Mr. Garrow—Account of Revenue system under the Muhammadan Government—Settlement of Fasli 1212—Origin of rent-free house sites (Manaimafs)—Mr. Garrow succeeded by Major Macleod—Revenue Survey ordered—Settlement of Fasli 1213—General failure of crops—Colonel Macleod resigns and is succeeded by Mr. Ravenshaw—Discovery of extensive revenue frauds—Deceitful character of South Arcot people—Settlement of Fasli 1214—Number of Puttahs in Faslis 1213 and 1214—Abolition of ready money taxes and reduction of assessments proposed by Mr. Ravenshaw—Abolition of money cesses ordered by Government—Settlement of Fasli 1215 ordered to be carried out on principle of equal division of crops between Government and ryot—Transfer of Mannargudi and Chedambram to South Arcot—Mode of calculating average rates of produce and their values—Pitiless rapacity of Headmen of Villages—Sub-Division of the District in 1806—Settlement of Fasli 1215—Mr. Fallofield's proposals for permanently assessing the Cuddalore District—The Board's proposals—Mr. Fallofield's proposals for permanently assessing the Trivandipuram District—The Board's proposals—Mr. Fallofield's proposals regarding permanent settlement of Chennamanaikanpolliam Jaghir—The Board's proposals—The Poligar of Cuddalore—Orders of Government on the above proposals—The Trivandipuram Nattars made proprietors of their estates, without purchase, on certain conditions—Chennamanaikanpolliam becomes a permanently settled estate—Revenue Survey and Settlement of 7 Taluqs completed during Fasli 1216—Cuddalore and Pondicherry transferred to Commercial Resident—Account of Ravenshaw's Settlement—Result of Survey—Standard of measurement—Classification of villages—Classification of soils—Productive powers of the different classes of soils—Commutation rate—The standard of assessment—Estimated rates of produce of Nanjah and Punjah lands—Rates of assessment—Assessment on waste—Average assessments—Mánavári and Erappupattadai lands—Revenue of Fasli 1217 greatly enhanced by repairs to Irrigation works during distress of Fasli 1216—Triennial leases from Fasli 1218 to 1220—The triennial lease a failure—The Board recommend a Permanent Settlement—The decennial lease ordered—Introduction of decennial lease from Fasli 1221 to 1230—Ryotwari settlement introduced from Fasli 1231—Land Revenues of Faslis 1232 to 1234—Introduction of kists and abolition of "Dittam" cultivation—Abolition of Taram Bharti—Alteration in mode of conducting Jammabandi—Raven-

shaw's settlement introduced into 6 other Taluqs—Its introduction into Chedambram and Mannargudi proposed—Re-arrangement of kists—Further modification in method of conducting Jammabandi—Alteration of Sub-Divisional charges—Resumption of Sankarápuram Jaghir—Great drought in Fasli 1241—Disastrous failure of rain in Fasli 1242—Net land revenues of Faslis 1243 to 1245—Construction of Lower Anicut on Coleroon—Condition of village servants' inams—First attempt to introduce second-crop assessment—Net land revenues of Faslis 1246 to 1250—Ashton's settlement of Chekkadi and Sankarápuram—Discontent in South Arcot—Dent's Hukumnámá—Re-introduction of plough and axe tax into Sankarápuram—Average assessments in South Arcot in Fasli 1251—Resumption of Palamcottah and Kollamalai Jaghirs—Land and Customs revenues of Faslis 1253 to 1059—Re-introduction of "Dittam" settlement—Mr. Maltby becomes Collector in Fasli 1260—Maltby's revision of assessments—Fasljasti first charged in Fasli 1264—Mr. Hall's proposals for reducing assessments in Chedambram, Mannargudi and Cuddalore—His proposed settlement for Chedambram and Mannargudi—Settlement proposed for Cuddalore Taluq—The orders of the Revenue Board on the above proposals—Hall's report on the anomalies of assessment in Sankarápuram Jaghir—His proposals regarding the Jaghir assessments—His settlement of the Palamcottah villages—The Putcut system—Great increase of cultivation—Kassar—Account of its first introduction and changes through which the charge has passed—Reduction of assessments on Poramboke lands—Large remissions granted—Great changes in Revenue Administration in Fasli 1269—Abolition of remissions for fallows and withered crops—Reduction of Punjah assessments—Mr. Pelly's scheme of revision of establishments—Newill's settlement of Chedambram and Mannargudi—The Income Tax—Darkhast Rules—Village Topes—Mánavári assessment—Disposal of ruined tanks—The Revenue Recovery Act—Abolition of Income Tax—Reduction of assessment on Poramboke and Kyvit lands—Reduction of assessment on lands irrigated from old wells—Abolition of classification of lands as "garden"—Road Cess Act—Official year to begin on 1st April—Creation of Deputy Tahsildars—Prohibitory assessments sanctioned in cases of cultivation of waste lands without permission—The Census of 1871—Inam lands to pay second-crop assessments—Mode of assessing Poramboke—Modified Income Tax re-introduced—Reservation of right of Government in water-supply from new irrigation works—New remission rules—Introduction of Excise system—Assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops—Second-crop assessment on single-crop land—New Kassar rates—Cowles for lands overgrown with prickly pear—Sub-division of Survey fields sanctioned—Abolition of Jamma Karambu, Khet Karambu and Adamána Karambu—Recognition of squatters' rights—Arrack and toddy farms rented separately—Change in Kistbundi.

PART IV.

Abkari—Agricultural Calendar of South Arcot—Archœology—Barrett's Jaghir—Campbell's farm—Customs (Land)—Customs (Sea)—Devastânams—Free export of grain by land to Pondicherry—Geology—Hill Poligars of the Kalrayan Hills—Inscriptions on Tombstones—List of Chiefs of Cuddalore and Conimere—Deputy Governors and Governors of Fort St. David, Residents and Commercial Residents at Cuddalore, Collectors of Cuddalore and Pondicherry and Collectors of South Arcot—Local Fund Boards—Malayalis of Chekkadi Jaghir—Missions—Municipalities—Pariah Monegars—Periodical distribution of holdings—Places of Interest—(1) Chedambram—(2) Conimere—(3) Cuddalore—(4) Gingee—(5) Perumukkal—(6) Pondicherry—(7) Porto Novo—(8) Strimushnam—(9) Tiagar Drug—(10) Tindivanam—(11) Trinomalai—(12) Vridachelam—Porto Novo Iron Works—Police—Public Works—Salt—Salt supplied to the French Government—Special Agency for Foreign Settlements—Stamps—The Véttavalam Zemindari.—Forest and Jungle Conservancy.

ciple that their amount should vary in accordance with the ryot's power to pay. None were given for short produce, all crops reaped were presumed to have been good ones, and the full assessment was levied on the lands on which they were grown. At the same time the increased value of grain was taken into consideration. It was calculated very carefully that this amounted to 15 per cent., and before any remissions were given for portions of holdings which had become shavi, 15 per cent. was added to the assessment of the portions which had borne a crop, and then the remission on the portion which had become shavi was deducted and the balance was levied. In the case of double crops no remission was given unless the loss exceeded 15 per cent. of the produce of both.

Vide G. O., 4th March 1825.

Faslis 1243 to 1245. 1833-34 to 1835-36.

The net land revenues of these three Faslis is shown below:—

Fasli 1243	16,16,896	Rupees.
,, 1244	19,80,474	,,
,, 1245	12,75,598	,,

Construction of Lower Anicut, on the Coleroon.

In Fasli 1245, the anicut across the Coleroon near the head of the Vadavár was finished. The first brick was laid on the 16th January 1836, and "both branches were completed "within the month of April."

Condition of village servants' inams.

It was in this Fasli also that the Collector, Mr. Dent, recorded his opinion regarding the inams of Taliaris and Totis. He said, "The evil noticed by Mr. Thomas * * * "is general throughout the district, "there is scarcely a village where "the Taliaris and Totis do not complain either of having no "maniam at all, or that the land allotted to them is unfit for "cultivation, or so far from the village that, called upon, as "they are, at all hours of the night and day, to perform cir-"car duty, they are unable to go out and cultivate it. This "evil is notorious, &c." The above melancholy picture of the

power and to have made considerable extensions of territory, among others, over part at least of the Choramandalam country, for there is still extant a grant which bears the signature of Sri Hari Hara, and the date 1305 of the Sáliváhana S'akabdam (A. D. 1382), which sets forth that the countries of Tundíra, Chora, Pándya and Simhala (Ceylon) had been conquered by Virupákshá, the grandson of Bhukka Rájá and son-in-law of Rámádeva Rájá of the Lunar dynasty, and confirms to the Brahmins of Álampúndi, a village near Gingee, as a Sarvamániam,* the grant of the lands of the village made to them by the said Virupákshá's father, Sri Hari Hara.† From this it may be assumed that towards

---

* A rent free grant.

† The following is a translation of this grant which is engraved on copper in the old Tamil character but in the Sanskrit language:

I worship Ádiváráhaswámi (Vishnu) whose tusk resembles the (Tamil) letter ஒ who is playing in the tank of the Vedas and whose power is everlasting. I worship the goddess of earth to whom the seven oceans form a girdle; who forms, as it were, the body of Siva; who is wearing the beautiful moon on her head and who is the wife of Vishnu.

There lived a King named Bhukka Rájá whose eminence was boundless and who was an ornament of the Lunar dynasty. His wife's name was Kámákshi by whom he had a son named Hari Hara whose celebrity was equal to that of Indra and who was distributing the 16 grand gifts called "Shodava Máhádanam" which are capable of annihilating all kinds of sins. This celebrated Hari Hara married Malladevi, the daughter of Rámadeva Rájá. They had a son called Virupákshá, who stood foremost in the rank of persons of repute, conquered the kingdoms of Tundíra, Chora, Pándya and Simhala, and presented his father with the wealth of those kingdoms, consisting of precious stones. On the 1st Tai of the year Rakthákshi, corresponding to the year 1305 of the Saliváhana era, his father Hari Hara made a gift of the village of Álampúndi in the Gingee province, (Nívritthi) by name Singápuram, (Singapurá bhithé) in the country (désam) of Palakuntakakeratham, to certain Brahmin residents of various gotrams of that fine village which was also known by the name Jannambika Samudram. At the request of the Brahmins this virtuous and accomplished Virupákshá hereby grants the village to be enjoyed by them as "Sarvamániam" so long as the moon and stars exist. The village is bounded on the East by the village of Yedaneriyenthal, on the North by the river Veganadi, on the West by Sathiyamangalam and on the South by the village of Mabuvalliyenthal.

He who seizes on the wealth-yielding land given either by himself or another shall be born as a worm in dung for 60,000 years. To support a charitable donation is twice as virtuous as to give charity himself. By seizing that which was granted by others charity given by himself becomes fruitless. Acts of charity are required at all times of all Kings; therefore this Rájá prays that this charity may be maintained by all the Kings who may succeed him to rule over the country.

(Signed) SRI HARI HARA.

the beginning of the 15th century the Gingee country, and probably all that part of Choramandalam which is now known as South Arcot, passed under the dominion of the Vijyanagar dynasty, which seems to have reached the zenith of its fame towards the close of that century under one of its Rájás called Narasimhá, more commonly known as Narasinga Rájá, who is said to have built the forts of Vellore and Chandragiri; the former as a place of residence and the latter as a stronghold for storing his treasures in. His name "Narasinga" seems to have been used to designate both the conquests of Vijyanagar in Drávida and the fort of Vellore.

The Vijyanagar dynasty existed until 1564, when a combination between the three Muhammadan Shahs of the Dakhan, *viz*: the Kings of Bijapúr, Golconda and Ahmednagar, enabled them to subvert it and to reduce the power of its Chief to that of a petty Rájá. A great battle was fought at Tellikotta on the banks of the Tungabadra in which the Hindus were routed with great loss and their old Rájá taken prisoner and put to death. His brother, however, was permitted to retain the title of Rájá and possession of several districts, and these remained in his family for some generations. It was this Rájá who removed to Chandragiri after the destruction of the city of Vijyanagar, and here he seems to have become Rájá of the country and to have maintained a more or less nominal sovereignty over the Naiks of the surrounding districts who had been tributary to Vijyanagar.* His descendants continued to A. D. 1564.

* It seems clear from the way in which this Rájá is spoken of by the contemporaneous Jesuit Missionaries in their letters recorded in "La Mission du Maduré," that he was known both as the Rájá of Bisnagar (or Vijyanagar) and the Rájá of Narasinga.

An European traveller, a native of Holstein, by name Mandelslo, who visited the Coromandel coast in 1639 says that Meliapour (possibly Máhábalipur) was once the capital of the kingdom of Narasinga, and adds, "Le pais estoit autrement divisé "en trois royaumes, sçavoir en ceux de Coromandal, de Narasinga et de Bisnagar. "Mais aujourdhui il obéit à un seul Prince qui demeure tantost a Bisnagar tantost "a Narasinga." Voyage des Indes du sieur Mandelslo—Liv. ii, page 291—Transated into French by M. de Wicquefort.

be Rájás of this part of the country till 1646 when the petty Naiks and Poligars refusing the then Rájá allegiance any longer, and the armies of the Mussalman Kings of Bijapúr and Golconda contesting for supremacy throughout his territories, he fled away to Mysore and his name and that of his race seems to have died gradually out of the land. The sovereignty over the conquests of Vijyanagar in Drávida thus passed into the hands of the Patáns.

The circumstances which led to the appearance of the armies of Bijapúr and Golconda in the Drávida country appear to have been as follows:

The country over which the Rájá of Narasinga was permitted to retain authority comprised the dominions of the tributary Naiks of Gingee, Tanjore and Madura,—and the last of these, by name Tirumala Naik, conceiving the design of gradually throwing off his allegiance and becoming independent, ceased to remit the usual tribute, contenting himself with sending, for several years, handsome presents as marks of deference and friendship. The old Rájá of that time took no notice of the omission in order to avoid the trouble and expense of a war, but on his death his son set to work at once to enforce the payment of the customary tribute and declared war against the Naik of Madura, who, winning over to his side the Naiks of Gingee and Tanjore, formed a league with them against the Narasinga Rájá, who,

Orme, at page 231 of his Fragments, quotes M. Thevenot as saying that Vellore was the capital of this King (Narasinga) and adds that this may be true, and at page 61 says, "At the close of last century (the 16th) the Carnatic was under the domi-"nion of a Gentoo King who resided at Chandragiri forty miles to the north of Arcot "and twelve to the west of Tripetti; the present ruins of Chandragiri denote it to "have been, as it was then described, a very spacious city. But the King is styled "King of Bisnagar, for what reason we do not find unless from the ancient title of "a lost possession, for the city of Bisnagar (Vijyanagar or Bijanagar) is situated "on the other side of the Carnatic mountains two hundred miles to the north-west "of Chandragiri and was at this time part of the dominion of the Muhammadan "King of Viziapore (Bijapúr). Two Portuguese Jesuits from St. Thomé went to "Chandragiri in the year 1599 and were received with attentions by the Gentoo "King whose sovereignty they describe as extending over the countries of Tanjore "and Madura, and other Jesuits who travelled at the same time into these countries "affirm the assertion."

TREVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY

however, was informed of all that was going on by the Naik of Tanjore and marched into the Gingee country at the head of his army. On this, Tirumala Naik applied to the King of Golconda and suggested to him to invade the territories around Vellore. Nothing loth, the latter despatched an army into the Narasinga country and laid it waste. The Rájá, however, turned on the Mussalmans and drove them out of his territories with loss. This led to the despatch of a still stronger force from Golconda which recaptured all its previous conquests and pressed the Rájá hard, who then entered into an alliance with the three Naiks against the Mussalmans, but at the end of about a year he was deserted by his allies, and after being obliged to take refuge for some months in the woody country to the north of Tanjore, and undergoing many privations, sought an asylum in Mysore, the King of which country, once a vassal of his own family, now received him most kindly and hospitably. Meanwhile the Golconda forces pressed southwards and entered the Gingee country, determined to add to the conquest of the Narasinga country the dominions of the Rájá's rebellious tributaries. The Naik of Tanjore, fearful of the near approach of so redoubtable a foe, and knowing that having betrayed the Naik of Madura he could look to little assistance from him, made peace with Golconda by surrendering himself at discretion. Tirumala Naik, meanwhile, sent ambassadors to the king of Bijapúr and invoked his assistance, and a large force of cavalry was sent to his aid. This was in 1638. These forces, together with a large body of his A. D. 1638.
own troops, Tirumala Naik despatched to the defence of Gingee which was beleaguered by the Golconda forces. The Mussalman troops of Bijapúr and Golconda soon, however, came to an understanding, and the former joined the latter in the siege, while the Naik's own troops threw themselves into the place. The Golconda general, after coming to terms with the general of the Bijapúr troops, drew off into the Narasinga country in order to retain his hold on it more

effectually, and, shortly after, a mutiny having broken out among the troops forming the garrison of the fortress of Gingee, the Bijapúr forces attacked the place in the midst of the confusion, and, the gates having been left open, they forced their way in and captured it together with all the treasures it contained. In this manner, the fortress passed into the possession of Bijapúr. The general who was second in command of the Bijapúr forces was the Mahratta Sháhji, the father of Sivaji. Having quarrelled with his father-in-law, and disliking his wife, he left her and his infant son in the charge of a relative named Dádáji, (whom he had appointed to manage a Zemindary belonging to him near Poonah), when he went on this southern campaign. After the capture of Gingee the Bijapúr troops turned their arms against the Naiks of Madura and Tanjore, who tendered their submission, and the Mussalman forces shortly afterwards retired with an immense booty to Bijapúr. During the campaign against Tanjore and Madura Sháhji married a second wife, by whom he had a son named Eccoji, who subsequently established himself as Rájá of Tanjore. On the departure of the Bijapúr troops the Rájá of Narasinga made an effort, with the help of the King of Karnátaka (Mysore) to recover his dominions, and, had his tributary Naiks stood by him, he might have succeeded in doing so, but Tirumala Naik instigated the Mussalmans once more to invade the country and to attack Mysore, and the Rájá of Narasinga was obliged to fly and his possessions were lost to him for ever and absorbed into the Bijapúr and Golconda dominions. The forts of Gingee and Vellore with the country to the south-east of Chandragiri were taken by Bijapúr, while Chingleput and the territories more to the north and around Madras fell to the lot of Golconda. This A. D. 1646. was about the year 1646. After levying heavy contributions from Tanjore and Madura, the Bijapúr forces once more retired towards Bijapúr, and a fierce war then ensued between Mysore and Madura, which terminated in favor of the latter.

Soon after this Tirumala Naik died and his son endeavoured to throw off the yoke of Bijapúr by refusing to pay the tribute imposed on his father, on which the Mussalmans again invaded his territories, and finding him strongly posted in the fort of Trichinopoly, suddenly turned on Tanjore and captured it. This was in 1659. For the next two or three years the Bijapúr troops remained in possession of the Gingee and Tanjore countries until famine and pestilence forced them to withdraw their forces from Tanjore, when they attacked Trichinopoly, but retired above the ghâts on the payment of a moderate ransom by the Naik of Madura. Eccoji, however, remained in possession of Tanjore as Rájá. Sháhji died in 1664, and in 1674 his son Sivaji's power had grown so great as to enable him to assume the ensigns of royalty, which he did in that year at Raighar. In 1677 he entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the King of Golconda against the Emperor (Aurangzeb) and the King of Bijapúr, nominally with a view to deprive the latter sovereign of all his conquests in Karnátaka and Drávida and to share them with Golconda, but really to endeavour to oust both Golconda and Bijapúr from all their possessions and finally to drive all the Mussalmans out of the Dakhan. Sivaji descended into the Carnatic Payínghát by the pass of Damalcherri in 1677, and passing by the famous temple of Tripatti moved towards Madras, which had then for about thirty-five years been an English possession. On the records of the Madras Government is to be found recorded a Resolution dated May 9th, 1677, that preparations should be made for defence in consequence of the approach of Sivaji.

A. D. 1659. A. D. 1664. A. D. 1677.

Rapidly traversing the country within three leagues of Madras, Sivaji approached Gingee with all the demonstrations of passing through a friendly country, and assuring the officer sent by the Killadar in charge of the Fort to communicate with him, that he, like the Killadar himself, was serving the King of Bijapúr, he prevailed on the old man, accom-

panied by his sons and relatives, to pay him a visit at his tents. They did so, and were all treacherously seized, and the fortress of Gingee thus fell into Sivaji's hands without a blow. On the records of the Madras Government he is represented as "serving the King of Golconda against Bija-"púr." "Very honestly hitherto, contenting himself with his "pay," but on the 3rd July he is represented as "baffling "Golconda and putting his own people everywhere into "possession." "Golconda stops payment and Sivaji begins "to cast about for plunder over the whole country" which, on the 23rd October, is described as "peeled to the bones." In July, 1677, Sivaji, having turned his attention to the recovery from his half-brother Eccoji of his share of the province of Tanjore, had a meeting with him at Trivadi, about fifteen miles west of Cuddalore, at which Eccoji was so little satisfied with Sivaji's intentions, that he escaped during the night to Tanjore. On this Sivaji overran the whole country southwards as far as the Coleroon, and then retraced his steps to Vellore, to which fortress he had commenced to lay siege. It fell into his hands after a gallant defence of fourteen months,* during which the garrison was reduced by sickness and casualties from 1,800 foot and 500 horse to 200 foot and 100 horse. The commandant was Abdulla Khan, who finding that neither Bijapúr nor Golconda were sending him supplies or reinforcements, surrendered the fortress on condition of his having a small fort and country with a revenue of 30,000 Pagodas, and as much more in cash, given to him. After the capture of Vellore, Sivaji possessed a territory in the Carnatic Payínghát, subject to him, 60 leagues long and 40 broad, containing 72 strong hills and 14 forts and yielding an annual revenue of rather more than half a million sterling, and in this was included the whole of the present district of South Arcot. During his possession of Gingee, he greatly strengthened its fortifications and laid in supplies of grain enough to stand a protracted siege, with an

---

* Madras Records E. M. C., 14th August, 1678.

ample supply of money. Towards the end of 1678, however, and a few months after the capture of Vellore, he was compelled to return to the Dakhan to the assistance of his son Sambaji, and died in 1680. Sambaji, at the time of his father's death, was kept by him in durance at Panella for misbehaviour, but on his parent's decease he, in spite of great opposition, succeeded in establishing his authority over the Mahrattas. A. D. 1678. A. D. 1680.

In 1683, the Emperor Aurangzeb carried into effect his long-nurtured project of conquering the Dakhan. In that year he quitted Delhi with an immense army. In the following one the Konkan was invaded, and in 1686 the cities of Bijapúr and Golconda were both attacked. The former after a gallant defence at length capitulated, and on the 15th October, 1686, the Bijapúr dynasty was blotted out of the roll of Indian kingdoms, after having enjoyed a career of independence for more than 150 years. In 1687 Golconda was captured through an act of treachery, and the royal house of Kutb Sháh became extinct after a brilliant existence of 170 years. Mogul generals were thereupon sent into the Carnatic and Telingána to take possession of the Districts which had been held by the Kings of Bijapúr and Golconda and by the Mahrattas, leaving only Tanjore in the possession of Eccoji, in whose line it continued until absorbed into the British dominions. A. D. 1683. A. D. 1686. A. D. 1687.

In 1689 Sambaji was taken prisoner and put to death by Aurangzeb, who then sent an army into the Konkan and was very successful. Rayri, which Sivaji and Sambaji had made their capital, fell into his hands, and, with it, the wives and son of Sambaji. His brother Rám Rájá, however, escaped with some 25 Chiefs and fled to Gingee. He had been elected Regent of the Mahratta kingdom when, on his brother's death, Sahu, Sambaji's minor son, was elected to succeed his father. On reaching Gingee, Rám Rájá laid aside the character of Regent, and assumed the ensigns of royalty, arranging his Court on the model of that of his father. At A. D. 1689.

this time Gingee was the rallying point of the Mahrattas. Of all the conquests of Sivaji, little or nothing remained in the north, and of the forts which he had garrisoned in the Carnatic Payínghát in 1678, only Gingee and Vellore and one or two others remained in his possession at the time of his death two years afterwards. The capture of Gingee had been a special object of the Emperor's vigilance and attention, from the expectation that, with its fall, the last hope of the Mahratta nation would be crushed, and an impregnable seat of Provincial Government be obtained which would ensure the future tranquillity of the most southern possession of the Empire. Zulfikar Khán was first sent against it in

A. D. 1690. 1690 and was appointed Subahdar of the whole district. Finding his army, however, insufficient to surround Gingee, he asked for reinforcements, and, leaving a detachment near it, went on an expedition into Tanjore and Trichinopoly,

A. D. 1692. and levied contributions. In 1692, Kambaksh, a son of the Emperor, and Assad Khan were sent with reinforcements to Gingee and Zulfikar Khán found himself superseded in the command of the army. Towards the end of that year, on discovering that Kambaksh was carrying on a correspondence with the Mahrattas, Zulfikar Khán ordered the guns to be burst,* made Kambaksh a prisoner and raised the siege. The Mahrattas followed the retreating Moguls and made a prisoner of one of their generals, by name Alimerdy Khán, and Zulfikar Khán found himself compelled, owing to the extreme want of provisions in his camp, to make a truce for 24 hours with Rám Rájá. He was thus enabled to retire to Wandewash leaving much of his baggage to fall into the hands of the Mahrattas. There he seems to have remained with his army for two years, without, apparently, making any further active demonstrations against Gingee.

A. D. 1694. In June 1694, Zulfikar Khán came to terms with Eccoji, the Rájá of Tanjore, when it was agreed that, in consideration of the latter paying him twenty lakhs of rupees, he would not

* Records of the Madras Government, 30th January, 1693.

meddle with him. It was also part of the agreement that Eccoji should keep up a force of 1,000 horse and 1,000 foot to be at Zulfikar Khán's service as long as he stayed in the Gingee country. Seventeen lakhs were paid and Eccoji promised to pay the rest on the Nawab's carrying his army over the river (Coleroon). On this the Nawab made a prisoner of Eccoji's Egyb, but released him on Eccoji's promising to pay ten lakhs more, and to give up to the Nawab the Fort of Palamcottah, * which had been pawned to Eccoji by Rám Rájá. On hearing of this, Rám Rájá seized the Fort, threw some large reinforcements into it, and on the Nawab's arrival before it, he was refused admittance. After a few days' siege, however, the Fort was captured by Zulfikar Khán who then returned to Wandewash. Towards the end of 1694, he suddenly removed his army from Wandewash, and it was reported at Madras that he had gone to take Chengam Fort, forty-four miles west of Gingee. "At the same time "came various reports of quarrels between him and the other "principal officers of the Mogul's army, and it was said they "had orders from the King (Aurang Zeb) to seize him." On which a Brahmin spy was sent from Madras to Zulfikar Khán's camp to "attend the motions of the camp and send "intelligence by four peons appointed as Tappies from whom "this day (10th November, 1694) was received a letter "advising that Zulfikar Khán is encamped to the northward "of Chengamon Fort; the Mahrattas make daily excursions "in the camp and plunder them of five or six horse. At "Wandewash the inhabitants, by reason of the Moor's army, "have left their habitations and taken to the hills nigh "Chengamon Fort, for their protection. The Mogul's horse "has lately harrassed and plundered the country carrying "with them both people and goods. Davood Khan and "others design to seize the Nawab (Zulfikar Khán) when they "shall see a fit opportunity. The Nawab sent Rám Rájá "ten camels loaded with rupees, but they were intercepted

* Near Chedambram.

"by Davood Khan. The Mahrattas have poisoned the water "and have mixed milk hedges in some of the tanks which has "killed abundance of people."*

A. D. 1695. During all 1695, nothing worthy of record appears to have been reported to the Madras Government from the camp A. D. 1696. of Zulfikar Khán, but in the beginning of 1696, it is recorded (Extract Minutes of Consultations, 20th January, 1696) that "as the Mahratta army is increasing at Gingee and frequently sending parties into several parts of the country near "Tegnapatam it is judged necessary that the Agent and "Council at Fort Saint David accommodate the demands "of Rám Rájá and his officers, and it is our opinion that there "ought to be a fair correspondence kept with them from "that place during the present uncertain position of things "between them and Moors; the Mahrattas by all advices "appearing to be in all probability of being masters of all "their country unless the Mogul shall speedily send a very "considerable army to the assistance of Zulfikar Khán."

In March, 1696, Zulfikar Khán was so badly off that he sent two messengers with a letter to the President at Madras asking for a loan of a lakh of pagodas, offering a number of jewels as security for re-payment.* The loan was refused, but presents were made to one of the messengers, and on their return to Zulfikar Khán, he distributed 20,000 Rupees among the chief men of his army. In October of the same year, he seems to have contemplated the capture of Madras unless the loan of a lakh of pagodas was made to him. It was resolved, however, neither to pay nor lend the sum demanded, though it was agreed to pay a reasonable sum if by so doing a siege might be averted and Madras exempted from paying tribute. From Extract Minutes of Consultations of the 5th November, 1696, it appears that the Council considered it not very improbable that Zulfikar Khán might attack Madras without the Emperor's orders, inas-

* Madras Records, 1694.

much as he had imprisoned the King's own son Kambaksh, and though the King shewed resentment for a time, yet no effect followed. "He hath been frequently ordered to take "Gingee and it hath been in his power to do it and destroy "all the Mahrattas in the country; but instead of that it "appears plain that he hath joined council with them, and, "notwithstanding all the endeavour of his enemies, his "father still prevails at Court to keep the Nawab in his "Government." In December of the same year, Zulfikar Khán was ordered by the Emperor to follow the Mahrattas under Santoji into the Mysore country, and we find from the subjoined Extract from the Madras Records that he was successful in this expedition. Extract Minutes of Consultations of the 2nd September, 1697. "The Nawab (Zul- A. D. 1697.
"fikar Khán) being lately returned from his victory over "Tanjore, &c. to Wandewash and since his return taken old "Gingee, and being about marrying, it is thought a convenient time to send him a present."

On the 26th October, 1697, advices were received at Madras from the Brahmin spy that Zulfikar Khán had sent Rám Rájá's son to Gingee, and had informed Rám Rájá that the Emperor did not approve of his proposals, but had ordered him to take Gingee, and that he intended to go in a few days; and three months after, in January, 1698, ad- A. D. 1698.
vices reached Madras that Zulfikar Khán had captured Gingee.*

That Zulfikar Khán played into the hands of the Mahrattas seems probable enough, and that his influence at Court (thanks to his father's position as the Wazir and favorite of Aurangzeb) was so great as to admit of his venturing to make a prisoner of the Emperor's own son, (and as stated by Wilks to send him in silver fetters to his father) and to delay the capture of Gingee for years in the hopes that if the aged Emperor died he might seize it for himself, is also

* Grant Duff says it was taken by escalade.

highly probable, but during the greater part of the 8 years that elapsed between the first appearance of the Moguls before the place and its capture, the Mahrattas appear to have done pretty much as they pleased, and, in fact, in 1695 were so much better off than the Mogul's army that it seemed not at all improbable they would drive them out of the country.

After the fall of Gingee, Rám Rájá went to Sattára, where the Mahrattas soon rallied round him in larger numbers than ever, while Gingee, so far from its possession being found by the Moguls to be of the vast importance it was expected to prove, was discovered to be so extremely unhealthy that the army was obliged to move into cantonments on the plains of Arcot, which led to the establishment of that place as the capital of the Carnatic Payínghát some years later.*

---

* In 1716.

CHAPTER II.

The first European settlers on the Coromandel Coast, within the limits of the Gingee country, were the Portuguese, who founded a settlement at the mouth of the Vellár river and called it Porto Novo. The date of this settlement it has not been found practicable to determine positively, but it was probably during the latter part of the 16th century. It was not, however, till more than 30 years after the establishment of an English factory at Madras that any idea was entertained of establishing others in the Gingee country. The idea of doing so was first suggested to the President of Fort Saint George in 1674 by Muhammad Khán, the Governor of Gingee, who held that fortress and the country subordinate to it for the King of Bijapúr. The transaction is thus recorded in the Minutes of Consultation of the Madras Agency.

E. M. C. 20th March, 1673-4. "Having received an in-"vitation from the Cawn of Gingee, Nasir Mahmud Cawn, "by letter and by his Egyb Hakïm Ismael, *alias* Manoel "d'Olivera, to set up factories and build forts at or near "Porto Novo and at Vardavur near Policherry, resolve to "send a civil answer and a present by one of the Company's "servants, with instructions to receive such terms as the "Cawn may think fit to grant and to survey and report on "the places and rivers. The Cawn requests that, if the "places are approved, an Englishman or two and a half "score of peons may be sent to take possession and to set "up the English flag and to hold it, freeing him from the "importunities of the French and the Dutch."

In April of the same year, Mr. Elihu Yale, then a writer, but afterwards President of Fort Saint George, was sent on

this duty, and appears to have discharged it in an inexpensive manner, for on the 20th November, 1674, it is recorded in the Minutes of Consultation that the Agent in Council at Fort Saint George resolved to pay his expenses amounting to Pagodas 36, "It not being for the Honorable Company's "honour to suffer a young man who serves in that degree "of a writer at so small wages as ten pounds per annum "to be out of purse for their service Pagodas 36." What terms were come to with the Khán of Gingee it has not been found possible to discover from the records, but it appears from a despatch from the Court of Directors dated 24th December, 1675, that the Treaty made with the Khán was approved. No active steps, however, seem to have been taken by the Madras Agency to establish factories in the Gingee country till 1782.

In the meanwhile, the French, who had first established themselves at St. Thomé in 1672, after taking it from the Portuguese, were expelled therefrom in 1674 by the Dutch under Van Goëns, and the French Chief, François Martin, gathering together the wreck of the French Establishment, betook himself to Pondicherry, where he got a grant of land and permission to build a fortification. The territory thus acquired was small and insignificant, being on the sea-shore and only a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. The fortifications first erected cost only 700 crowns.* During the next ten or twelve years, however, they seem to have been considerably improved as may be judged from the plan of Pondicherry in 1688 which faces this page.†

* "En 1876 François Martin obtint de son ami Schir Khan Lodi, Gouverneur du "pays de Karnate et de Gingy, la permission de se fortifier sur un terrain près de "la mer qui n'avait alors que 1,400 brasses de circuit. Les fortifications furent peu "considerables; car les frais ne montèrent qu'à 700 écus. L'Escure—Page 23.

† The compiler's best thanks are due to H. E. M. Faron, the Governor, and to M. Carriol, the Chef de service des Ponts et chaussées, at Pondicherry for this and several other interesting plans of that town and its fortifications at various periods.

The Dutch, who had been competing with the French for settlements in the Gingee country, had succeeded in establishing factories at Porto Novo, and at Devanapatam a little to the north of Cuddalore, previous to any English settlement at the latter place. There existed at Devanapatam, at the time of the first Dutch settlement there, a small fort or castle, which had been built by a Gentu merchant named Chinnia Chetti, and this the Dutch endeavoured to buy from the Mahrattas, into whose possession it passed after the capture of Gingee by Sivaji in 1677. The French, however, prevented their getting it by holding out promises of giving a larger price for it themselves. In 1678 owing to a refusal on the part of the Dutch Government of Pulicat to accede to a demand of the Mahratta Subadar of Porto Novo to pay dues on Dutch vessels touching at that port, and to the Government of Batavia having made great reductions in the salaries and emoluments of the Dutch officials employed on the Coromandel coast, (which induced many of their ablest men to return to Java,) the Dutch Factory at Porto Novo was abandoned and it was contemplated to withdraw from Devanapatam. Accordingly in September, 1678, six or eight large Dutch vessels arrived off the coast and the Dutch then embarked (to use the language of the Madras Records) "all their goods, lumber and women" from Devanapatam and sent them away to Pulicat, the Chief and two or three men only remaining in the Factory. Shortly after, a design seems to have been entertained by the Dutch at Pulicat of capturing Pondicherry and the castle of Devanapatam, and to this end "several boats, massulas, men and abundance of ammu-"nition and provisions" were sent off from Pulicat, but finding the French and Mahrattas both prepared to give them a warm reception the expedition returned without attempting anything. In 1680 the Dutch appear to have returned to Porto Novo and to have got a grant of land at

A. D. 1678.

A. D. 1680.

that place from the Mahrattas, with permission to erect a a Factory there.

The Agency at Madras had for some time been suffering from the attempts at exactions, and from the impositions, of the Naik of Poonamallee, one Lingappa, till at length,
A. D. 1681. in 1681, these became so intolerable that it was resolved to try and get a settlement in the Gingee country, under the Bijapúr Government, and so escape from the troubles and vexations which they suffered under Golconda and its deputy Lingappa. The resolution is thus recorded in the Madras archives. E. M. C. 6th January 1680—1. "Upon consider-"ation of Poddela Lingappa's threatening to stop trade and "to besiege our Towne by order of our Court; it is resolved "to be for the Company's interest to be at the charge of "obtaining a cowle to settle a factory in the Chengy country "which is out of the Golconda dominions, which is a "matter of great security to the Company's investments "and one of the main reasons why the Dutch keep so many "factories upon this coast, which being divided into several "Governments, if they be obstructed in their business by "one Governor they have another place to find and besides "this advantage of preventing Lingappa or any other Suba-"dar of this country from being capable of spoiling all our "business when it depends wholly upon their courtecy, the "settling of a factory in the Chengy country will keep them "in greater respect to this place, secure larger investments, "that being the best country for cloth, and may be a "means to prevent interlopers or private traders from pro-"curing soe good lading as the ship commerce hath done "this year, wherefore after due consideration of all circum-"stances and by advice of the Company's Merchants upon "this point; it is resolved that letters be written to the "Soobidar of Sevagee's country of Chengy to grant the "English a cowle to settle a factory at Cooraloor and at "Coonemerro,* also at Porto-Novo if we think fit, and a

* Cuddalore and Conimeer (Kunyumedu). The latter village is on the coast about 12 miles north of Pondicherry.

"Braminy, a fit person, employed upon said business to "obtain the said cowle as soon as possible that we may be "ready for next year's business. The Company's Merchants "in joynt stock promising to deliver the cloth at our Factory "in that country at the same rates and by the same mus- "ters which they are to deliver it by agreement here."

Two days afterwards, however, in consequence of news of Sambaji's assassination and of the Subadar of Gingee, Raghonat Pandit's, having been taken prisoner by Santoji and put in irons, it was deemed advisable to treat in the first place with the Subadar of Porto-Novo, Gopal Dadaji Pandit, and, accordingly, on the 11th January, 1681, letters were sent to him by a Brahmin. On the 21st February came a reply from the Porto-Novo Subadar offering very fair terms.

In the following April Mr. Robert Freeman was sent to view the ports and places in the Gingee country for settling a factory, and was commissioned to treat with the Subadar about the same. It is interesting to observe that he carried with him, as presents, 5 yards of scarlet, a looking glass and a piece of sandalwood.

Mr. Freeman would appear to have reported in favour of a factory at Cuddalore, for on the 11th May 1682 it was A. D. 1682. ordered that that gentleman should go there as Chief and Messrs. Richard Brown and Richard Milton as 2nd and 3rd of Council, with Mr. Francis Bett as writer. Mr. Freeman did not, however, eventually go to Cuddalore, for being delayed some time in Madras he was sent to Masulipatam instead. This first settlement at Cuddalore seems to have been disastrous, for on the 9th October, 1682, it was resolved, in consequence of its failure, to establish a factory at Coonimerro as will be seen from the following extract:

E. M. C. 9th October, 1682.—"The Subadar of Coonimerro having given very friendly and advantageous prof- "fers concerning our settlement in his government, the

"Agent &c., have taken them into consideration and considering the great disappointment received at Codalour "and the great charge the Honorable Company have been "at towards the settlement of that factory which is all lost "and proved ineffectuall, and the great tonnage the Honorable Company have requir'd this year which 'tis feared "we shall hardly comply with, 'tis therefore thought convenient to order the settlement for a factory at Conimero "and to send Mr. John Wilcox, Chief, Mr. Richard Milton "Accomptant, and Mr. Ralph Ord, Warehousekeeper."

On the 25th of the same month the factors set out and on the 9th of November a cowle for the Port of Conimeer was received from the Havaldar of Tindivanam.

A. D. 1683.

In March, 1683, in view to the necessity of keeping the Company's Merchants employed, it was resolved to settle once more at Cuddalore, and Mr. John Davis was sent there as Chief, and Mr. Ralph Ord as second in Council. Mr. Davis had been reduced from the post of Chief in Council at Madapollam to that of second, and on refusing to take up this appointment had been removed from the service in 1682, but was re-entertained on petitioning. He set out for Cuddalore on the 5th May 1683.*

---

* The account given by Orme of the Settlements at Conimeer and Cuddalore is somewhat different. He says, at Page 136 of his Fragments, that in 1673 application was made to the Governor of Gingee to establish factories besides the one which the Company already had at Conimeer, but that nothing was done before the invasion of the Mahrattas under Sivaji in 1677, after which the idea was in abeyance till 1681, when Mr. Yale was sent to Harja Raja and procured leave to establish a factory at Cuddalore; that a ship, sent from Madras in July 1682, with a view to establishing a factory at Porto Novo, returned with the factors and cargo owing to the exorbitant terms demanded by the Subadar of that place—and adds that in 1684 Sambaji granted a factory at Cuddalore and Tevanapatam with the ancient immunuties allowed by Vijiapore to the factory at Conimeer, and allowed free trade at Porto Novo. The names of Mr. Keigwin and his council (at Bombay) are named in the patents as the parties to whom the grants were made. The Madras records on the other hand show that the first offer about factories was made by the Bijapúr Governor of Gingee—that the first factory established in the Gingee country was at Cuddalore in 1682, and at Conimeer shortly after in the same year, while the cowle for Conimeer, Cuddalore and Porto Novo, is recorded as received from Harja Raja from Gingee on the 1st August, 1687.

12222-N2

About the same time that the Factory at Cuddalore was re-established one was opened at Porto Novo, but in 1686 owing to the absence of any money for carrying on commercial transactions at these 2 factories, and to the refusal of the Merchants there to barter calicoes for Europe goods, it was resolved to inform the Merchants that the Porto Novo factory would be closed, and this produced some effect, for a large contract was entered into by the Cuddalore Merchants. On the 1st August, 1687, however, it was resolved to recall the Porto Novo factory to Cuddalore, the latter place and Conimeer being quite sufficient for the little business likely to be obtained. On the same day was received a cowle from Harja Raja the Mahratta Governor of Gingee for Conimeer, Cuddalore and Porto Novo. In November of the same year on receipt of intelligence of the capture of Golcondah by Aurangzeb and of the march of a Mogul Army southwards, and with the probability of war in the Gingee country being imminent, it was resolved to withdraw the treasure and goods as well as the Chief, &c., from Conimeer to Madras, leaving only one writer, two soldiers and 20 peons to guard and look after the factory. This intention does not, however seem to have been carried into effect, for in January 1688, in a general letter from Conimeer, the Chief and Council proposed the building a fortification, and, on this, some large guns were sent to them which they mounted. Nor was the Porto Novo factory then withdrawn, for in May 1688 a Siamese vessel under French Colours tried to surprise it, but failed. The Chief then tried to seize the ship but did not succeed, and she carried off an English vessel to Pondicherry. The French, however, on being called on to surrender her did so. In July, 1688, in consequence of the strength of the Conimeer factory, the southern factories of Cuddalore and Porto Novo were transferred there, it "being now in the nature of the "garrison having several pieces of ordnance and a guard

A. D. 1686.

A. D. 1687.

A. D. 1688.

" of 50 Souldiers."* Mr. Gyfford, who was Chief of Vizagapatam, was thereupon moved to Conimeer, to be the second of Council there, the latter appointment being considered by the Madras Agency as senior to the Chiefship of Vizagapatam.

A. D. 1689. In the Minutes of Consultation of the 4th December, 1689, it was resolved to send the Chief of Conimeer to pay a visit to Rám Rájá, whose arrival at Gingee was announced.

A. D. 1690. In June, 1690, negotiations were entered into with Rám Rájá for the purchase of the Fort of Devanapatam. Great objections to parting with it were raised, but, at last, a list of the sum for which it would be sold was sent in. It amounted to 2,00,000 Chakrams, equal to 1,20,000 Pagodas, and included the following items:

For the Fort	1,50,000
Present for Punlada Puntulu	15,000
Do. do. Ragoji Puntulu	10,000
Do. do. other Officers	25,000
Total	2,00,000

This was thought too great a sum to give, but it was determined to continue to treat in order to get its price lowered to the Madras Agency or raised to the Dutch and French who were very pressing for it. Ten days later came a second letter from Gingee asking for the final offer of the Madras authorities or threatening to sell the Fort to the Dutch, on which it was proposed to offer

40,000	Chakrams for the Fort.
4,000	for the Chief Minister.
2,000	do. for his Brother.
3,000	do. for the Officers.
1,000	do. for the Conimeer Subadar.
50,000	

* E. M. C., 9th July, 1688.

In the beginning of July of the same year the Subadar of Conimeer, Soundee Ballojee, arrived in Madras, on the part of Rám Rájá, to negotiate the sale of the Fort. He began by lowering his demand for the Fort itself from 1,50,000 to 1,20,000 Chakrams, and declared 1,00,000 was the lowest limit he could go to, but finally it was agreed that the offer of 50,000 should be raised to 60,000 and be paid on delivery of possession of the Fort along with a Firman under the Royal Seal, and not before. The argument advanced by the President which induced the council to agree to the purchase was that it was certainly to the interests of the Company, in carrying out their orders to build a Fort in the Gingee country, to buy the one at Devanapatam, because it would cost three times as much to build another, "it being reported to be very strong, double-walled, about "500 feet long and 400 broad with many buildings and con-"veniences therein, all of free and iron stone which, 'tis said, "cost the builder, a rich gentue merchant, named Chinnia "Chetti, above 1,00,000 Pagodas; excellently well situated "in a plentiful country for cloth trade and provisions, near "the sea, surrounded with a good river whose barr is con-"stantly open and capable of receiving vessels of 100 tons." The President also presented a copy of a Firman he proposed to demand, which contained privileges which, if attained, would be worth much more than what was offered. It was therefore resolved that, inasmuch as if the Fort fell into the hands of the Moguls it would not be able to be purchased for five times the sum asked by the Mahrattas, while it would cost no more to keep up than the Conimeer and Porto Novo factories, and the large extent of ground proposed to go with it would probably yield a good revenue with care, it should be purchased.

The President seems, however, to have had a private conference with the Subadar and to have beaten him down to 51,500 Chakrams.

The agreement entered into by Ballojee was as follows:—

"I, Soundee Ballojee, servant to the magnificent Rám "Rájá King of the Chengie country and &c., have by his "authority and order agreed and contracted with the Honor- "able Elihu Yale, Governour of Madras, and Council, for "the said King's Fort at Tegnapatam with ground privi- "ledges and all things belonging thereto according to the "form of a Phyrmaund now delivered me by the said Go- "vernor &c., for the summe of fifty-one thousand five hun- "dred Chackrams to be paid the King after delivery of the "said Phyrmaund and Fort into the said Governour's &c., "free and secure possession for account of the Right Honor- "able English East India Company. Witness my hand this "15th day of July Madras 1690.

Two Commissioners were soon after this despatched to Gingee to arrange matters with Rám Rájá and get the firman signed. They were Mr. Thomas Yale and Mr. Charles Barwell.

The instructions to the Commssioners were to insist upon all the terms demanded in the draft firman, which included a cession, with the Fort, of all the land and villages within gunshot of it, excepting the Dutch Factory and town and the town of Cuddalore, and to try and get exemption from taxation for all the Company's goods throughout the King's entire dominions.

In the beginning of September, the Commissioners reported that though they could not come to terms at first with the Mahratta authorities about the transfer of so much ground along with the Fort, because it would include Cuddalore and the Dutch Factory, they took their leave on the first day, "when with a small bribe to the chief Bramenee "brought the young King to allow us what towns, villages "&c., our guns could command, the rents &c., free possession "to the Right Honourable Company, and accordingly has

"the Phyrmaund drawn out verbatim to be signed and firmed "the day following by His Majesty with orders for the de- "livery of the Fort to them."

The King was also prevailed on to grant the Govern- ment of Cuddalore "with the river and barr" to the English Company.

Mr. Hatsell was thereupon ordered to go to Devanapatam to receive possession of the Fort and pay the money, and with him were to be sent "some Factors to be of coun- "cil there, also a Lieutenant, two Ensigns, gunner, &c., "officers, 100 soldiers, 20 matrosses, 20 laskars, 30 great "guns, 100 barrels of powder, 200 musquets, 100 cartouches, "100 swords and ammunition, &c., necessary for such a "garrison and settlement and it was resolved that the "guns, stores and household stuff be removed from Coni- "meer and the southern factories thither."

It was also ordered that ten thousand pagodas and a quantity of goods should be laden on the "Defence" for Fort St. David * (or Tegnapatam) Fort.

Mr. Hatsell's commission contained minute instructions as to the payment of the money and the taking possession of the Fort, after which the "randome shott" was to be fired, for which purpose the best brass gun at Madras was sent with him, and it was pointed out to him "that it lyes in the "gunner's art to load and fire it to the best advantage," after which landmarks were to be fixed where the shots fell. Minutes of Consultation and Diaries of all transactions were to be kept, as at Madras, and a Mint was to be established for coining gold and silver.

Subjoined is a copy of the Firman executed by Rám Rájá relative to the sale of Fort St. David :

---

* This is the first mention of the Fort by the name by which it was always known afterwards. The reason why it was so called is not apparent. Possibly Mr. Yale, the Governor of Madras, was a Welshman, and thus thought to do honor to his country's patron saint.

"Whereas, wee, Rám Rájá by the Providence of God "King of the Chengie kingdome and territories have at the "desire of the Honorable Elihu Yale Governor and Council "of the citty and castle of Maddrass and Chinnapatam for "account of the Right Honorable East India Company and "from our royal love and friendship to them and their "nation here condiscended to sell and grant unto the said "Elihu Yale and for account of the said Right Honorable "English East India Company upon ye just consideration "and satisfaction of forty thousand Chuckraes paid by our "order to our servant Ragojee Pontuloo, which I hereby "acknowledge to have received and do for ourselves Heirs "and successors freely and fully give and over the Fort of "Tevenepatam with all its gunns, buildings and necessaryes "thereunto belonging to be for ever the said English Com-"pany proper and rightfull possession, as also all the "ground woods and rivers round the said Fort within the "randome shott of a great gun to be in their sole and free "possession and Government and that the said Company or "their assignes shall have at any time full power and liberty, "to dispose, alter, build or plant the said ground within the "same limitts, or to be for the feeding their cattle, makeing "of gardens or dwellings for their merchants and servants "to be soly under the disposure and order of the said "English Company and noe others whatsoever and that "neither the Duan, Subidars, Avaldars or any other "Governors or Officers shall upon any pretence whatever "have anything to say or doe within the said Fort or ground "thereunto belonging, but that the sole Government and "possession of the same shall be in the said English Com-"pany and their Governors &c. so long as the sunn and "moon endures, to be governed by their own lawes and "customes but civill martial and criminall, and to coyn "money either under our Royal stamp or such other as they "shall judge convenient, both in silver or gold and that no "stop imposition, custome or junckan be at any time layd

"or imposed thereon or upon any goods belonging to the "English Company or their servants that shall be either "bought or sold within our country or territoryes, and wee "also hereby promise to assist and defend you in the quiett "and free possession thereof from ye French and from all "other European nations or other and all this we fully and "freely grant four ourselves heirs and successors to the said "English Company and servants. Given under our Royal "Signett at our Court in Chingie this August 1690."*

Towards the end of 1690 President Yale succeeded in obtaining from Zulfikar Khán, then appointed by Aurangzeb to be Subadar of the whole Gingee country, a firman confirming to the English all their factories, as set forth in the subjoined translation;

"Translate of the Cowle or Phyrwanna of Nabob Zullphakeer Cawn Bahadur sent the Honorable Elihu Yale President and Governor, received the 18th December 1690:

"Whereas in the time of the late shameless and faithless "rebellion the President of the English, Elihu Yale, Governor "and Captain of Chinapatnam, protected and assisted "Mamood Allee and other servants of the Mogull, and supplied me with powder with other services, in consideration "whereof I made and given this my Cowle or grant. That "the rent of the fort and factory of Chinnapatnam with accustomary privileges, the English Factorys of Metchlepatam Maddapollam, Vizagapatam &c., within the territories of Darullichaud, alias the Golcondah country, also "their settlements and factories of Dewnapatnam, Estlambad (alias Cuddalore,) Mamood Bunder (alias Porto Novo,) "Trimlwassill &c., Factories within the territories of Chingie, "according to the former custom and the usual practice of the "English, let it remain undisturbed in Sallabad."

---

* The Firman appears from the Commissioners' report to have been executed on the 2nd September. The above is a copy of the entry on the Madras Records.

Mr. Hatsell arrived at Devanapatam on the 22nd September, 1690, took possession of Fort Saint David and paid over the 32,000 Pagodas* due to the Mahrattas. The following day the "randome shott" was fired and fell beyond Cuddalore.†

At the time of the sale of Fort Saint David to the English by the Mahrattas the Dutch had possession of a Factory and some buildings at Devanapatam, and held a lease for three years of the village of Manjakupam at an annual rental of 300 Chakrams. They assisted at the transfer of the Fort to the English and at the demarcation of the limits included within the "randome shott," and never advanced any claim of ownership to any part of the land included

A. D. 1691. therein, but in the beginning of 1691 they began to grow troublesome, and to assert a right to Manjakupam, and threatened to turn their Factory into a Fort and to mass their forces from their other Factories there, which led to some warm correspondence between them and the English.

The Dutch seem to have invoked the assistance of Rám Rájá, who wrote to the Fort St. George Agency advising that Devanapatam and Manjakupam were out of their limits, and directed them not to disturb the Dutch or their business.

On this the Madras Agency took an affidavit from Mr. Thomas Yale and Captain Metcalfe, two of the officers employed in the Mission to Rám Rájá to negotiate the purchase of the Fort, and sent a copy of it to the Deputy Governor of Fort Saint David with orders to seize Manjakupam if the Dutch declined to rent it from him on the same terms as from the Dewan, and, if they opposed the enforcement of the levy of the customs dues, to force them to reason, "but to avoid bloodshed offensively."

* In the E. M. C. the sum paid is written "seventy-two pagodas" but this seems to be a mistake for 32,000 pagodas; the sum for which the Fort was sold being 51,500 Chackrams including presents for the King's officers; and a Chackram seems to have been almost ·55 of a Pagoda (Vide extract from E. M. C. dated 6th November, 1711.)

† The villages included within the "randome shott" are known as the "Gundu Grámam" or "cannon ball villages" to the present day.

The document being interesting is given *in extenso*, along with an extract from the general letter containing the orders to the Governor of the Fort, which also contains a Charter for the first Civil and Criminal Court established by the English at Cuddalore.

"Mr. Thomas Yale's and Mr. Charles Metcalfe's affidavit "relating the purchase of Tevenapatam Fort and its circum-"ference or limits:—

"We the subscribers being employed by order of the Hon-"orable Elihu Yale Governor and Council of Fort St George "for account of the Right Honorable English East India "Company on a negotiation to King Rám Rájá at Chingie "about the purchase of his Fort at Tevenapatam and adja-"cent towns, villages &c., within ye randome shott of a "piece of ordnance with severall other privileges as partic-"ularly mentioned in His Majesty's and Privy Councill's bill "of sale or Phyrmaundto the said President and Councill "for account of the Right Honorable English East India "Company to have and to hold for ever as their full and "lawful propriety and inheritance to be always under their "own free jurisdiction and government, exclusive of all "others whatever, no exception being mentioned or discount "much less allowed of, but only that the Dutch should enjoy "their Factory buildings and trade at Tegnapatam as former-"ly and upon the same tearms and conditions of rent and "customes and nothing else agreed to by us nor was there "any offers made to us about Mangee Copang, nor do we "believe they had at that time any thoughts thereof the "Dutch then only renting it from the Duan and as we are "informed but for three years at 300 Chuckrams Pan nor "did the Dutch make the least exception against our pur-"chase when the Phyrmanud was publisht and the Fort "delivered to us, as likewise our randome shott made, which "took in Cuddalore and its circumference much beyond "Tevenapatam or Mangee Copang to all which the Dutch

"Chief Sen Joan Coart &c., were wittnesses assisting us "therein without the least declaration or exception against "the legallity and free enjoyment of the purchase or any "part thereof, nor one word to that time that Mangee "Copang belonged to them, to the truth whereof to the best "of our knowledge, we solemnly make oath."

Fort St. George, 20th June, 1691.

Thomas Yale.
Charles Metcalfe.

Jurat Coram Nobis.
Elihu Yale.
John Cheney.
William Fraser,
Thomas Gray.

Extract from a letter dated 21st July, 1691, from the Council to the Deputy Governor of Fort St. David :—

"As to your disputes and differences with your unreason- "able neighbours the Dutch, we have endeavoured all fair "ways to give them satisfaction therein, as also with Rama "Raja to doe us that justice with them according to the "tenure of his Phyrmaund, but by their insinuation and "bribes they take the advantage of a variable necessitous "Prince to dishonour his word and deeds to deprive the "Right Honourable Company and nation of their just pur- "chast rights, tho' as the Dutch argue for themselves, that "Rama Raja had no power to sell their factory being their "own proper building which we allow, but the same rea- "son must hold for our purchase too, and that any collaterall "after graunt or sale of any part thereof can be of no right "or vallidity, our purchase and tenure being sufficiently "proved and apparent by the King and all his Privy Coun- "cills deed of sale or Phyrmaund to the Honorable Com- "pany without the least exception of Mangee Copang "Tevenapatam or any other place within our randome shott, "nor any persons or place within said limitts exempted "from our Government and customes, and had the Dutch

"the least pretence to such a right they would undoubtedly "have declared it at its being deliverd into our possession, "which they did not tell long after our peaceable enjoy- "ment of it, besides in their severall papers to us and you "they acknowledge they duly paid two and half per cent. cus- "tom at the time of our purchase and posssession and that "they were only renters of Mangee Copang for twenty five "Chuckarums per month, these are sufficient instances and "arguments of our undoubted rights to their customes and "said Copang which by Mr. Yale's and Captain Metcalf's "affidavit is confirmed beyond all question doubt or equi- "vocation, they being the persons employed to the King "&c., about the purchase and were not only privy but ac- "tors and witnesses to the whole managery of that affair, "and therefore unquestionable testimonys against all Dutch "quibbles and prevarications, as also those of the merce- "nary Morattaes who no doubt may be tamper'd and induc'd "by bribes to resell the fort too ten times over to the same "or severall persons, nay they will sell their honour and "conscience too to any that will buy it, a strange instance "whereof lately received from our Bramenees at Chingie "that notwithstanding their underhand dealings and many "great bribes received from the Dutch in this business the "King by them now offers for 15,000 Chuckarums, nay "10,000, to resell to us Mangee Copang and Tegnapatam, "exclusive of all Dutch pretences and Company too, but "we scorne such base concessions as well from its infamy "as that it would much weaken our substantiall Phyr- "maund, and might be bought in as an instrument or "engine to batter it, wee do therefore now resolve and ac- "cordingly order you to stand by our Phyrmaund it being "a sufficient authority and support for the Right Honor- "able Company's rightfull possession, which you must "secure and maintain against all opposers whatever and "'tis but naturall and just to defend our rights; Mangee "Copang is the Right Honorable Company's just purchase,

"therefore take possession of it, except the Dutch will en-
"gage to pay to you the same rent they paid the Duan but
"this to be only for the time they rented it for, when that's
"expired, take into your own management and make the
"best of it for the Company; then for the Dutch customes
"let it be the same they usually paid the Duan, which
"if they refuse then deney them the boat and people,
"to serve them, giving them notice that what goods
"are or shall be landed within your precincts without your
"licence are seizable and shall be confiscated to the Right
"Honorable Company as Lords Proprictors of the place,
"which if they oppose you in, we order you to force them
"to reason, avoyding bloodshed offensively; and for what you
"write us about a Commission for your administring Justice
"and punishing offenders for your fuller satisfaction and
"authority therein, wee have sent you Printed and attested
"copys of severall charters graciously granted the Right
"Honorable East India Company's by their late Majesties
"King Charles and James the second and confirmed by their
"present Majesties King William and Queen Mary all which
"we are humbly of opinion are of full force and authority
"till repealed bv their Majestys, which there is no doubt
"of since without Laws their can be neither justice or
"Government, no order trade Conversation nor living;
"every one will say, act, and take, what they please, without
"controul, and much more in Garrisons amongst turbulent
"ungovernable soldiers, but there can be no question of our
"Authority, the Charter being confirmed wherein we believe
"your power in that near equall to ours therefore act ac-
"cordingly, and for your doing justice upon the natives
"Ram Raja's subjects his Phyrmaund is a further and suffi-
"cient power for it, wee therefore for the encouragement
"and quiet of the place, order and appoint Mr. Haynes, Mr.
"Watts and Maccudum Nina, Justices of the choultry to try
"and determine causes Civill and Criminal and to executeac-
"cording to sentence, lyfe only excepted, which must be done

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIB

"by another Coart of Judicature, and for this purpose wee "would have you choose or make a convenient Choultry at "Cuddalore, where said persons are to sitt twice a week, viz., "on Tuesday and Fryday mornings from 8 to 11 of the clock, "and at Tegnapatam once a week on Thursday mornings, to "have accustomary fees appointed them according to the "custome of that place or this, for which purpose we shall "send a list of our Choulty fees to regulate yours by where "we would have all tryalls of moment registered by an "English Clark of said Coart and the differences amongst "Black Merchants to be decided by Arbitartors of their own "cast, only Justices to examine the business and confirm "the Judgment and execution, this we find to be the most "just and satisfactory way of proceeding with them but "differences among Christians the justices may decide."

* * * *

"We doubt the Dutch will make a Clamour at your "Coyning their pagodas and decry them all they can, how-"ever, make the experiment, but be sure to equall them in "all respects both in fineness and weight and stamp, and "we shall give them all the reputation we can here and to "the southward, and could you effect it currently t'would be "of great service to the Honorable Company in their trade "in those parts, but if you faile you must make another "stamp."

It will be seen from the above that a bench of Justices called "Choultry Justices" was appointed to try and decide all criminal and civil causes and to pass any sentence short of death and that a Mint was to be established.

Towards the end of August, 1691, Manjakupam was taken possession of, on which the Dutch Chief at Devanapatam threatened, as soon as some soldiers arrived whom he expected, to recover it and pitch the Dutch flag there and defend it by force of arms, on which an Union Jack was sent to the Deputy Governor with orders to pitch it at

Manjakupam, to mount a guard over it, and to defend it by force, if necessary. This vigorous action seems to have produced a wholesome effect, for there was no fight for the
A D. 1692. possession of Manjakupam. During 1692 little worthy of record occurred at Fort St. David, except that great frauds in connection with coining fanams below the standard, at the Mint, were discovered. A long enquiry was
A. D. 1693. held into the matter at Madras. In August, 1693, the Dutch, being at war with the French, landed a force with several large guns and mortars at Pondicherry and began to raise batteries against it. The French Governor, M. Martin, having been summoned to surrender, in order to save bloodshed, indignantly refused, but after a few days' seige the place was taken and the French establishment dispersed.

A. D. 1694 From a parwanna granted by Zulfikar Khán in 1694, to the Captain at Devanapatam, it appears that there were only eleven villages originally included within the limits covered by the "randome shott."

Translation of parawanna from Nawab Zulfikar Khán to the Captain, Devanapatam:—

"You must understand, the person you sent told me that "the fort, with eleven towns, belonged to you, and desired that "the revenues might be received according to Sallabad, there-"fore I order that none shall molest your fort nor towns; the "said revenues of said place you may receive as heretofore, "and as for the revenues you are answerable for it according "to Sallabad."

Dated the ninth of the month Rajub, and in the 37th year of the King's reign, which agrees with the 24th February O. S. 169$\frac{3}{4}$.

It was in 1694 that Zulfikar Khán, still nominally engaged in besieging Gingee, gave to a Doctor Richard Blackwell, employed in the Company's service, a firman for

Porto Novo, making him Governor of that place. An inkling of the fact having reached the ears of the President, the Deputy Governor of Fort St. David was ordered to make an enquiry into the matter. The Doctor's papers were seized and he was sent to Fort St. George with a full report of all the circumstances, from which it seems he did receive the firman appointing him Governor of Porto Novo, where he was to have maintained one or two hundred horse and as many Europeans as he could get. This he admitted, but utterly disowned all idea of any designs relative to Fort St. David or Cuddalore, of which he had been suspected. Pending further enquiry he was remanded into custody, but sometime after obtained his release on furnishing security, and in January, 1697, was appointed to be Medical officer at Fort York, on the west coast of Sumatra, it being hoped that he would be "serviceable to the im-"provement of the place, particularly by planting and "gardening wherein he is experienced and active, and that "he will also be careful in his medicinal employment." A.D. 1697.

Nothing of any historical interest occurred after the Blackwell affair till after the capture of Gingee in 1698, when Cuddalore was twice attacked and twice threatened by by one Suliman Khán, a Mogul Captain. This was with a view, apparently, to impressing on the Madras Agency that they had not got proper parwannas from the Nawab and a firman from the great Mogul. A. D. 1698.

The first attack is thus recorded in the Madras records :—

"*Sunday, 20th February*, 1698.—General letter from Fort "St. David received this day, giving an account that Selim "Khan sent a letter to the President of Fort St. David, desir-"ing that nine ox loads of the King's treasure passing to the "camp might remain one night in Cuddalore for security, "which being brought in by some horsemen on the 17th in the "afternoon, said horsemen next morning seized Porto Novo "gate, wounding a Corporal, and another party coming to

"their assistance, they also seized on Chellamberam Point, "robbed the bazaar and carried away three elephants. But a "party of men being sent from the Fort to the assistance of "the guard at Cuddalore, the Moors were beaten out of the "town with the loss of eight men killed, five taken prisoners, "and six horses; there being killed one Dutchman, a soldier, "and Captain Tracy, a volunteer, and five or six soldiers "wounded; and that Selim Khan was in person with the "routed party about seven miles off."

The attacks were both beaten off. Subsequently the Lieutenant General* at Madras offered the Nawab 20,000 Rupees for a parwanna confirming the Company's rights to the Fort, &c., at Devanapatam, to which the Nawab replied by asking for 40,000 for the parwanna and firman, and on this demand not being acceded to, he insisted on at least 8,000 Pagodas for himself and 2,000 for his officers, and this too being refused, Sulimán Khan burnt some of the Fort St. David villages. On this, it was resolved to accede to the Nawab's latest demand and to place an extra 1,000 Pagodas as a margin at the Company's Vakil's disposal. After some delay came a parwanna, which, not being sufficiently liberal to please the Madras authorities, they returned it to their Vakil and told him to ask for another in the terms of the one prepared by them. This the Nawab refused to give, and the Vakil advised the Madras authorities to accept the Nawab's parwanna or to prepare for war. The Madras authorities, however, ordered the Vakil to try once more and at length he reported that the Nawab had consented to give the required parwanna and recommended the immediate remittance of 10,000 Pagodas. Only 8,000, however, were sent.

A. D. 1697. In 1697 peace was proclaimed between England and Holland and France, in consequence of the Treaty of Ryswick;

* At this time Bombay was the chief settlement in India. The Governor of Bombay, Sir John Gayre, was "General of India," and Mr. Higginson, Governor of Madras, was "Lieutenant General of India."

and in 1699 Pondicherry was restored to the French by the Dutch, who, however, before they would give it up insisted on being paid 16,000 Pagodas as the value of the improvements they had effected and of the fortifications they had constructed during their 5 years' tenure of the place.*

The same François Martin received back the settlement from the Dutch who had first founded it and who had surrendered it in 1693 to them. He died there in 1706, after having effected great improvements in the place.

In 1701 the Dutch contemplated taking possession of the old English Factory at Conimeer, but the English protested against their doing so and the design was abandoned. A. D. 1701.

In 1702 Dawud Khan, one of Zulfikar Khán's generals, and a notorious drunkard, was appointed Subadar of the Gingee country, on the departure of Zulfikar Khán for the Dakhan, and took advantage of his position to extort money from the Madras Agency by beleaguering Madras and Fort St. David. The blockade lasted for three months and was only raised on the payment of 25,000 Pagodas to Dawud Khan by the Madras authorities. A. D. 1702.

A few years subsequently, and after the promotion of Zulfikar Khán by Sháh Álam to the dignity of Subadar of all the Dakhan, and on his accompanyng the Emperor to Delhi, Dawud Khan was appointed to act as Zulfikar Khán's Deputy in the Subadari, and in his place it would seem that Sádat Ulla Khan was appointed Nawab of Arcot in 1710. A. D. 1710.

The Governor of Gingee at this time was a Rájpút, named Sarúp Singh, who had been appointed by Zulfikar Khán after the capture of the fortress and the retirement of the Mogul army into cantonments at Arcot, but who, during the anarchy and confusion which reigned throughout the Mogul Empire on the death of Aurungzeb, affected independence. Fort St. David being situated in the Gingee country and a former Deputy Governor, by name Roberts, having in some

* L'Escuro, Page 36.

way become security for the payment of the revenue collected by the renters, Sarúp Singh held the English at Fort St. David responsible for the amount, and by way of expediting a settlement carried off two English officers from Fort St. David and confined them at Gingee, where they were treated with the greatest barbarity. In February, 1711, an attempt was made by the Governor of Fort St. David to seize some chief men of the Gingee government, who happened to be in the neighbourhood of Fort St. David. No prisoners were taken but three Moormen and one of the Fort St. David garrison were killed on the spot. Great troubles were therefore to be anticipated, and as it appeared that the greatest disorder prevailed in the garrison, Mr. Raworth, a Member of the Council of Fort St. George, was despatched to the scene of action accompanied by five European ships whose presence, it was hoped, would bring the enemy to terms.

A. D. 1711.

Mr. Raworth set off in July, 1711. The enemy's force from Gingee had blockaded Fort St. David by land, so that ammunition and provisions could only be forwarded by sea. The subjoined extract which is taken from the Madras Consultations of the 19th August, 1711, and is entitled, "A true "narrative of an action that happened between Captain "Roach's party and our enemy this day, being the 11th of August, 1711," gives an account of a desperate encounter in which the Fort St. David troops were engaged with the forces of Gingee. The story is related in Captain Roach's own words: "I was ordered to possess myself of a part of the "bounds, where the enemy were seen to be firing very briskly "from last night; which I did this morning by break of day. "I ordered about 200 peons that belonged to the out-guards "to attend me. The coolies began to work about the de- "molishing the walls by 6 in the morning, and continued "till 12 at noon; but could not hear of any of the enemy's "to be near our bounds, only a few peons about a mile off. "But about 12 o'clock, intelligence was brought that Mohá- "bat Khán, with all the force of Gingee, was within a

"mile of our bounds, upon which I despatched immediately a peon to the Governor and Council, who was not arrived in two hours. In the interim, before I had any relief from the rest of the bounds, they attacked me with about 400 horses and 1,000 foot. It was a great misfortune to me their attacking the party Captain Coventry had the command of, and Ensign Somervile; the latter proved such a coward, that he was the occasion of the ruin of the whole party, in showing them an example by running away first, which cost him his life, and abundance more of the same party. But I must do Captain Coventry that justice, that he behaved himself extraordinarily well, and would have made a very good officer, if, please God he had lived. He received several wounds before he dropt. I had my horse shot under me, and was charged several times by the whole party of horse upon both flanks and rear, and kept them in play till they were glad to leave me master of the field with less than forty men. There was not one of the 200 peons I carried with me, would stand, neither officers, nor peons; but when the horse charged me, they presently ran away. If they had but stood by me, I would have mounted as many horses of the enemies as would have made a good troop for the Company. For there was not less than seventy or eighty of them running about the field, without riders, their masters being dismounted. We compute that the enemy could have lost not less than 140 and 150 men killed and wounded, besides horses. I have buried the dead all in the field of battle, excepting Captain Coventry and Ensign Somervile whom I sent to the fort. I leave any impartial person to judge what the loss of the enemy must be, when they were at the push of the pike for two hours together, and applied with our bullets and swan shot as fast as possibly we could. This is the true narrative of what happened."

Mr. Raworth on arriving at Fort St. David to take up the duties of Deputy Governor, discovered that his immediate

predecessor Mr. Farmer had ordered the destruction of a great quantity of grain and a large number of villages belonging to the Gingee Government, simply because he had heard that Mohábat Khán, the Commander of the besieging force, had boasted that the English "dared not make "another attempt by marching out into the country belong-"ing to Sarúp Singh." This needless act of destruction and ravage naturally increased both the exasperation and the demands of the Governor of Gingee, who at that time had sent ambassadors to Fort St. David with the terms on which he was prepared to conclude a peace. When these terms were communicated to Fort St. George, together with the cause of their being so much in excess of the Renters' debt, the matter was warmly commented on by Governor Harrison and Council as follows :—

"*Monday*, 29*th October*.—A general letter from Fort St. "David was read; in which to our great surprise, we find "that Mr. Fraser and the Council in his time have set their "hands to the following paragraph."

"It is most certainly true that Sarúp Singh could not be-"fore in justice demand more of us than the Renters' debt, "and not that neither because Mr. Roberts was their securi-"ty when they run away, not the Company; but the destruc-"tion of fifty or sixty thousand pagodas worth of grain, "about fifty-two villages and towns, among which was his "favourite town Yembollum, and killing the Pandarrum: "these are things which really make his demands carry too "much justice with them; and we heartily wish the differ-"ences may be composed, and so happily settled as before "the commencement of this war. Without your permission "though to disburse something considerable out of the "Company's cash, we shall not ask it till we find an absolute "necessity."

"We (the Governor and Council of Fort St. George) "cannot but observe with a great deal of concern the unac-"countable folly and ill management of these gentlemen

"through the whole course of this affair; but most parti-
"cularly in this article. For after they had sent out all their
"forces, without any orders from hence, to burn and destroy
"all the country and grain round about them, empowered by
"a single order signed by Mr. Farmer only,—they now as
"good as tell us in some many words, that the unlawful
"depredations they have committed really make Sarúp
"Singh's demands carry too much justice with them; and
"shamefully confess that they are afraid they shall be neces-
"sitated to ask us to disburse something considerable out of
"the Company's cash. Mr. Farmer and his then council
"would have done very well to have considered this incon-
"venience before they proceeded so rashly on their own
"heads."

A few days afterwards some further progress was made in effecting a settlement with the ambassadors of Sarúp Singh, as will be seen by the following extracts.

"*Tuesday, 6th November*.—The President communicates
"to the Board a letter from the Deputy Governor of Fort St.
"David; the substance of which is as follows:—

"That the enemy cannot be brought to more moderate
"demands than thirty thousand chackrums which is sixteen
"thousand six hundred pagodas. In consideration of which
"they will give us three towns, Trevandrum,* Padre Copang
"and Coronuttum, besides their half of all the towns that lay
"part within and part without our bounds. They likewise
"agree for ever to renounce all claim to our bounds, and all
"pretensions upon us whatsoever, with the usual presents of
"horses and vests upon the like occasion. To all which the
"Deputy Governor desires a speedy answer; this being their
"last result and that he keeps the ambassadors with very
"much difficulty from returning to Gingee."

"Then the state of the Fort St. David war was taken into
"consideration and fully debated."

* Trivandipuram, Pádrikupam and Koranattam.

"Agreed that our Honourable Masters are at four "thousand pagodas charge more or less per month for main-"taining the war, besides several stores and provisions sent "from hence; and no rent was received for the villages in "our bounds since the beginning of the war, which is an "intolerable charge; and no hopes of any ease as long as the "war continues, amounting to forty-eight thousand pagodas "per annum.

"Agreed that if the war continues, our people will be "shut up in their bounds, and we must supply them with "grain from hence and all other necessaries. Most of their "inhabitants out of fear would desert them; and our "merchants, though they have made a large contract, will "never be able to bring in their goods; and consequently we "shall have our broad cloth left upon our hands when the "next year's shipping arrives.

"Agreed likewise unanimously that let us continue the "war never so long, we can never hope to be re-imbursed "one farthing of our vast expenses. It would indeed have "been well, if all these things had been duly considered "before our predecessors were so far engaged in it. But it "is never too late to repent of wrong measures, and now we "must make the best of a bad market; wherefore we have "agreed that a letter be wrote to the Deputy Governor and "Council of Fort St. David as follows:—

"To Raworth, Esquire, Deputy Governor of Fort St. "David and Council.

"Sirs—This morning the Governor has laid before us "Mr. Raworth's letter of the 3rd Instant, wherein he writes "that the enemy will not come to any agreement unless we "consent to pay thirty thousand Chuckrums, which we take "to be sixteen thousand six hundred and odd pagodas. In "consideration of which they will give the villages of Trevan-"drum, Padre Copang and Coronuttum, besides their half of "all the towns which lie part within our hedge and part with-

"out, and that they will entirely renounce all claim to our "bounds on any pretence whatsoever.

"We have very seriously considered the first article and "find it to be so unreasonable a sum of money that we can "never consent to pay it on our Honourable Master's account.

"We cannot judge if it be worth-while to buy the three "villages before mentioned, and the half of the towns that lie "part within our bounds and part without, till you send us a "computation of what revenue they will annually yield, and "what security we can have that we shall continue in quiet "possession of them hereafter. For we must be of opinion "we have too much ground already at your settlement to "defend against an enemy. If Sarúp Singh dares dispute a "grant confirmed to us by Zulfikar Khán Bahadúr, what "value ought we to put upon his grant, (or what else he will "call it) who is no more in comparison with the other than "his Buckshi is to him, and may be not so much. Pray let "us have a speedy answer.

"An entire renounciation of claim of all things within "our bounds is a tender point to be handled ; for his pretend-"ing to a claim, after Zulfikar Khán Bahadúr's grant, is an "undeniable reason why we should buy no grants of him ; "since by the same rule the next Governor of Gingee may "dispute our title to all we possess, and by the same forcible "means may compel us to pay what sum he pleases, so that "our title will always be precarious.

"We should consent to paying off the Renters' debt ; and "if we could have good security that even he himself and the "rogues about him would not molest us in the possession of "these grants he offers, we might though unwillingly consent "to pay a sum of money for them, but never the sum they "insist upon. Since upon the best account we can get of the "villages here, the rent will be but inconsiderable.

"We shall wait your answer to these material points, and "in the meantime desire that the treaty may go on in the

"manner we have mentioned; that is to say that the Renter's "debt be kept apart and made up by itself; and if we give "any thing more that it may be for something that you are "satisfied will bring in an equivalent in a few years, or other- "wise we can never consent to buy till we have orders from "England.

"We leave this management as we did formerly to the "Deputy Governor, with the same directions that he lay the "treaty before the Board, ere the agreement is perfected."

Immediately afterwards further intelligence was received from Fort St. David to the effect that the Company's merchants and all the chief inhabitants were determined to leave the bounds if the treaty should break through; also that the towns offered by Sarúp Singh were worth six thousand chuckrums per annum; and that if the ambassadors were once suffered to return to Gingee there would be no hopes of getting them down a second time, and if the English should be forced to send their own ambassadors to Gingee for a peace it would cost at least double the money. Accordingly another letter was despatched to Mr. Raworth, from which we make the following extracts:

"We are still of the same opinion for a speedy and "honourable peace. We agree that Sarúp Singh ought to "have satisfaction for the Renters' debt, and we should as "readily agree to make Mr. Roberts pay it, if it was in our "power. But since it is not, we must by the necessity of "affairs submit to pay it for him; because he was the Com- "pany's Governor, and it being always customary for the "Governors to treat singly with the great men of these parts "that whatever is transacted between them, they look upon "it as firm as if done with the Company themselves. We "shall apply the money we have attached belonging to Mr. "Roberts, for the payment of this matter as far as it will go, "and shall take care to debit him for the remainder.

"We think this article of our treaty ought to be first "settled; and as to the remaining part of the sum demanded,

"we had much rather let his precarious villages alone than "have anything to do with them; though we must confess "six thousand chuckrums per annum is a sufficient rent for "the sum we are to pay.

"If you can make good what you write in your letter, "and can have good security that we shall enjoy the villages "peaceably, and be unmolested in our affairs, we are content "that you make a peace upon the terms that you mention; "though we hope you will show your dexterity in procuring "an abatement.

"It will behove you to be very circumspect in the articles "of the treaty, and to part with no money till you have some "security. For there is not a more faithless wretch upon "earth than the man you have to deal with. We desire that "there may be an article inserted for the ease and security of "passengers at Tanapollum, which we think is the place "where Mr. Raworth formerly met with so much trouble in "going to Fort St. David.

"You will do well to lay these matters now before your "Council; and before you conclude the treaty, it will be pro-"per that you protest in form jointly against Mr. Roberts "as the author of all these troubles, and the person that "ought to be accountable for all the damages sustained "thereby.

"As for your merchants offering to leave the bounds, we "cannot but think it a great piece of insolence at such a "juncture, and since they would seem thereby to necessitate "you to a compliance, it was a very proper time to ask them "how much they could contribute to a peace. When they "made their contract, they knew the war was afoot, and "though you have not yet sent us a copy of your contract, we "do not remember you ever mentioned that you had obliged "yourselves to buy a piece.

"It is a great sum of money we now consent to, and "should never have done it upon any terms but the equivalent "to re-imburse us. We shall impatiently expect your answers."

It will be gathered from the following graphic account of an attack on the enemy's entrenchments, that the negotiations were for a while broken off.

" *Friday, 25th January*, 1712.—A general letter from the " Deputy Governor and Council of Fort St. David, dated the " 20th instant, was read, acquainting us that they had made " an attack upon an entrenchment of the enemy's at a place " called Crimumbaukum, about half way between that place " and Pondicherry, in the following manner:—

" Mr. Raworth being advised that a party of about three " hundred Moorish foot detached from their entrenchment at " Crimumbaukum,* used in their rounds to pass between " Coniquile† and our hedge, ordered Captain Courtney and " Captain Howson, with sixty Grenadiers, to lay ambuscade " for them on the 19th in a place that was thought the most " convenient, and, if possible, cut them off. Accordingly at " nine they went to the place appointed, where they waited " till one o'clock, when perceiving none of the enemy appear- " ed, they marched directly to their entrenchment, which was " immediately alarmed, about forty of them being without the " door, who repairing in with a great deal of precipitation on " their approach, excluded about twenty-two of their com- " rades. All which were immediately put to the sword, and " then they (Captains Courtney and Howson) ordered Serjeant " Aulin, with two file of men, to mount the wall on the oppo- " site side, which he did with a great deal of bravery and " forced them to retreat where the two Captains were with " the main body of the party, who immediately upon it ordered " forty Grenadoes to be flung in, which did wonderful execu- " tion. And while they were in this consternation, the Gre- " nadoes flying in pieces amongst them, and the Serjeant on " the other side firing upon them with swan shot, they forced " open the door and entered sword in hand, where they met " with a good stout repulse. But the execution done upon

* Krimambâkam. † Kanyakovil.

"them before had so dispirited them, that in the end every "man began to shift for himself; some making for the door, "and others flinging themselves over the wall into the ditch, "in order to make their escape; till, what with those that "got away and those that fell, they had in a short time free "possession of the place without any molestation; when they "had an opportunity to view the slain which amounted to "more than one hundred. Besides which they saw the "ground was all strewed with pieces of skulls, hands, and "legs, which to be sure was the effect of the Grenadoe shells."

The troubles at Fort St. David were at last brought to a conclusion in April 1712 through the mediation of Monsieur Hebert, the French Governor of Pondicherry; but the peace appears to have cost the Company a sum of 12,000 Pagodas in direct payment to Sarúp Singh and his officers, in addition to the other losses and charges attendant on the war. A. D. 1712.

Towards the close of the year 1713, a singular rebellion broke out at Fort Saint David. Mr. Raworth, the Deputy Governor, openly rebelled against the authority of Governor Harrison. The story is best told in the following extracts from the Consultations :— A. D. 1713.

"*Monday, 5th October.*—The President offers to the Board "that the method established by the Right Honorable "Company for carrying on mercantile affairs, and for the "government of their garrisons and factories, has been "entirely neglected and despised by the Deputy Governor "of Fort St. David, who has assumed to himself a liberty "of acting as if he was independent of this Board. Con- "sultations are neglected, Pay-masters and cash accounts "are fictitious and irregularly passed; and our strictest "orders have been contemned. He has promoted and com- "missioned officers of the garrison unknown to this Board. "He has considerably increased the pay and allowances of "several persons, particularly in diet money to the gentle-

"men of Council, three Pagodas per month each, and almost "all other expenses in general. He has laid out consider- "able sums in building, and has let out the Company's "bounds to rent without our knowledge or consent. He "has used the Company's merchants very barbarously, "whereby they have been necessitated to seek protection "and redress from this Board. He returns no answers to "such persons as have large and just demands upon him, "with many other irregularities, which this Board ought "not to bear with any longer, lest the Honourable Company's "affairs should be brought into irrecoverable confusion.

"The President further offers to the Board several para- "graphs of their general letters, as also a copy of a paper "or protest signed by Mr. Raworth and Council, which "were read and considered; and the Board came to the "following resolution:—

"That whereas the Deputy Governor in his name declares "our proceedings (in sending for the Company's merchants "up hither at their repeated request) to be highly prejudicial "to the Company's interest, and that of this place, we are "obliged to justify ourselves in as plain and public a "manner as possible to our Right Honourable employers, "though we cannot but think it an inexcusable piece of "presumption in Mr. Raworth to send us such a charge in "a general letter from a subordinate factory, which is "giving encouragement to those under him by his example "to dispute and disobey our orders hereafter."

"Agreed that a charge be brought in against Robert "Raworth, Esquire, Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, "containing such articles as can be fully proved without any "room for dispute."

"*Monday, 5th October.*—All the foregoing premises have "been fully considered and debated, the following question "was put:—

"Q.—Whether this Board is not obliged, upon the charge "now read and other circumstances concurring, to re-

"move Robert Raworth, Esquire, from the Government of
"Fort St. David.?"

"Agreed in the affirmative *nemine contradicente.*"

"Q.—Whether he shall be suspended or dismissed?"

"Agreed unanimously that he be suspended; that his "commission be revoked and superseded, the same to be "signified in a general letter to him with orders for him to "repair hither when his charge shall be delivered him."

"Agreed and ordered that Mr. Henry Davenport be "commissioned as Commissary and Provisional Deputy "Governor of Fort St. David, to set out this evening in "order to receive the Government from Mr. Robert Ra- "worth."

"*Sunday*, 11*th October.*—The President communicates "to the Board a letter from Henry Davenport, Esquire, ad- "vising us that, upon his arrival at the edge of the bounds "of Fort St. David, he despatched Lieutenant Porrier before "with our letter to Mr. Raworth, and a short one from "himself; to which Mr. Raworth in a short time returned "answer, that he would not allow him any authority to rule "there by whatever commission he could receive from us. "All the outworks were alarmed with the usual signals for "enemies when Mr. Davenport entered the bounds; and "when he came to Thevanapatam gate he was denied en- "trance by shutting it upon him, and the officer's declaring "he had an order not to let him in. All the Council came "in to Mr. Davenport, except Mr. Richard Harrison. En- "sign Hobbs being posted at the garden with a hundred "men, Mr. Davenport sent to him for admittance there; "but he sent word that he would obey no orders but Mr. "Raworth's, and that if he offered to come into the garden "with any peons or soldiers, he would fire upon him. Upon "which, finding the whole garrison debauched from "their duty (except old Captain Hugonin and some other "of the officers which were confined beforehand), he was

"forced to retire out of the bounds to a choultry about five "miles distance, for the security of his life and the treasure "he has with him, Mr. Raworth having given out several "unaccountable orders to some of the officers, and publicly "threatened to cut him off."

"This affair being debated, with the greatest concern to "see a whole garrison, of five hundred men and upwards, "seduced by some false persuasions from their duty to our "Right Honorable employers, and commanded openly to "resist our orders which may be of very ill consequence "hereafter;

"Agreed that it is not safe for Mr. Davenport to remain "where he is, considering the small guard he has with him "and the threatening expressions Mr. Raworth has used."

"Ordered that he do forthwith return hither and bring "with him the gentlemen of the Fort St. David Council "(that cannot safely return into the bounds) to inform us "of several necessary points before we can come to any "further resolution."

"*Monday*, 12*th October*.—A general letter from Mr. "Henry Davenport, Esquire, and Council, dated the 10th "instant, from Manapa's Choultry; read also a private letter "from Mr. Davenport to the President, advising that Mr. "Richard Harrison is as active in this rebellion as any "officer in the garrison; that the Council now with him "(Mr. Davenport) affirm that by the promotion of several "officers and increasing their pay, Mr. Raworth has the "majority entirely at command, and that he openly de- "clares he will stick at nothing to be revenged. They add "further he has held no consultation since August, trans- "acting the Company's affairs wholly by himself."

"The President's private letter being wrote after the "general advices, the Ensigns Paddle and Handlon were "come over to Mr. Davenport, and acquainted him that

"the garrison was in great confusion, and most of them "would follow if they were sure of a place to resort to; "that they had received no pay for two months past, which "is very surprising to us considering that we know they "are in cash, though they have kept the account so long "from us."

"Agreed that orders be immediately sent to Mr. Daven-"port to remain where he is, and see what the garri-"son will do; that a party of sixty chosen men be forthwith "sent away to be landed at Pondicherry for a guard to Mr. "Davenport and the others, against any sudden attempt "of the desparadoes; and that a protest be drawn up "against Mr. Raworth for this unwarrantable way of pro-"ceeding."

"*Thursday*, 15*th October*.—A general letter from Henry "Davenport, Esquire, dated the 13th instant, read, advising "that he has dropped declarations and copies of his com-"mission at the several guards which has had a very good "effect and occasioned many men coming in; that the whole "garrison seem inclinable to return to their duty, and that "he has now so many men with him that he is forced to "draw towards Pondicherry for assistance to maintain "them."

"Agreed that it be an instruction to Henry Davenport, "Esquire, and Council to avoid as much as possible coming "to blows; and not to attack any party or post, unless "obliged to it for their own safety; but to use all peaceable "methods of recovering the men to their duty, promising "them full pardon and their arrears."

"Agreed that Mr. William Warre and the Reverend Mr. "George Lewis be immediately sent down with proper in-"structions to persuade Mr. Raworth to reason, by repre-"senting the ill consequences that are likely to attend his "rash way of proceeding."

" *Monday*, 19*th October*.—The President lays before the " Board several letters from Henry Davenport, Esquire, " advising, that finding himself strong enough he marched " into the bounds on the 17th very peaceably, finding all the " out-guards deserted; and that he put a Serjeant with " twenty men into one of the most considerable to protect " it from the country enemy. After which he marched to " the garden, where he found Ensign Hobbs posted with " about fifty men, whom he summoned to their duty. But " they absolutely refused to surrender, and he would not " force them, though it was very practicable, for fear of " shedding blood. But while they were parleying, they " were saluted with a twenty-four pounder from the Fort " that fell within twenty yards of Mr. Davenport. After " which he marched away and took possession of Cudda-" lore, that was also entirely deserted; in their way being " open to the Fort, they were again saluted with a twenty-" four pounder, which fell among them, but by God's good " providence did no harm."

" Agreed that Henry Davenport, Esquire, and Council " remain at Cuddalore, endeavouring to save our bounds " without committing any acts of hostility, whilst Mr. " Warre and Mr. Lewis are endeavouring to terminate this " unhappy affair; and that they do set the merchants to " work as fast as possible to procure Long cloth and Sallam-" pores."

" *Wednesday*, 21*st October*.—The President communi-" cates a letter from Henry Davenport, Esquire, advising " that he has put men into as many of the out-guards as he " can spare from Cuddalore. But that on the 18th instant " Mr. Raworth sent a party of horse to beat the men out of " Cuddapah choultry, who dismounted and summoned them " within to surrender; which being refused, they fired upon " them and threw in several Grenadoes, which wounded " some of the men and killed one outright. The Serjeant " that commanded immediately fired a field-piece with

"partridge shot, which killed two and wounded three more "of the attackers. Upon which the rest fled, leaving five "of their horses behind them. The Serjeant being so near "the Fort, and at least six miles distance from Cuddalore, "dreading a more dangerous attack in the night, when he "could not be supported, withdrew in time to Cuddalore, "and the five horses with him. Mr. Raworth just before "the attack was made, fired three great shots at the choultry "from Thevenapatam, which fell very near them."

"*Friday, 23rd October.*—A general letter from Henry "Davenport, Esquire, and Council, dated the 19th instant, "read, advising that those who remain in the Fort and at "the garden with Mr. Raworth, are already reduced to such "necessities that many of them would get away if they "could."

"A letter from Messrs. Warre and Lewis, dated the 20th "instant, read, advising their reception by Mr. Raworth; "that they had fairly laid all matters before him as recom-"mended in our instructions. Upon which he desired some "time to consider thereon, and he would give them an answer "in the evening, seeming in very good temper; that they "went to Cuddalore and returned to him about 5 o'clock, "when he very briefly answered that, provided the Governor "would come in person, he would immediately resign, upon "condition that those who had been faithful to him (as he "calls it) should be treated with superior respect to such "as deserted. Upon which they desired time to receive our "answer, and got his consent to forbear all acts of hostility "till then. This matter being debated;

"Agreed, as matters now stand here with the Nabob, and "considering the necessary preparations to load our ship-"ping that are expected early from Bengal, it is no way "convenient for the President to leave this place; especially "when Mr. Raworth insists on such terms as are impossible "for us to consent to; since it is no better than confessing

" ourselves in the wrong, and encouraging others hereafter
" to follow this wicked and pernicious example."

" It was also considered that if the Nabob should come " to St. Thomé, as is credibly reported, the President can- " not come back hither till February by sea; nor can he " come by land without passing through his camp at his " mercy, since he can have no body of men with him fit to " force his way."

" Agreed that a letter be wrote to Mr. William Warre " and the Reverend Mr. George Lewis, requiring them to " see Mr. Raworth once more, and offer him everything " that is in our power to grant, provided he will surrender " quietly without any further troubles or mischief."

" Agreed that a short commission be given Mr. William " Warre to receive the Government at Mr. Raworth's hands, " if he should consent, and to make all easy, insisting only " upon not seeing Mr. Davenport before he comes away " hither."

" Agreed that if Mr. Raworth does not accept the terms " offered him in our letter of this date, Mr. Warre and the " Rev. Mr. Lewis be permitted to return."

" *Wednesday*, 28*th October*.—General letter from Messrs. " Davenport, Warre and Lewis, dated 24th instant, read, " advising that the two latter having been with Mr. " Raworth that same day, found him in much worse tem- " per than ever, peremptorily declaring that he would resign " the Fort to none but the President himself.

" A letter from Mr. Henry Davenport, Esquire, singly of " the same date, read, wherein he says, he is very well " assured Mr. Raworth will not deliver up even to the Pre- " sident himself, and that there is no way but to starve him " out."

" *Sunday*, 1*st November*—The President produces a letter " from Mr. William Warre and the Reverend Mr. George

"Lewis, dated the 27th, wherein they say that though "they must acknowledge themselves mistaken as to Mr. "Raworth's sincerity, they are still of opinion the Gover- "nor's presence would soon put an end to all disputes."

"The foregoing words being considered and debated, the "President acquainting the Board that by the last advices "from Sunka Rama at Arcot, matters are likely to be fairly "accommodated with the Nabob about the villages:

"Agreed, that there seems an absolute necessity for the "President to set out for Fort St. David, as soon as the "rivers will permit, in order to put an end to the present "troubles, if possible, before further mischief is done."

"Agreed, that a party of sixty men be despatched away "before hand to Pondicherry, for a guard to wait the Pre- "sident's arrival; and that a hundred Pagodas be ad- "vanced the Ensign to defray their expenses."

"*Wednesday, 4th November.*—This evening the Honour- "able President, attended by the Reverend Mr. Stevenson, "Lieutenant Roach, and Messrs. Theobalds, Bulkley, Mau- "bert, Nanney, Langlier, Turner, and Richardson, set out "over land for Fort St. David."

"*Friday, 6th November.*—A general letter from the Hon- "ourable President and Mr. William Warre, dated the 5th "November, read, enclosing several letters and papers the "Honourable President met upon the road, and advising "that they have fired six shots into Cuddalore from the "Fort in one day, but it pleased God they did no damage; "that some deserters daily came in, and that Henry Daven- "port, Esquire, has possessed himself of Condapah Choultry "and Horse-tail Point, in order to facilitate the Honourable "President's entry into the bounds."

"A general letter from Henry Davenport, Esquire, and "Council, dated the 3rd instant, read, wherein they acquaint "us that they were in great hopes Mr. Raworth and his

"adherents would by this time have been reduced to a "very low condition for want of provisions. But that con- "trary to their expectations and to the promise made to "the Deputy Governor from the gentlemen at Pondicherry "no ways to assist them, of which he reminded Governor "Dusivier in his letters dated 29th ultimo and 3rd instant; "notwithstanding which there was a Chelinga sent them "full of provisions. They further advise the Sloop that "was sent down with stores for Cuddalore, as she passed "by Fort St. David they fired three shots at her; but that "she continued her course for the road and that mussoolas "were gone off to bring the stores ashore. They also re- "mit us their account cash for the month of October, "balance being six thousand three hundred and ninety-five "Pagodas."

"*Thursday*, 12*th November*.—Another of the 10th informs, "that after the hopes they had of bringing matters to an "end, that they found Mr. Raworth the same fickle and un- "faithful man as ever; that they had sent the persons in "that morning with such terms as they thought he neither "could nor would refuse; but were strangely surprised at "their return to find he absolutely refused what he gave "under his hand the day before; which was, that if the "Governor insisted, he would bring the keys of the Fort "where he pleased; that they had offered to venture into "the Fort if he would permit Captain Roach to go in first "with fifty men for the Governor's guard. For which his "answer was, under his hand, that he would not suffer the "Governor to enter with any guard, and several other ex- "travagancies; so that they can see no hopes of his being "brought to better temper whilst he is able to hold out."

"*Sunday*, 22*nd November*.—General letter from the Hon- "ourable Edward Harrison, Esquire, Messrs. Davenport and "Warre, dated 20th instant, read, wherein they acquaint us "that having perused the Fort St. David cash accounts

"from April, 1712, and by what they can learn from the "Council, &c., Mr. Raworth ought now to have a balance by "him of seventeen thousand Pagodas, which they took to "be one of his chief reasons for acting in this unaccount-"able manner; that Mr. Raworth and his adherents being "cooped up in the Fort and in want of provisions, are very "uneasy; that some desert him daily, but not without the "risk of their lives. They add that on the 18th, in the "morning, Mr. Raworth saluted them with a fourteen-"pounder; but afterwards made an apology that a drunken "Dutchman fired the gun, between sleeping and waking, "that happened to be pointed that way; that on the 19th "at night, the President, being accompanied with all the "Madras gentlemen, went into Thevenapatam to visit the "men posted there; and having been for some time in the "streets, they were briskly entertained from the batteries "with all the guns they could bring to bear, besides their "small shot, in the reach of which they happened to be; "but by good Providence no mischief was done; that they "returned them a Culverin salute from Patcharee Hill, "which went through Mr. Raworth's lodgings, as they learn "from deserters; that several of the men sallied from the "Fort, but were warmly received, and two very dangerous-"ly wounded, which made them return faster than they came "out."

"*Tuesday*, 1*st December*.—General letter from the Hon-"ourable Edward Harrison, Esquire, and Mr. William "Warre, dated 29th ultimo, read, wherein they acquaint us "that they have not as yet brought Mr. Raworth to an accom-"modation; and that they are fearful they must be obliged "to consent to his going to Pondicherry to reside there and "settle his account; and if so, Governor Dusivier is to give "his parole, that in case satisfaction is not given us in fifteen "days, he will deliver Mr. Raworth to us at Fort St. George."

"*Monday*, 7*th December*.—From the Honourable Presi-"dent and Mr. William Warre, dated the 2nd instant, advis-

"ing that that morning the Honourable President en-
"tered the Fort, according to articles of agreement passed
"between him and Council and Mr. Raworth, who received
"him at the head of his rebellious crew in such a manner as
"none but Mr. Raworth could be capable of; seeming no
"ways concerned for the many ill actions he has committed
"in this affair. There was a hundred and thirty men under
"arms in the Fort, of whom eighty Europeans, who seemed
"to be as stout men as any in the Company's service. Every-
"thing was found in confusion; which will require the
"President's longer stay than he expected; as also to settle
"the garrison and to separate those he found in the Fort,
"that it may not hereafter be in their power to act the
"like again."

"*Monday*, 7*th December*.—Henry Davenport acquaints
"the Board that he, this afternoon, received a private letter
"from the Honourable President, dated the 5th, advising
"that Thomas Frederick, Esquire, arrived at Fort St. David
"that night; and that the next day, in the evening, the
"Honourable President designed to depart thence for Fort
"St. George, expecting to reach the Mount to-morrow night,
"where he desired the gentlemen of the Council would go
"and wait upon him."

"*Monday*, 21*st December*.—The following general letters
"read: From the Governor of Pondicherry, dated 30th
"instant (new style), advising that Mr. Raworth, having
"publicly demanded their King's protection and passage upon
"their ships for France, which they cannot refuse him with-
"out exposing themselves to their King's displeasure."

"The President likewise produces a letter from Father
"Thomas de Poictiers, Capuchin of the Church here, whom
"he has employed at Pondicherry to solicit the Governor and
"Council on this affair; wherein the said Father Thomas
"advises that one of the principal reasons why Mr. Raworth
"refused to come hither and settle his account with us, was

" that he had seen a letter from a Member of this Board to a " person at Fort St. David, mentioning that it was resolved " to have him assassinated. Every member now present " solemnly declares, and offers to take his oath if required, " that he never gave him any such advice, nor ever heard " the Governor say anything tending that way."

" The Governor for himself solemnly protests before God " that he abhors the very thought of so barbarous an action; " though he can bring sufficient proof that Mr. Raworth, " when Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, did more than " once threaten the same to him."

" It being debated what measures are most proper for us " to take upon this extraordinary proceeding of the Go- " vernor and Council of Pondicherry, agreed that we defer " coming to a resolution thereupon till Father Thomas " returns from Pondicherry."

Thursday, 24th December—Mr. Raworth's answers to " the proposals made him in the Governor's name by Padre " Thomé read, which is full of notorious falsities and ca- " lumny without any manner of ground or proof and of a " piece with all the rest of his behaviour, and upon the " whole it appears very plain that he will do or suffer any- " thing rather than come to a fair account for what he has " had under his charge."

This extraordinary affair ended shortly after by Mr. Raworth's departure to France. He died at Paris, just as the Directors of the East India Company were preparing to prosecute him in England.

We have already seen how, during the anarchy that ensued on the death of Aurungzeb, the Rajput Governor of Gingee, Sarúp Singh, affected independence. In 1714, A. D. 1714.
however, the Nawáb of Arcot, Sádat Ulla Khán, appeared before the fortress and summoned Tej Singh, the son of Sarúp Singh, who was in command of it, to surrender, upon

pretence of an order from Court to take possession of the place. Tej Singh, however, refused, and sallying out with about 300 Rajputs was very near killing the Nawab, having cut the harness of his elephant with his own hands; but timely succour coming to the Nawab's assistance Tej Singh, with Mohabat Khán and several of the principal men of Gingee, were overpowered and killed. A short while after, in the beginning of November, 1714, Gingee was captured by Sádat Ulla Khán.*

For ten years after this event the Carnatic enjoyed peace.
A. D. 1724. At length, in 1724, on the Nizam-ul-Mulk, Chin Kulich Khán, having defeated the coalition formed against him by some of his subordinate Nawabs, an army was sent down to take possession of the Sattingurre,† one of the passes leading into the Carnatic, on which Sádat Ulla Khán marched to secure it, and meanwhile a desperate fight took place for the possession of the Gingee country between two Mussulman Chiefs named Abdul Nabbi Khán‡ and Fyre Khán, the latter of whom would seem to have been in possession of it at the time. In the battle§ the former was killed and the latter mortally wounded while 12,000 of their respective followers were killed or wounded. On this Sádat Ulla Khán marched to recover possession of the country, imagining that after such severe losses neither party would be able to oppose him, but as the survivors of Abdul Nabbi's family determined to maintain their right to it or die, it seems probable that peace was not restored in the Gingee country for some time.

* This gallant attack on the Nawab, the death of Tej Singh and the fate of his beautiful wife, are the subject of a ballad still much cherished in the neighbourhood of Gingee, where "Desing Rájá", as he is called, is looked on as the *genius loci*. According to the legend, the Nawab was so struck with the heroism of Tej Singh and the melancholy fate of his young widow, who committed suttee, that he called the town which he built near Arcot, on his return there, "Ranipett" out of compliment to, and in memory of, her.

† Probably Sátghar.

‡ Apparently the Nawab of Cuddapah.

§ It has not been found possible to determine the site of this battle.

For the history of the events of the next twenty years in the Carnatic, down to the year 1744, when war broke out between England and France, the reader is referred to Orme's work. If suffices for the purpose of the present narrative merely to state that at the time of the declaration of war Anwar-ud-Din was Nawab of the Carnatic. At this time neither nation had a fleet in the Bay of Bengal, and it was not till July, 1745, that a fleet under Commodore Barnet appeared on the Coromandel Coast. Monsieur Dupleix, the French Governor of Pondicherry, being alarmed for the safety of that possession, applied to the Nawab to forbid any hostilities by land by the English against the French, and the Nawab sent orders accordingly, assuring the English, at the same time, that he would oblige the French to observe the same neutrality should their forces ever become superior to their own. The Nawab enforced obedience to his orders by threatening to attack Madras in case of disobedience. In June, 1746, the English fleet, commanded by Commodore Peyton,* whilst crusing off the coast to the south of Fort St. David, descried a French fleet under the command of La Bourdonnais. An indecisive action was fought, and the next day the English fleet sailed for Trincomalee to refit, while the French fleet anchored in the Pondicherry roads. In the beginning of August, both fleets being refitted, put to sea and came in sight of each other, but parted without fighting, on which La Bourdonnais returned to Pondicherry and determined to attack Madras. The leaky condition of the English flagship had compelled the Commodore to go to Bengal, so that La Bourdonnais encountered no opposition from the English fleet during his operations, which were so successful, that at the end of a week from his first landing his troops Madras capitulated, on condition that the English should be prisoners of war, and that the town should be immediately ransomed after being

A. D. 1744.

A. D. 1745.

A. D. 1746.

* Commodore Barnet died at Fort St. David in April 1746.

delivered up. The treaty of ransom was signed on the 10th October, and two days afterwards La Bourdonnais sailed from Madras. On the 30th October the English were informed that the treaty of ransom had been declared void by Monsieur Dupleix, and that all who refused to give their parole not to serve against the French until they should be exchanged, were to be arrested, and sent to Pondicherry. Many of the officers and some of the inhabitants, indignant at the gross breach of faith on the part of Monsieur Dupleix, escaped during the night and made their way by various roads through the country to Fort St. David. Among these was Robert Clive, who had landed at Madras in 1744 as a writer in the Company's service.

CHAPTER III.

We have now reached the most important period in the history of Fort St. David, when it took the place of Fort St. George as the chief English settlement on the Coromandel Coast. Little seems to have been done during the first years of its possession by the English towards improving its defences. In 1725, however, sanction was received from the Court of Directors to erect a bastion on its eastern face. In 1739, a Powder Magazine was ordered to be built on the island lying between Cuddalore and the Fort, but the state of the fortifications at that time seems to have been ruinous. In 1740, on the invasion of the Carnatic by the Mahrattas, some repairs were effected to them. Towards the end of that year the Mahrattas plundered Porto Novo, and a considerable body of them apppeared close outside the Cuddalore Bounds. In the following year they entered the Bounds, and, in spite of a connonade from the Fort, carried off an inconsiderable booty from Manjakupam and Vannarpettah. In 1745, during the Deputy Governorship of Mr. Hinde, extensive improvements were made to the Fort, so much so that, in announcing the capture of Madras to the Court of Directors, in October, 1746, the Government of Fort St. David was able to assure the Court that the additions and alterations carried out during the previous twelve months had rendered the Fort "infinitely more secure than it was." It was not, however, till 1747, and after the French had threatened it two or three times, that those more extensive works were carried out which existed at the period of its subsequent capture. It was in this year that the course of the river on the west side of the Fort was diverted to admit of the widening of the ditch to a breadth of 100 feet; bomb-

proof barracks* were erected; a horn-work on the north and two lunettes on the east and west, besides some other works, were commenced;† and all houses, including the hospital and the whole of the village of Devenapatam, within 800 yards of the Fort, were pulled down and cleared away.‡ Sheds were built for the accommodation of soldiers and peons; a battery was erected near the burial-ground and the outposts of Devenapatam were fortified. There was one building, however, which was not touched. This was the Dutch Factory, situated 700 yards north of the Fort. The Dutch had quitted Cuddalore and Devenapatam for Porto Novo in 1745, and when all the buildings of Devenapatam were being destroyed, permission was requested from the Dutch Governor at Negapatam to demolish the Factory. He declined to give such permission without reference to Batavia, but promised to take all proper methods to prevent the French making an unjust use of the building. It was therefore allowed to

---

* These barracks are still in existence, and are curiosities as dwellings for human beings.

How wretched the accommodation provided for the European Soldiers was in those days, may be gathered from the following Extract from the Fort St. David Minutes of Consultation:—

"*2nd October*, 1733.—The new Barracks that were ordered being not yet done for "want of timber to cover in, and having received three Recruits of Europeans to "our Military from Madras this year, which are more than can be well hous'd by "our present accommodations from the rainy weather; order'd that a tyled veranda "be made to the place design'd for the said Barracks to shelter them from the "approaching monsoon and that it be done forthwith. The cost being estimated "at 15 Pagodas."

† The estimated cost of these works was 85,730 Pagodas. They took some time to complete, the horn-work not being finished till late in 1749. The estimate was much exceeded as other works were subsequently carried out which were not provided for in it. These consisted of a glacis with a subterraneous gallery and chambers for mines. Portions of this gallery and of the mine chambers exist in excellent preservation to the present day.

‡ The natives thus turned out of Devenapatam were given a piece of land, about 2,000 yards south-east of the Fort, on which to build fresh houses. This is probably the origin of the settlement of the two villages of Singara Tope and Gori on the island opposite Cuddalore.

stand.* The town of Cuddalore was at this time surrounded on three sides by a wall with bastions and with a small redoubt at the north-east corner.

On the capture of Madras, the Company's Agents at Fort St. David assumed the general administration of the Settlements on the Coast. One of their first measures was the establishment of a Mint at Cuddalore, in the beginning of 1747, for coining gold and silver.† It is highly probable that the capture of Fort St. George would have been immediately followed by the capture of Fort St. David but for the storm with which the monsoon burst on the coast and scattered La Bourdonnais' fleet ‡ the day after the treaty of ransom was signed. As it was, M. Dupleix, even after the departure of La Bourdonnais' fleet for Acheen and Mauritius, lost no time in despatching a force to attack the Fort. He intended that Paradis should command the expedition, and sent for him from Madras for the purpose, but the command was eventually given to Monsieur Bury, the senior French Officer in India. The following is the account given by Orme of the expedition :—

"In the night of the 8th December the French Army set "out from Ariancopang,§ and arrived the next morning by "break of day at the river Pannar, which runs into the sea "about a mile and a half to the north of Fort St. David: "their force consisted of 1,700 men, for the most part "Europeans, of which 50 were Cavalry; they had one or "two companies of Caffre slaves, natives of Madagascar and

* It was demolished in 1758 shortly before the siege of the Fort. (Orme.) A house was given to the Dutch in Cuddalore in exchange for this Factory. (See letter from the Dutch Governor at Negapatam to the Madras Government dated 31st March, 1765.)

† M. C. Fort St. David, 1747.

‡ See Despatch to Court of Directors, October 17th, 1746. From this despatch it seems that the *Duc D'Orleans* and two other ships foundered in the Madras Roads while the *Achilles*, the flagship, and three others lost all their masts, and 1,200 men perished.

§ Ariankupam, about three miles south of Pondicherry.

"of the eastern coast of Africa; which had been disciplined "and brought into India by M. de La Bourdonnais. Their "artillery consisted of six field-pieces and as many mortars. "The garrison of Fort St. David, with the addition of the "officers and soldiers who had made their escape from "Madras, consisted of no more than 200 Europeans and "Topasses. These were intended to defend the Fort, and "as the Nawab's behaviour when Madras was attacked by "de la Bourdonnais, had caused the English to suspect his "assurances of assistance, they hired 2,000 peons for the de-"fence of Cuddalore and the Company's territory, and dis-"tributed 800 or 900 muskets among them. At this time "the English had not adopted the idea of training the "Indian natives in the European discipline, notwithstand-"ing the French had set the example, by raising four or "five Companies of Sepoys at Pondicherry."

"The French army crossed the river Pennar, and entered "the Company's territory without any other opposition "than the fire of some of the Peons who galled them a little "from behind thickets and other covers; but retreated as "soon as fired upon by the enemy's field pieces. At the "distance of a mile and a half to the north-west of Fort "St. David was a country house appointed for the residency "of the Governor,* behind which to the north, was a large "garden inclosed with a brickwall, and before the house, to "the south, a court with buildings on each side of it. The "ford where the French had passed the river was about a "quarter of a mile from the garden, in which some Peons "were stationed, whom the enemy soon dislodged. Mon-"sieur Dupleix having received intelligence that the Na-"wab had sent no more than 1,500 men to the assistance of "the English, had instructed Mr. Bury to march through "the Company's territory, and assault the town of Cudda-"lore. The French, having met with no other resistance

* The "Garden House" built in 1732 and now the residence of the Collector.

" than from the irregular skirmishes of the Peons, suspected " no other attacks, and from this confidence, the soldiers, " fatigued with a march of twelve miles, were permitted, as " soon as they had taken possession of the garden, to lay " down their arms, and the officers neglected to station " guards, or to take the usual precautions which are generally " thought indispensable against a surprise. In a few minutes " the whole army had quitted their arms and every man " was straggling according to his own inclination: some were " cutting wood to dress their meal, some were cooking it, " some were eating, and others were laid down to sleep; the " coolies and the Indians conducting the camels, carts " and oxen laden with the baggage, discharged it promis-" cuously in the court before the Garden House and then " dispersed. Such was the general disorder, when a large " body of forces, horse and foot, were discovered approach-" ing in good order from the westward. These were the " Nabob's army, consisting of 6,000 horse and 3,000 foot, " under the command of his sons, Maphuz Khan and " Mahomed Alli, who having united the forces they separately " commanded, had arrived the preceding day on the plain of " Chimundelum, four miles to the west of Fort St. David."

" Every man ran to his arms in confusion, and terror pre-" vented them from conceiving the advantage of their situ-" ation in the garden, the walls of which secured them from " the attack of cavalry; but imagining that their safety con-" sisted in re-crossing the river before they should be attack-" ed, they hurried out of the garden into the open plain, all " excepting the artillery, in much disorder. The enemy " came up before they reached the river. The peons of the " Nabob's army, joined by those belonging to the English, in-" termixed with the cavalry, and kept up a constant but ir-" regular fire, whilst the cavalry advanced swords in hand " in various onsets; but they were always repulsed by the " fire of the artillery."

" As soon as the French troops had gained the bank, " they plunged into the river where the water was four

"feet deep; and many flung away their arms before "they reached the other side: but the artillery continued "to preserve their courage, and saved the field-pieces, "transporting them over the river one after another, "and turning them again upon the enemy as soon as they "were landed on the opposite bank. The English at Fort "St. David were apprized of the arrival of the Nabob's "army at Chimundelum, and the whole garrison, excepting "50 Topasses, sallied out as soon as they perceived the "French retreating, but did not come up in time to assist "in interrupting their passage over the river. Having pre-"vailed upon the Nabob's army to accompany them, they "advanced in pursuit of the French, but did not overtake "them until they had marched six miles on the other side "of the river. By this time the French troops had recover-"ed from their panic, and were drawn up in such good "order, that it was thought not prudent to attack them. "They continued their march to Ariancopang, where they "arrived at seven in the evening, having been in motion, with "very little respite, for 24 hours. On a review of the state "of their army, it was found that 120 of their Europeans "had been wounded, and 12 killed. They had left behind "them at the garden all the baggage which was come up "before the Moors appeared. The English, on their return "from the pursuit, found several chests of musquets and "other military stores; but a body of the Nabob's cavalry "had plundered all the rest of the baggage as soon as the "French quitted the garden."

Finding his first attempt to take Fort St. David frustrated, and judging, from its success, that so long as the Nawab's troops continued to assist the English he would be unable to prosecute his design against Cuddalore, M. Dupleix entered into a correspondence with the Nawáb and Máphúz Khán to induce them to withdraw their troops, at the same time he put into execution a plan for taking Cuddalore by surprise. While the French army remained at Ariankupam

he emkarked 500 men in boats, on the 30th December 1746, with orders to proceed by sea to Cuddalore and enter the river which runs along the eastern side and attack the town, from this open quarter, at break of day. The boats, however, were hardly through the surf when the wind rose from the south and blew so hard that all the boats were obliged to put back, and the expedition thus failed.

On the 2nd March, 1747, the French army again appeared in sight of Fort St. David, this time under the command of Paradis. The English garrison marched out with three field-pieces to prevent their crossing the Ponniar, and a cannonade ensued which lasted the greater part of the day. Part of the French forces, however, crossed the river to the westward, on which the garrison retired to the Fort. Before morning the whole French army had passed the river and taken possession of the Garden House. A few hours after, the English squadron appeared in the offing, which the French no sooner perceived, than they retreated precipitately to Pondicherry. A.D. 1747.

It was during 1747 that Clive received his first commission as an Ensign at Fort St. David.*

During the course of the year some reinforcements of Europeans and sepoys were received from Europe, from Bombay, and from Tellicherry, and the want of a Commandant of the troops being much felt, an application for one was made to Admiral Griffin who commanded the squadron. He recommended Captain George Gibson of the Marines, who was accordingly appointed, but was relieved within a few months by the arrival of Major Stringer Lawrence from England, with a commission from the Court of Directors as Commandant of all the forces and as 3rd Member of Council at Fort St. David.† In June, 1748, the French fleet returned to the A. D. 1748.

* "Mr. Robert Clive, writer in the service, being of martial disposition, and having acted as a volunteer in our late engagements, we have granted him an ensign's commission upon his application for the same." Despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 2nd May 1747.

† The salary of Major Lawrence was £300 a year as Commander-in-Chief.

coast, and Admiral Griffin stood out to engage it. The French gave him the slip however, and M. Dupleix, taking advantage of the absence of the English fleet, and having in the previous year made peace with the Nawab and induced him to withdraw his army from Cuddalore, determined to attack that place. Subjoined is Orme's account of the affair:

"Mr. Dupleix, perceiving that the English squadron had "sailed to Madras, from whence they could not return to "Fort St. David in some days, determined to avail himself "of their absence, and make another attack upon Cuddalore. "Eight hundred Europeans, with 1,000 sepoys, marched "from Pondicherry, and making a circuit inland, arrived on "the 17th of June in the morning within three miles of "Cuddalore, at the hills of Bondapolam. Here they halted "during the day, and intended at night to attack Cuddalore "by surprise."

"Major Lawrence, receiving intelligence of this design, "ordered the garrison to march and the cannon to be "removed to Fort St. David, intending by this operation "to make the French believe that he did not think the place "tenable. As soon as night came on, the garrison, aug- "mented to the number of 400 Europeans, together with "the cannon, were sent back to Cuddalore, with the pre- "cautions necessary to prevent the enemy from receiving "intelligence of their return. The stratagem succeeded. "At midnight the French advanced with scaling ladders, "which they no sooner began to apply to the walls than "they received the fire of all the musketry ramparts, together "with that of four or five pieces of cannon loaded with "grape-shot. This unexpected resistance struck the whole "body, officers as well as soldiers, with a panic. Most of "the men flung away their arms without firing a shot; but "the precipitation in their flight prevented the English fire "from doing much execution amongst them: nor did their "fears quit them when arrived at the place of their encamp-

"ment; for, expecting to be followed, they marched on with-
"out halting until they came to the bounds of Pondicherry."

Soon after this repulse of the French the arrival of another English squadron on the coast admitted of an attack being made on Pondicherry. We again quote Orme:—

"On the 29th July, an English fleet, under the command "of Admiral Boscawen, arrived off Fort St. David, where "the squadron under Admiral Griffin was lying at anchor, "and the latter officer was relieved of his command. The "junction of the 2 squadrons formed the greatest marine "force belonging to any one European nation that had ever "been seen together in the East Indies, for it consisted of "more than 30 ships, none of which were less than 500 tons "burden, and 13 of them men-of-war of the line."

"Every person attached to the English cause, who beheld "this formidable force, was elated with joy, from expec- "tation of its success; and no one doubted that the loss of "Madras would be revenged by the capture of Pondicherry. "Preparations had been made at Fort St. David to enable "Mr. Boscawen to proceed to action without delay; and on "the 8th of August the army began to march."

"Twelve independent companies of 100 men each, 800 "mariners belonging to the ships, with 80 artillery men, "composed the regular troops in the King's service: the "Company's troops consisted of a battalion of 750 men, of "whom 300 were Topasses, together with 70 artillery men: "the Dutch at Negapatam sent a reinforcement of 120 "Europeans: and there were on board the ships, ready to "be landed, 1,000 seamen, who had been taught the Manual "exercise at sea; in all 3,720 Europeans, and 300 Topasses, "to which were joined about 2,000 sepoys, paid by the "Company, who as yet were scarcely better disciplined than "common peons. The Nabob Anwar-odean, still changing "sides as he found the French or English affairs gaining "the advantage, promised to send a body of 2,000 horse, "but only 300 came, and they towards the end of the siege.

"The heavy cannon and the cumbrous stores were laden "on board the ships, which proceeded before the army, and "anchored two miles to the south of Pondicherry."

"The Company's agents at Fort St. David had gained "very little intelligence necessary to direct Mr. Boscawen "in his operations; for, when the army approaching near "the bounds of Pondicherry, came in sight of the Fort of "Ariancopang, there was no person who could give a des- "cription of the place: however, it was determined that it "should be taken before the army proceeded any further. "An engineer of the Company's troops was ordered to "reconnoitre it, but was afraid to go near enough to make "certain observations: he, however, reported that the Fort "itself was of little strength, but that it was covered by an "entrenchment. A deserter likewise reported that it was "garrisoned only by 100 sepoys, on which Mr. Boscawen "determined to storm the place. Accordingly a detach- "ment of 700 men marched at daybreak against the east side "of the Fort to attack what they supposed to be the entrench- "ment, which, on a nearer approach, they discovered to be "a heap of ruins; they likewise perceived that the Fort itself "was a triangle regularly fortified with three cavaliers, a "deep dry ditch full of pitfalls, and a covered way. These "works were sufficient to protect the place from a sudden "onset, even had it been only garrisoned as the deserter "had reported, instead of which it was defended by 100 "Europeans and 300 sepoys, under the command of Cap- "tain Law, an active officer. The English troops were "immediately assailed from the walls with musketry and "grape-shot; and although they had brought no scaling "ladders, the fear of shame kept them in reach of the "enemy's fire, until 150 were either killed or wounded. "Major Goodere, the most experienced officer of the King's "troops, was mortally wounded in this attack."

"This blundering disaster greatly affected the spirits of "the men. However, it was determined to persist in reduc-

"ing Ariancopang, and the disciplined sailors, with eight "pieces of battering cannon, were landed from the ships. "The French, knowing the advantage of gaining time at "this season of the year, prudently determined to defend "the Fort as long as possible. On the opposite side of the "river, which runs to the north and close by the Fort of "Ariancopang, they erected a battery of heavy cannon to "obstruct and enfilade the approaches to the Fort. The "English engineers erected a battery in the plain on the "south side of the river, to oppose and silence that of the "enemy; but such was their neglect in reconnoitring, or "their want of skill in their art, that when at daybreak "they opened the battery, most of the guns were found to "be intercepted from the sight of the enemy's by a thick "wood. The artillery officers now offered their service to "erect another, which they completed with sufficient skill "before the next morning: and for greater security, threw "up before it an entrenchment, in which a large detach-"ment, consisting of soldiers and sailors, was placed. At "daybreak the battery began to play on that of the enemy, "and the fire was continued for some time on both sides, "with little execution done on either. Besides the troops "within the Fort, a body of 60 European cavalry encamped "without the walls. This cavalry, supported by infantry, "advanced to the entrenchment where the sailors were "posted, who, struck with consternation at their appear-"ance, took flight, and communicated their panic to the "regular troops. The French cavalry pursued them to the "battery, by the fire of which they were, however, soon "repulsed. Major Lawrence commanded this day in the "entrenchment, and rather than participate in the ignominy "of taking flight with the troops, remained there with two "or three officers: he was disarmed and obliged to surren-"der himself prisoner to a French trooper, who, knowing, "it is probable, the value of his prize, immediately hurried "him away by the side of his horse to Ariancopang."

"The same day a large quantity of gunpowder taking "fire in the enemy's battery, blew it up, and near 100 "men were either killed or disabled by the explosion. This "disaster struck such a terror amongst those who remained "in the Fort, that some hours after, they set fire to the "chambers with which they had undermined the fortifi-"cations, and blew up the greatest part of the walls and "cavaliers, and then marched away with great precipitation "to Pondicherry. As soon as the English saw the explo-"sion, they marched up and took possession of the ruins. "Thus fortunately delivered, the army did not immediately "proceed to Pondicherry, but remained five days longer at "Ariancopang, employed in repairing the Fort, in which it "was determined to leave a garrison; for it was apprehend-"ed, that during the siege a detachment of the enemy's "troops might again take possession of it, and from hence "be enabled to intercept convoys or harass the army."

"The town of Pondicherry * was situated about 70 yards "from the sea-shore: its extent within the walls was a little "more than a mile from north to south, and about 1,100 "yards from east to west: it was fortified on three sides to "the land with a wall and rampart, flanked by eleven bas-"tions; and two half-bastions were at the north and south "extremities nearest the sea: these works were surrounded "by a ditch, and an imperfect glacis. The eastern side "was defended by several low batteries, capable of mount-"ing 100 pieces of cannon, which commanded the road; "and within the town was built a citadel, too small to make "a long defence. The greatest part of the ground lying "round the town was inclosed, at a distance of a mile from "the walls, by a hedge of large aloes and other thorny plants "peculiar to the country, intermixed with great numbers of "cocoanut and palm trees, which altogether formed a defence "impenetrable to cavalry, and of very difficult passage to "infantry: this inclosure began at the north, close by the

* See Plan of Pondicherry in 1748.

"sea-shore, and continued five miles and a half, describing "a large segment of a semicircle, until it joined the river of "Ariancopang to the south, at about a mile and a half from "the sea-shore, and in this part the course of the river "served to complete the line of defence. There were five "roads leading from the town into the adjacent country, "and at each of the openings in the hedge, was built a "redoubt mounted with cannon. It is probable that the "hedge, at the same time that it was intended to be a "defence against sudden incursions, marked the limits of "the territory conceded by the prince of the country to the "French, when they first established themselves at Pondi-"cherry; and hence obtained the name of the Bound-hedge."

"On the 26th of August the army marched from Arian-"copang and took possession of the village of Oulgary,* "lying about two miles from the south-west part of the town. "From hence a detachment was sent the same day to attack "the north-west redoubt of the Bound-hedge, which the "enemy abandoned without resistance, notwithstanding it "was capable of making a defence that would have cost the "English many lives, had they been obliged to storm it. "The garrisons in all the other redoubts were soon after "withdrawn."

"By the advice of the engineers, it was determined to "attack the town on the north-west side; and, to facilitate "the communication between the fleet and the camp, the "ships were stationed to the north of the town."

"On the 30th of August at night the army opened "ground, at the distance of 1,500 yards from the walls: by "this the engineers showed themselves little skilled in their "art; for it is the general practice in sieges, to make the "first parallel within 800 yards of the covered way. In the "morning a detachment of 150 men, from the trench first "thrown up, were ordered to lodge themselves about 100

* Ulkarai.

"yards nearer the town, and, being supplied with working "tools, soon covered themselves from the fire of the enemy's "cannon. About noon 500 Europeans and 700 sepoys "sallied from the town under the command of Paradis, and "attacked both trenches at the same time: they were "repulsed at both, and lost 100 men and seven officers; "amongst the latter their Commander Paradis. Ensign "Clive distinguished himself with much gallantry in the "defence of the advanced trench.

"The approaches were continued, but carried on very "slowly, from a want of experience in such operations. Two "batteries of three guns were raised within 1,200 yards of "the town, to check any future sallies. When the army "first opened ground, the bomb-ketch was ordered to bom-"bard the citadel night and day; but in a very few days the "enemy began to bombard her, and got her distance so "exactly, that one of their shells staved the boat astern, and "another threw water upon her decks; after which she kept "out of reach of the enemy's mortars in the day-time, and "only bombarded in the night. Parties sallied at several "times, and attacked the detachments which escorted the "stores and cannon from the ships to the camp; and one day "a detachment escorting two pieces of battering cannon "were defeated, and the cannon taken. Some troops "were sent immediately to recover them; but could not "come up before the enemy had conveyed them under shel-"ter of the ramparts."

"After much hard labour the trenches were advanced "within 800 yards of the walls, when it was found impos-"sible to carry them on any nearer; for a large morass ex-"tended itself before this part of the town, and the French "had preserved a backwater, with which they overflowed "not only the morass, but likewise all the ground lying be-"tween the trenches and the foot of the glacis. During the "approaches, and the construction of the batteries on the

"edge of the morass, the enemy kept up a constant fire on "the working parties, by which many were killed."

"Two batteries were finished and began to fire on the "26th September, one of eight and the other of four "pieces of cannon, 18 and 24 pounders: a bomb-battery "of 5 large mortars and fifteen royals, and another of fifteen "cohorns were likewise erected. The French now opened "several embrasures in the curtain, and began likewise to "fire from two or three batteries on the crest of the glacis, "insomuch that the fire of the besieged was double that of the "besiegers. Mr. Boscawen, willing to employ all the means of "annoyance in his power, ordered the ships to batter the town; "and before the next morning all the ships of two tiers had "warped within the distance of 1,000 yards of the walls, the "shallowness of water not permitting them to approach near-"er: the cannonading was incessant, and terrible in appear-"ance, but of no real effect; for the distance of the ships, and "the motion of the sea, hindered the shot from striking suc-"cessively the same object. The French at first withdrew "a great number of their artillerymen from the land-side, "and employed them in firing against the ships from the "batteries which commanded the road; but perceiving the "little damage that the town sustained from the fire of the "ships, they slackened their defence on that side and re-"newed it on the land-side with as much vigour as before. "The cannonading from the ships continued until night, "when Mr. Boscawen, finding that they had expended a "vast quantity of ammunition to no purpose, ordered them "to move in the night out of the reach of cannon-shot; but "the wind setting in from the sea prevented them from ex-"ecuting this intention: remaining therefore in the same "stations, they began early in the morning to cannonade the "town again from whence they were fired upon with more "vivacity than the day before; but at noon the wind chang-"ing, the ships moved farther from the shore, and the firing

"ceased on both sides. Only two persons were killed on "board the fleet, the one a common sailor, the other Cap- "tain Adams, Commander of the *Harwich*, a 50-gun ship. "The French gave out that the fire from the ships had, in "the two days, done no other execution than that of killing "a poor old Malabar woman in the street."

"The fire from the batteries continued three days longer, "during which that from the town increased, and dismounted "nine pieces of cannon. Very little impression had been "made on the defences, sickness prevailed in the camp, the "weather likewise had changed, and the rainy monsoon was "begun three weeks earlier than it usually sets in: a Coun- "cil of war was therefore summoned on the 30th September, "who, apprehensive that the rains, which at, or soon after, "their first setting in generally overflow the whole country, "might render the removal of the cannon and heavy stores "impracticable, and fearing likewise that the ships might "be driven off the coast by hard gales of wind, unanimous- "ly determined to raise the siege without delay."

"Five days were employed in shipping the cannon and "heavy stores, destroying the batteries, and re-embarking "the sailors; and on the 6th October the troops began to "march to Fort St. David; but halted at Ariancopang, "and blew up the fort. The rains had already rendered the "roads very difficult to be passed. On a review of the "army, it was found that during the siege there had perish- "ed in the action and by sickness 757 soldiers, 43 artillery- "men, and 265 seamen, in all 1,065 Europeans: very few "of the sepoys were killed, for they had been only employ- "ed to guard the skirts of the camp, and had always run "away on the approach of danger. The French garrison "consisted of 1,800 Europeans and 3,000 sepoys, of which "they lost 200 Europeans and about 50 sepoys."

Thus disastrously ended the first siege of Pondicherry by the English. A week after its termination, arrived news

of peace having been proclaimed between France and England in the previous April, so that it would seem that the whole time the siege was in progress the two nations were really at peace.

The Court of Directors, in July 1747, had formally constituted Fort St. David the head settlement on the coast, and had appointed Mr. Hinde to be President and Governor of it and of all the Company's Settlements and affairs on the coasts of Coromandel, Orissa, and Sumatra, with Messrs. Edward Cooke, Stringer Lawrence, Charles Floyer, William Holt, Alexander Wynch, and Thomas Cooke, as Councillors; and they at the same time directed that if Madras was again restored to the English by the Nawab, all the effects there were to be moved to Fort St. David, keeping only a bare possession of Madras. The fact of the signature of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was communicated by the Court's Despatch of the 10th May, 1748. By an article in this Treaty, Madras was to be restored by the French, and in the middle of August, 1749, it was evacuated by them and handed over to Admiral Boscawen and the Commissioners sent to receive it, namely, Major Lawrence, Mr. Wynch and Mr. Westcott. The restitution is thus reported in a despatch from Fort St. David to the Court of Directors of the 30th August, 1749:— A. D. 1749.

"We have the great satisfaction to acquaint your "Honours that General Boscawen took possession of Fort "St. George on the 21st instant, which occasions universal "joy among the late inhabitants of that place, who thronged "there in great numbers immediately on hoisting the Eng-"lish flag, though all the art the French made use of could "not induce them to return while they were in possession, "and the attachment they now show to the English gives "them no little mortification. The condition we have re-"ceived it in is indeed very indifferent, the French having "undermined the fortifications and rifled it of all the use-

"ful and valuable stores, the particulars of which we shall "transmit to your Honours with our next advices," and in a despatch of the 2nd November following, the Governor and Council of Fort St. David reported that "the condition in "which it was delivered was so extremely bad that we appre-"hend it will require to be entirely new fortified, all the "walls and bastions being undermined in such a manner "that they must in all probability fall down in the ensuing "monsoon, and it is represented by His Majesty's engi-"neers and all the bricklayers that they are noways to be "repaired, neither are they in the least capable of bearing "any cannon upon them."*

Soon after the proclamation of peace, the English had espoused the cause of a claimant to the Tanjore Masnad, and sent an expedition (in the beginning of 1749) from Fort St. David into Tanjore against the Rajah, Pertáb Singh, which resulted in his agreeing to pension his brother, the protégé of the English, and in his making over the Fort of Devicottah to them. Meanwhile, the French had espoused the cause of Chanda Sáhib, who was favorably regarded by many of the most influential natives of the Carnatic as the most fitting successor of Sabdar Ali, being connected with the family of that Prince, and a capable and brave man. In 1748 M. Dupleix had procured Chanda Sáhib's release from captivity at Sattára in the hands of the Mahrattas, and the loan of a considerable force to assist him, by guaranteeing the payment of seven lakhs of Rupees of ransom which Chanda Sáhib had promised to pay for his freedom, who, soon after he had obtained it, offered his services to Muzafar Jung, the

* Orme (Vol. 1, Page 130, Phar. Ed.) says with respect to the condition of Madras when restored—"The English received it in a condition very different from "that in which they had left it. The buildings within the White Town had suffered "no alteration; but the bastions and batteries of this quarter had been enlarged "and improved. The French had utterly demolished that part of the Black Town "which lay within 300 yards from the White, &c." The Minutes of Consultation however as above quoted seem to give a very different account of the state of the fortifications when the town and fort were restored.

grandson of the late Nizam (Chin Kulich Khán), who was contesting with his uncle, Názir Jung, the right of succession to his grandfather's Soubadári, that potentate having died shortly before, at the great age of 104, bequeathing the succession to the Nizámat to Muzafar Jung. Chanda Sáhib suggested to Muzafar Jung the conquest of the Carnatic, and, recognizing him as Soubadár of the Dakhan, easily got him to acknowledge his own claims to the Nawábship of Arcot. As soon as M. Dupleix (who had been invited by Chanda Sáhib to join him) heard of the approach of the combined forces of Muzafar Jung and Chanda Sáhib to the confines of the Carnatic, he sent a force of 400 Europeans and 2,000 sepoys to their assistance. Meanwhile the Nawáb Anwár-ud-Din, accompanied by his two sons, Máfúz Khán and Muhammad Áli, went to oppose the advancing army, and, at the fatal battle of Ambúr, was defeated and slain while Máfúz Khán was taken prisoner. Muhammad Áli saved himself by flight and retired to Trichinopoly. On arrival at Arcot, Muzafar Jung assumed the title of Subadar of the Dakhan and issued letters patent appointing Chanda Sáhib Nawáb of Arcot. He then marched to Pondicherry, and, according to Orme,* presented the sovereignty of 81 villages in the neighbourhood of that place to M. Dupleix. It seems, moreover, from a despatch from the Governor of Fort St. David to the Court of Directors, dated October 18th, 1749, that 42 villages near the English Settlement were presented by Chanda Sáhib to the French nation at this time, as will be seen from the following extract:—

"The first thing he (Chanda Sáhib) did, after arriving at "this dignity, was the recompensing his good allies by "granting them 42 villages of the Villianour country "which lay all round this settlement, and by way of re-"ward to M. Dupleix in particular, the following towns and "their revenues have been given to him and his relations, "viz: Covelong to M. Dupleix, Porto Novo to Madame "Dupleix, Alampárva to M. D'Autouil, his brother-in-law

"St. Thomé to Padre d'la Purification, a relative of Madame "Dupleix, so that we are surrounded in such a manner as "for the French to have it entirely in their power to stop "our trade, or debar us from any supplies of provisions from "the country; and we have great reason to believe from "what has already happened they will not be wanting to "make use of this advantage, for the Padre's zeal being "either warmer than the other or his prudence less, could "not help discovering himself by forbidding on the severest "penalties any sort of refreshments going to Madras "through or out of his Dependencies, and by insulting us "in other respects, insomuch that at last we were obliged "to apply to General Boscawen for his assistance who "immediately sent and took the Padre prisoner and is "bringing him to England to be disposed of as His Majes-"ty shall think proper."

Meanwhile, Muhammad Áli applied to the English for assistance to enable him to hold Trichinopoly against Muzafar Jung and the French, and 120 Europeans were sent to him from Fort St. David, the garrison of which place was then reinforced by 300 men from the fleet, which was allowed thereupon to sail for England, even though Admiral Boscawen offered to stay on the coast if publicly requested to do so by the Presidency.

On hearing of the battle of Ambúr, Názir Jung, who was on his march to Delhi, at once returned to Golcondah, recognising the importance of the victory of his nephew (Muzafar Jung) and the means it placed at his disposal, by the conquest of the Carnatic, of becoming a most formidable adversary to himself for the Soubahdári of the Dakhan. He hired 3 bodies of Mahrattas, each 10,000 strong, to assist him, and set out for the Carnatic. On entering the province he summoned Muhammad Áli to join him from Trichinopoly and sent letters to Fort St. David asking for a
A. D. 1750. body of Europeans to be despatched to his aid, and about the middle of March 1750 he arrived at Gingee, where he

had ordered his forces to rendezvous. These consisted of 300,000 fighting men, of whom more than one-half were cavalry, with 800 pieces of cannon and 1,300 elephants. (*) The English authorities at Fort St. David being satisfied from the number of his forces, and of the chiefs who served under him, that Názir Jung was the real Soubahdár of the Dakhan, despatched Major Lawrence from the Fort with 600 Europeans to his camp, which was then within sight of that of Muzafar Jung near Villianúr, and not more than 15 miles from Pondicherry. The Trichinopoly detachment was also ordered to accompany Muhammad Áli to the Soubahdár's camp. The day after Major Lawrence's arrival at the camp the two armies drew out in sight of each other and a cannonade ensued, which lasted till evening. There had been previous to this a great deal of discontent among the French officers and soldiers serving with Muzafar Jung's army, and as soon as night set in, 13 officers went to the French Commandant, gave up their commissions, and left the camp, on which the Commandant, M. d'Auteuil, marched the French battalion back to Pondicherry accompanied by Chanda Sáhib. Muzafar Jung, who for some days previously had been corresponding with his uncle, now determined to send deputies offering to surrender. He accordingly went the next day to visit Názir Jung, who had sworn not to molest him, but who seized him the moment he appeared, put him in fetters, attacked his camp and routed his troops. The French battalion on its retreat was attacked by Morári Ráo, who with 15 men broke into an infantry square, imagining he was being followed by the rest of his men, and managed to cut his way out again with six of them. (†)

This victory dispersed the army of Muzafar Jung and Chanda Sáhib. Názir Jung shortly after bestowed the Nawábship of Arcot on Muhammad Áli. In the end of April, 1750, Názir Jung broke up his camp at Valdour and marched to

(*) Orme, page 138.

(†) Orme, Vol. I, page 142.

Arcot, Major Lawrence having previously returned to Fort St. David with the English detachment on failing to secure a confirmation by Názir Jung of Muhammad Áli's grant to the English of certain lands near Madras and Fort St. David. After the retirement of the Nizam to Arcot, M. Dupleix formed a camp on the limits of the territory ceded by Muzafar Jung, and, acting on the advice of the Nawábs of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Savanore, who had begun to intrigue against the Nizam, attacked the pagoda of Trivadi, lying 15 miles west of Fort St. David, and took it without resistance. On this, Muhammad Áli marched from Arcot to attack them and was joined, near Gingee, by an English detachment of 400 Europeans and 1,500 sepoys from Fort St. David. The combined forces then moved to attack the French whom they found posted on the north bank of the Ponniár river, about 8 miles east of Trivadi. A cannonade ensued and lasted for some hours, the English detachment and the Nawab's troops suffering considerable loss, but the French much less. Almost immediately afterwards the English detachment was recalled to Fort St. David by Major Lawrence, in consequence of the Nawáb's persistent neglect to provide the funds required for the payment of the troops as agreed upon.

As soon as they had retired, M. Dupleix sent out a strong force to reinforce the other, and attacking Muhammad Áli, completely routed him. He escaped with great difficulty and hurried away to Arcot. On this, M. Dupleix ordered Gingee to be attacked. A force, under M. Bussy and M. d'Auteuil, marched against it, and it was taken by a night-attack. The capture of Gingee naturally exalted the fame of the French power, and Názir Jung began to treat with M. Dupleix, who, anxious to irritate him into taking the field, demanded the release of Muzafar Jung, the restoration of Chanda Sáhib to the Nawábship of Arcot, the restoration of Masulipatam, and the re-

tention of Gingee till the Nizam had returned to Aurungabad. Názir Jung, on learning the French demands, immediately ordered his troops to march against Gingee, and towards the latter end of September joined them himself. The rains set in, and his army was enclosed between 2 rivers, become almost impassable from floods, and, being anxious to leave the Carnatic and unwilling to subject the standard of the Empire to the disgrace of a retreat, he at length determined to grant his patents for all the concessions demanded by the French, provided they held them under him as his vassals. M. Dupleix, who had been for 7 months conspiring against the Nizam with the Patán Nawábs of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Savanore, received pressing representations from them in the beginning of December, that now was the moment to strike against him. At the same time came deputies from the Nizam, offering the above concessions. Being sure to gain in either event, M. Dupleix determined to let chance decide the issue and urged the Nizam's deputies to produce the ratified treaty, while he ordered the Commander of the French troops at Gingee to be prepared to march to the assistance of the confederate Nawábs the moment he was assured by them that everything was prepared to carry the long-meditated scheme of revolt into execution. The day after the Nizam had ratified the treaty and despatched it to Pondicherry, and before intelligence of its ratification could reach Gingee, the summons from the Nawábs reached the commandant of that fortress. What followed is best told in the words of Orme:—

"It was on the 4th of December that M. de la Touche, "who now commanded the troops, began his march from "Gingee with 800 Europeans, 3,000 sepoys and ten field-"pieces. Some hints were given sufficient to inspire the "soldiers with confidence, but M. de la Touche communi-"cated the whole plan only to M. Bussy and three or four "of the principal officers. A guide sent by the confederates "conducted the French forces towards the quarter where the

"troops immediately commanded by Nazir Jung were en-"camped, which, after a march of sixteen miles, they came "in sight of, at four o'clock the next morning. The whole "camp of the Nizam extended eighteen miles, every Nabob "and Rajah having a separate quarter. Some cavalry going "the rounds discovered the French battalion, and alarmed "the advanced posts, which were very soon dispersed; the "French then came up to the line of Nazir Jung's artillery, "behind which were drawn up 25,000 foot. Here the con-"flict became sharper; for the first firing having spread the "alarm, most of the generals devoted to Nazir Jung sent "their troops to the place of action; so that one body was "no sooner repulsed than another succeeded, and even "many of the fugitives rallied, and formed again in their "rear. The French never experienced with more success "the advantage of field-pieces managed with the dexterity "of quick firing, for this alone preserved the troops in "many a repeated charge from being broken by the cavalry. "Thus surrounded, they gained their way very slowly, and "after passing the line of cannon, were three hours advanc-"ing three miles into the camp. They had already dis-"persed one-half of the army, when they descried at some "distance a vast body of horse and foot drawn up "in order, which extended as far as the eye could "reach, and the French troops were on the point of "losing courage at the idea of having this formidable "host still to encounter, when they perceived in the centre "of it an elephant bearing a large white flag. This was "the signal of the confederates: it was immediately known "by M. de la Touche, and explained to the troops, who "expressed their joy by repeated shouts. They were ordered "to halt until some intelligence should be received from the "Patan Nawabs, whose ensigns were now discerned ap-"proaching.

"Nazir Jung, who had the day before ratified his treaty "with M. Dupleix and sent it to Pondicherry, gave no

"credit to those who first reported to him that his camp "was attacked by the French troops; and when convinced of "it, the majestic ideas in which he had been educated, together "with some degree of natural courage, did not suffer him "to apprehend any danger from such a handful of men, and "calling their attack "the mad attempt of a parcel of "drunken Europeans," he ordered the officers who were near "to him to go and cut them to pieces, and at the same time "ordered the head of Muzafar Jung to be struck off and "brought to him. Messengers arrived every minute to in- "form him of the progress which the French troops were "making; and on enquiring what dispositions were made "by the different Nawábs and Chiefs who followed his stand- "ard, he was told that the troops of Cuddapah, Canoul, "Candanoor, and Mysore, together with 20,000 of the "Mahrattas, were drawn up in order of battle, but had not "yet advanced to repulse the French. Enraged at this "inaction of so large a part of his army he mounted his "elephant, and, accompanied by his body-guard, advanced "towards these troops. The first he came to were those of "Cuddapah, whose Nawab was at their head. Nazir Jung "rode up to him, and told him that he was a dastardly "coward, who dared not to defend the Mogul's standard "against the most contemptible of enemies. The traitor "replied, that he knew no enemy but Nazir Jung, and at "the same time gave the signal to a fusileer, who rode "with him on the same elephant, to fire. The shot missed, "on which Cudapah himself discharged a carabine, which "lodged two balls in the heart of the unfortunate Nazir "Jung, who fell dead on the plain. His guards were struck "with so much dismay at this sudden assassination, that "few of them attempted to revenge it, and these few were "soon dispersed, or cut down. The Nawab of Cuddapah "then ordered the head to be severed from the body, and "hasted away with it to the tent of Mazafar Jung, con- "cerning whose safety he had no anxiety, having engaged

" in the conspiracy the officer to whose care the confinement " of this prince had been entrusted. He found him freed " from the fetters which he had now worn seven months, " and hailing him Soubah of the Dekkan, presented to him, " as a confirmation of the title, the head of his uncle. " Muzafar Jung ordered it to be fixed on a pole, and to be " carried to the army of the confederates, whither he " repaired himself attended by the Nawáb.

" The news was spread through the confederate army " with great rapidity by the elevation of small white ban-" ners. M. de la Touche discovered these signals very soon " after he had ordered the French battalion to halt, and " knew the meaning of them: a few minutes after came a " horseman at full speed, sent from Muzafar Jung, upon " which M. Bussy was immediately despatched to compli-" ment him, and receive his orders. The death of Nazir Jung " was no sooner known among his troops than the greatest " part of them came in crowds to range themselves under " the banner of his successor, and by nine o'clock in the " morning every sword was sheathed, notwithstanding that " three brothers of the murdered prince were in camp. The " new Soubah proceeded to the tent of State, where he re-" ceived homage from most of the great officers, who the " day before had paid it to his uncle. But the prime-minis-" ter, Shanavaze Khan, was not of the number; he, dreading " the resentment of Muzafar Jung, for having suffered him " to remain so long in prison, made his escape to the fort of " Chittapet: and Mahomed Ali, the open rival of Chanda " Sahib knew he had everything to apprehend from this " revolution: fortunately his quarters were at a consider-" able distance from the scene of this catastrophe; and the " instant he heard of it, he mounted the fleetest of his " horses, and, accompanied only by two or three attendants, " hasted away with the utmost precipitation to gain his for-" tress of Trichinopoly.

"In the evening, M. de la Touche, accompanied b
"his officers, went in ceremony to pay his respect
"Muzafar Jung, by whom they were received with
"monstrations of gratitude worthy the important se
"they had rendered him. The Oriental compliments
"to them on this occasion, were, for once, not dest
"of truth; for, excepting the conquests of Cortez
"Pizarro in the new world, never did so small a f
"decide the fate of so large a sovereignty."

On the 15th December Muzafar Jung reached Pc cherry, to which place he determined to proceed, being dered anxious by reason of the imperious demands of Patán Nawábs, and wishing to act with the advice assistance of M. Dupleix. After some days of deliberati M. Dupleix settled the claims of all the confederate Naw apparently to their satisfaction, and Muzafar Jung solemnly installed at Pondicherry as Soubahdár of Dakhan. M. Dupleix was then declared Governor for Mogul of all the countries to the south of the Kistna; Po cherry money alone was declared to be current in Carnatic; all the revenues of the countries of which was appointed vice-regent were to be collected by l and Chanda Sáhib was declared Nawáb of Arcot ui his authority.

On the 4th January, 1751, Muzafar Jung set out for condah, accompanied by a French detachment, and was ed in a fight near Cuddapah with the Nawáb of that pl M. Bussy, who commanded the French detachment, once proposed to the army that Salábat Jung, the eldes the three brothers of the late Nizam Názir Jung, (who w with the army as prisoners), should be appointed Soubah in succession to Muzafar Jung and to the exclusion of his fant son, and this nomination was assented to and appro by M. Dupleix, as readily as had been that of Muza Jung, on Salábat Jung's agreeing to confirm all his pre cessor's grants to the French.

Previous to the departure of Muzafar Jung from Pondicherry for Golcondah, Muhammad Áli, it is said,* was treating with M. Dupleix for the surrender of the Nawábship of Arcot in exchange for another Government in the Golcondah territories, but at the same time he pressingly solicited the assistance of the Fort St. David authorities, who sent him a detachment of Europeans and sepoys under Captain Cope in the beginning of 1751, and in April of the same year, being stung by the insolence of M. Dupleix in planting some white flags within the bounds of Fort St. David and in the neighbouring fields adjoining, (over which he claimed sovereignty) into a determination to support Muhammad Áli to the utmost of their power, they ordered Captain Gingen to take the field with 500 Europeans, a force of Caffres and sepoys, and 8 pieces of cannon. These were to wait in the vicinity of Fort St. David till joined by Muhammad Áli's troops. Six weeks afterwards those forces arrived and Captain Gingen then proceeded westwards and captured Vridachellam, which was garrisoned by Chanda Sáhib's troops. Leaving a small force to hold the Pagoda, Captain Gingen pushed on towards Trichinopoly, which was reached only after some disastrous encounters with Chanda Sáhib's army near Volcondah. At this time Vridachellam was the only place north of the Coleroon which acknowledged the Nawáb's authority, and it was now invested by the troops of a neighbouring Poligar. Some recruits from England having recently arrived at Fort St. David, a detachment was sent off to the relief of Vridachellam, and, owing to the paucity of officers, the command was given to Mr. Pigot†, a Member of Council. Clive accompanied this detachment. In November, 1749, he had been allowed to resume his duties as a Civil Servant, and had been appointed Steward at Fort St. David,‡ and, being fond of enterprize,

* Orme.

† Afterwards Lord Pigot and Governor of Madras.

‡ E. M. C., Fort St. David, November 1749.

had accompanied Captain Gingen's force on its march to Trichinopoly as Commissariat officer for the European troops, but seems to have returned to Fort St. David after the first of the actions near Volcondah, already alluded to. Mr. Pigot's detachment surprised the troops of the Poligar and the convoy entered Vridachellam without loss, but on his way back to Fort St. David, with Clive and 12 sepoys and as many servants, the Poligar's troops surrounded them; seven of the sepoys and several of the servants were killed, and Mr Pigot and Clive were only able to save themselves by the superior speed of their horses from the pursuit of a body of the Poligar's cavalry who pursued them for several miles. Soon after this Clive got a Captain's commission, and was sent in command of a detachment to reinforce the garrison of Trichinopoly.* This he did after defeating a French detachment near Tanjore, and on his return to Fort St. David he suggested the advisability of carrying the war into the enemy's country by attacking Arcot. Then followed the ever memorable capture and defence of Arcot, and the subsequent capture of Arni and Conjeveram, after which Clive returned to Fort St. David. In January, 1752, he took A. D. 1752. the field again from Madras, and, after again capturing Conjeveram and fighting a severe action near Kávaripákam, was ordered to proceed with all his force to Fort St. David, the Presidency being about to send them to Trichinopoly. On their way to Fort St. David, the troops camped at the spot where the unfortunate Názir Jung had been assassinated, where they found a rising town, projected by the vanity of M. Dupleix, and called Dupleix Futteabad, or "the town of Dupleix's victory," and, according to

* The fact is thus recorded in the Fort St. David Minutes of Consultation;

"Mr. Robert Clive, who has lately been very serviceable in conducting several "parties to camp, offering now to go without any consideration of pay provided we "will give him a Brevet to entitle him to the rank of a Captain, as he was an "officer at the siege of Pondicherry and almost the whole time of the war, and dis-"tinguished himself on many occasions, it is conceived that his offer may be of "some service, and therefore now ordered that a Brevet be now drawn out and "given to him."

Orme, it was said that Dupleix was preparing a column with a pompous inscription which he intended to erect in the middle of the town on a spot where he had already caused coins, commemorating his victory, to be buried. The troops did not move till they had razed to the ground all that was erected.

Shortly after their arrival at Fort St. David, Major Lawrence returned from England, where he had gone on leave, and took command of the troops, and two days after set out for Trichinopoly with Captains Clive and Dalton.

For the history of the events that followed down to the defeat of Chanda Sáhib's army and his death, the reader is referred to the pages of Orme. Of the French prisoners taken at Seringham, 400 were sent to Fort St. David. Trichinopoly was garrisoned to prevent its seizure by the Nawáb's Mysore and Mahratta allies, and on the 28th June, 1752, Muhammad Áli set out for Fort St. David escorted by Major Lawrence and a strong detachment of European and native troops. They marched by Vridachellam to Trivadi which was garrisoned by some French sepoys, who surrendered at the first summons, and the forces camped in the neighbourhood.

This was in July, 1752. Fort St. David had, about 2 months before, ceased to be the chief English settlement on the coast. In November, 1749, after the restoration of Madras, the Fort St. David Government wrote to the Court of Directors* recommending the re-establishment of Fort St. George as the chief settlement, because of the greater facilities existing there for landing, storing, and shipping goods, the bar of the river at Fort St. David "within our bounds" being greatly choked with sand, and communication with the sea being only open about one-third of the year. It was

* Fort St. David Records—1749.

not, however, till about the middle of 1752 that the change was made. *

During the siege of Trichinopoly by Chanda Sáhib and the French, Muhammad Áli had promised to surrender the city and territory to the regent of Mysore in return for the assistance afforded by his forces, and though he did not keep to his engagement, he daily felt more severely the consequences of it, as a large portion of the English forces had to be kept in garrison there, and few of the provincial chiefs acknowledged him voluntarily. He had conceived the notion that the English troops could capture Gingee, and the Madras authorities rashly consented to make the attempt, in spite of Major Lawrence's going to Madras and representing the improbability of its being successful. The following account of the expedition, its failure, and the events that immediately followed it, is taken from Orme:—

" Accordingly on the 23rd of July, Major Kineer, an officer, " lately arrived from Europe, marched with 200 Europeans, " 1,500 sepoys, and 600 of the Nawab's cavalry, and the " next day summoned Villaparum, a fort twelve miles to the " north of Trivadi: it surrendered without making any re- " sistance. Proceeding on their march, they found difficul- " ties increase; for the country ten miles round Gingee is in- " closed by a circular chain of mountains, and the roads lead- " ing through them are strong passes, of which it is necessary " that an army attacking the place should be in possession, in " order to keep the communication open. Major Kineer's " force being much too small to afford proper detachments for " this service, he marched on with the whole to Gingee, " where he arrived on the 26th. The garrison was summon- " ed to surrender, and the officer answered with civility,

* The first meeting of Council at Fort St. George after its restoration was on the 18th November, 1749. The Council consisted of Major Lawrence and Messrs. Nash and Walsh. On the 25th idem Mr. Prince was appointed Deputy Governor of Fort St. George by the President and Council of Fort St. David, and took his seat on the 1st December.

"that he kept the place for the King of France, and was "determined to defend it. The troops were in no condition "to attack it; for, by some unaccountable presumption, they "had neglected to wait for two pieces of battering cannon "which were coming form Fort St. David. M. Dupleix, no "sooner heard that the English had pasesd the mountains, "than he detached 300 Europeans and 500 sepoys, with "seven field-pieces, who took possession of Vicravandi, a "town situated in the high road, and not far distant from "the pass through which the English had marched; upon "which Major Kineer, who upon a view of Gingee, des-"paired of reducing it even with battering cannon, imme-"diately re-passed the mountains, and being re-inforced "by the rest of the Nawab's cavalry, and some other troops "from Trivadi, marched on the 26th of July with 300 "Europeans, 500 sepoys and a company of Caffres, and "2,000 horse, to give the enemy battle.

"They were posted in a strong situation. The great-"est part of the town was encircled by a rivulet, which, "serving as a ditch, was defended by a parapet, formed of "the ruins of old houses and interrupted at proper inter-"vals to give play to the cannon. The outward bank was "in many parts as high as the parapet, and that part of "the village which the rivulet did not bound might be "easily entered; but the English neglecting to reconnoitre "before they began the attack, lost the advantages which "they might have taken of these circumstances.

"They marched directly to the enemy, who, in order to "bring on the engagement in that part where they were "strongest, appeared at first drawn up on the outward bank "of the rivulet, but as soon as the field-pieces began to fire, "re-crossed it with precipitation and the appearance of fear. "The English, elated with the imagination of their panic, "advanced to the bank, and leaving their field-pieces be-"hind, began the attack with the fire of their musketry only.

"The enemy answering it, both from musketry and field-
"pieces and under shelter, suffered little loss and did much
"execution. The company of English Caffres were first
"flung into disorder by carrying off their wounded as they
"dropped, and soon after took flight; they were followed
"by the sepoys; and Major Kineer in this instant receiving
"a wound which disabled him, the Europeans began to waver
"likewise. The enemy perceiving this confusion, detached
"100 of their best men, amongst which were 50 Volunteers,
"who, crossing the rivulet briskly, advanced to the bank.
"The vivacity of this unexpected motion increased the panic,
"and only 14 Grenadiers, with two Ensigns, stood by the
"colours; these indeed defended them bravely, until they
"were rejoined by some of the fugitives, with whom they re-
"treated in order; and the French, satisfied with their
"success, returned to the village, having, with very little
"loss to themselves, killed and wounded 40 of the English
"battalion, which suffered in this action more disgrace
"than in any other that had happened during the war.
"Major Kineer was so affected by it, that although he
"recovered of his wound, his vexation brought on an illness
"of which he sometime after died.

"The troops retreated to Trivadi, and the enemy, quit-
"ting Vicravandi, retook the Fort of Villaparum, which they
"demolished. M. Dupleix, animated by these successes,
"slight as they were, reinforced them with all the men he
"could send into the field; the whole, consisting of 450
"Europeans, 1,500 sepoys, and 500 Moorish horse, marched
"and encamped to the north of Fort St. David, close to the
"bounds; upon which the English and the Nabob's troops
"quitted Trivadi, and encamped at Chimandelum, a redoubt
"in the bound-hedge, three miles to the west of St. David;
"here they remained for some days inactive, waiting for
"more troops from Madras, where the ships from England
"had brought a reinforcement, consisting principally of two

" companies of Swiss, each of 100 men, commanded by offi- " cers of that nation.

" To avoid the risk and delay of a march by land, one of " these companies was immediately embarked in Massoolas, " the common and slightest boats of the country, and order- " ed to proceed to Fort St. David by sea, (for it was not " imagined that the French would venture to violate the " English colours on this element), but the boats no sooner " came in sight of Pondicherry than a ship in the roads " weighed anchor, and seizing every one of the boats, carri- " ed the troops into the town, where M. Dupleix kept them " prisoners, and insisted that the capture was as justifiable " as that which had been made of his own troops at Sering- " ham.

" As soon as the news of this loss reached Madras, Major " Lawrence embarked with the other company of Swiss on " board of one of the company's ships, and arrived on the 16th " of August at Fort St. David. The next day he took the " command of the army, which consisted of 400 Europeans, " 1,700 sepoys, and 4,000 of the Nabob's troops, cavalry, " and peons, with eight field-pieces. The enemy hear- " ing of his arrival, decamped in the night, and retreated to " Bahoor, and finding themselves followed, the next day went " nearer to Pondicherry, and encamped between the bound- " hedge and Villanoor, from whence the commanding officer " sent a letter protesting against the English for not respect- " ing the territory of the French Company. Major Lawrence " being instructed by the Presidency not to enter their ancient " limits, the bound-hedge, unless they should set the example, " contented himself with attacking their advanced post at " Villanoor, which they immediately abandoned, and their " whole army retreated under the walls of the town.

" They showed so little inclination to quit this station, " that Major Lawrence imagining nothing would entice them " out of it, but a persuasion that the English were become

"as unwilling as themselves to venture a general engage-
"ment, retreated precipitately to Bahoor. The stratagem
"took effect, not with the Commanding Officer, Mr. Kirjean,
"but with his uncle, M. Dupleix, who ordered him to follow
"the English, and take advantage of their supposed fears.
"The remonstrances of his nephew only produced a more
"peremptory order, in obedience to which Mr. Kirjean
"marched, and encamped within 2 miles of Bahoor, where
"Major Lawrence immediately made the necessary disposi-
"tions for attacking him.

"The troops began to march at three the next morning:
"the sepoys formed the first line, the battalion the second,
"and the artillery were divided on the flanks; the Nabob's
"cavalry were stationed to the right on the other side of a
"high bank, which ran from the English to the enemy's
"camp: the attack began a little before the dawn of day.
"The sepoys were challenged by the advanced posts,
"and not answering received their fire, which they returned,
"and still marching on came to an engagement with the
"enemy's sepoys, which lasted till day-light, when the
"French battalion were discovered drawn up; their right
"defended by the bank, and their left by a large pond.
"The English battalion halted to form their front equal
"to that of the enemy, who, during this operation, kept up
"a brisk fire from eight pieces of cannon, and continued it
"until the small arms began. The action now became
"warm, the English firing as they advanced, and the French
"standing their ground until the bayonets met. This crisis
"of modern war is generally decided in an instant, and very
"few examples of it occur. The company of English
"Grenadiers, with two platoons, broke the enemy's centre,
"on which their whole line immediately gave way, and no
'quarter being expected in such a conflict, they threw
'down their arms as encumbrances to their flight. This
'was the moment for the Nabob's cavalry to charge, as

" they had been instructed; but instead of setting out in " pursuit of the fugitives, they galloped into the camp, " and employed themselves in plunder; however the sepoys " picked up many of them. Mr. Kirjean with 13 officers " and 100 private men, were made prisoners, and a great " number were killed; all the enemy's artillery, ammunition " and stores were taken. Of the English battalion 4 offi- " cers and 78 private men were killed and wounded.

" This victory broke the enemy's force so effectually, that " M. Dupleix was obliged to wait the arrival of farther " reinforcements before he attempted anything more in the " field; nor was this the only advantage obtained by it, for " it checked the resolution which the Mysorean had just " taken of declaring openly for the French."

M. Dupleix had been long intriguing with Morári Ráo and the Regent of Mysore at Trichinopoly, that they should join him against the English and the Nawáb, promising to take Trichinopoly and give it to the Regent, and a treaty had been concluded and war resolved on shortly before the battle of Bahúr took place, and in consequence Innis Khán was sent with 3,000 Mahrattas from Seringham, in the middle of August, to join the French. He was still some distance from the coast when the news of the battle of Bahúr reached him, on which he halted, and on receiving instructions from Trichinopoly, from Morári Ráo, joined the Nawáb and took the oath of fidelity to him. On this, Major Lawrence took the field and despatched Clive to attack Covelong. He captured it and shortly after took Chingleput. Meanwhile, Lawrence accompanied by the Nawáb, marched forward from Trivadi to Wandewash, which was soon captured. From Wandewash the army returned into cantonments at Trivadi in consequence of the approach of the monsoon, which burst with such violence that for several days the whole country was under water. Violent sickness broke out among the troops which compelled them to re-

tire to Fort St. David, which place affording quarters "only for the English*" most of the Nawáb's troops dispersed to their homes.

Towards the end of 1752, Dupleix, finding Rájá Sáhib, the son of Chanda Sáhib, whom he had appointed Nawáb of the Carnatic on his father's death, not only of no use to him but a positive encumbrance, determined to depose him and offered to nominate Murtiz Áli Khán, the Foujdar of Vellore, in his stead, who accepted the offer, and, on arriving at Pondicherry and paying 5 lakhs as a contribution towards the expenses of the war, was proclaimed Nawáb of the Carnatic in the beginning of 1753.

On the 3rd of January, 1753, a French force consisting of A. D. 1753. 500 Europeans and a troop of 60 horse, together with 2,000 sepoys and 4,000 Mahrattas, under the command of Morári Ráo, marched from Valdour, and entrenched on the banks of the river Ponniar, in sight of Trivadi, upon which Major Lawrence, with the Nawáb, returned from Fort St. David to their former encampment at that place. Their force consisted of 700 Europeans, 2,000 sepoys, and 1,500 dastardly horse belonging to the Nawáb. On the 9th, the Mahrattas, supported by two companies of Topasses in their own pay, advanced with three field-pieces, and began to cannonade the village of Trivadi. The battalion was immediately under arms, and the grenadiers, with some sepoys, were ordered to attack the guns, which they got possession of before the enemy had time to fire a second round. The Mahrattas still remaining on the plain, Major Lawrence followed them two miles towards their camp, and having, as he thought, sufficiently dispersed them with his field-pieces, prepared to return, when they came galloping up again furiously on all sides, and surrounded him. The soldiers preserved their fire till every shot did execution, and the artillerymen behaving with the same calmness and resolu-

* Orme, Vol. 1, Page 267—Phar. Ed.

tion, soon beat them off, with the loss of 100 men killed. Morári Ráo, on his return to the camp, reproached the French for their cowardice, in not having supported him in the manner that had been concerted between them. He continued, however, with great activity to distress their enemies, by sending out parties, which prevented the country people from bringing provisions to the English camp, and this obliged Major Lawrence, when in want, to march with his whole force and escort his supplies from Fort St. David. These marches were excessively fatiguing, and might have been dangerous had the French behaved with the same activity and spirit as the Mahrattas, who never failed to be on the road harassing, and sometimes charging, the line of march. On the 28th of January, in particular, they accompanied the battalion the whole way from Trivadi to Fort St. David, but dispirited by the loss of 300 of their horses, which were killed by the field-pieces in the different skirmishes of the day, they did not venture to attack the troops as they were returning to the camp with the convoy.

Supported, as the French were, by this excellent cavalry, they might without much risk have ventured on a general engagement, but M. Dupleix, whose eye was always on Trichinopoly, determined to protract the war on the sea-coast as long as possible, that the Mysoreans might not be interrupted from blockading the city. He therefore ordered his troops on the Ponniár to act entirely on the defensive and to strengthen their entrenchments, which, with the usual dexterity of that nation in works of this kind, were soon completed and rendered little inferior to the defences of a regular fortress. The English presidency, sensible of the great risk of storming such works without a sufficient body of horse to cover the flanks of their infantry during the attack, solicited the Rájá of Tanjore to send his cavalry to their assistance. He promised fair, and a detachment of Europeans, with two field-pieces, marched from Trivadi to favour the junction; but they had not proceeded far before they

heard that the Rájá had recalled his troops to the capital, on a report that the Mahrattas intended to enter his country.

Disappointed of this assistance, Major Lawrence was obliged to remain inactive in his camp, contemplating every day the situation of the enemy, which he had in sight, and fretting at his incapacity to attack them. The Mahrattas in the meantime were not idle ; their parties were seen now at Trinomalai, then at Arcot, then at Chedambram ; that is, in every part of the province between the river Pálár and the Coleroon. In the middle of February, one of their detachments appeared, flourishing their sabres and carracolling within musket-shot of Chemandalam, the western redoubt of the bound-hedge of St. David ; their insolence irritated the guard, and the serjeant, a brave but blundering man, thinking this an opportunity of distinguishing himself and of getting promotion, marched into the plain with his whole force, 25 Europeans and 50 sepoys. The enemy retreated, until the party was advanced half a mile from the redoubt, when they turned on a sudden, and galloping up surrounded them in an instant. The serjeant, not doubting that the first fire would disperse them, gave it in a general volley, which did some execution ; but before the troops could load again the Mahrattas charged them impetuously sword in hand, broke the rank, and every horseman singling out a particular man, cut them all to pieces.

In the meantime no military operations passed, excepting the skirmishes of the Mahrattas with the English battalion during three or four marches which they were obliged to make, in order to escort their provisions from Fort Saint David. The French were not to be enticed out of their entrenchments, and Major Lawrence, seeing no other method of striking a decisive blow, determined to storm their camp. The Presidency seconded this resolution, by sending 200 Europeans, of which 100 were a company of Swiss, lately

* Orme, Vol. 1, Page 278, Phar : Ed.

arrived from Bengal, to Fort St. David, where the battalion joined them; and the whole, with a large convoy of provisions, set out for the camp on the 1st of April. The whole body of the Mahrattas were waiting for them in sight of the bound-hedge and behaved this day with more activity than ever, rarely removing out of cannon shot, and galloping up whenever the encumbrances of the baggage disunited the line of march, and left intervals open to their attacks. Thus continually threatened, and often assaulted, the convoy advanced very slowly. The weather was excessively hot, and several men fell dead with the heat, fatigue, and the want of water. When within three miles of Trivadi, the Mahrattas made a general and vigorous charge, surrounding the front of the line, and were with difficulty repulsed. Many of their horses fell within a few yards of the field-pieces, and among the slain was Morári Ráo's nephew.* His death damped their ardour and they retreated to a distance. But the work of the day was not yet over; for the troops continuing their march, discovered within a mile of Trivadi the French troops and sepoys drawn up on their right. The convoy happened luckily to march on the left along the bank of the river Gaddilam. The two battalions advanced against each other cannonading, until the French, coming to a hollow way, halted on the opposite side, imagining that the English would not venture to pass it under the disadvantage of being exposed to their fire, but Major Lawrence ordered the sepoys and artillery to halt and defend the convoy against the Mahrattas, still hovering about, and pushed on briskly with the main body of Europeans across the hollow way. The enemy, who expected to find the English fatigued with a long and harassing march, were so startled at the vivacity of this motion that they only stayed to give one fire and then ran away with the utmost precipitation, leaving the English to finish their march without further molestation.

* Note.—Orme calls him Bazin (probably Baji Ráo) and says it was he who came to Clive's assistance after the siege of Arcot.

As soon as the troops were recovered from their fatigue, Major Lawrence approached nearer the enemy's camp, within a mile of which they had an advanced party, at the village of Káryamangalam. The grenadiers and 100 men of the battalion were ordered to attack this post, and soon got possession of it, after which a battery of two eighteen-pounders was erected against their entrenchments, at the distance of 700 yards. It was not before this time that the English perfectly discovered the strength of the French works, which consisted of a rampart, cannon-proof, with redoubts at proper distances, a broad and deep ditch, and a good glacis defended by 30 pieces of cannon. The battery fired for some time, but made no impression, and the difficulty of getting provisions increasing with the distance from Fort St. David, it was thought proper to desist from the attempt, and the army returned to Trivadi.

In the meantime the Mahrattas were indefatigable, and being joined by a small party from Pondicherry, surprised a fort near Chedambram, called Bowanigiri, from whence Fort St. David drew large supplies of grain. Captain Kilpatrick marched with a detachment to retake the place, and upon his approach they abandoned it in the night.

Three months ineffectually employed to bring the enemy to a general engagement, convinced Major Lawrence of the necessity of altering his plan of operations. He consulted with the Nawáb on removing the war to some other part of the country, in order to draw the French battalion from their present impregnable situation, but it was not easy to determine where they should carry their arms, and whilst they were deliberating on the choice, sudden and unexpected news from Trichinopoly solved the difficulty, and left them without an option.

This news was from Captain Dalton, commanding at Trichinopoly, and announced to Major Lawrence that he had suddenly discovered that the Governor of the place had been

selling off the stock of grain in store, and that there were only 15 days' supply left. The despatch reached Lawrence at 10 P.M. on the 20th April, and the following morning at daybreak he marched to Fort St. David to collect the necessary supplies of military stores in order to march to the assistance of Trichinopoly, leaving only a garrison of 150 Europeans and 500 sepoys at Trivadi. On the 22nd April Lawrence reached Chedambram, and on the 6th May entered Trichinopoly. The next day, a French force, despatched by Dupleix viâ Volcondah, as soon as he knew the route taken by Major Lawrence, reached Seringham.

The French troops quitted their entrenchments near Trivadi on the same day that Lawrence marched from Fort St. David, and a detachment of 200 Europeans, with 300 sepoys, attacked the village of Trivadi, but Captain Chase, the commanding officer, sallying from the fort, repulsed them. Some days after, they renewed the attack and were again repulsed by a detachment of 60 Europeans, and 300 sepoys, who, elated with their success, quitted the village, and, contrary to their orders, marched out into the plain. The Mahrattas, who were in sight, waiting for such an opportunity of exerting themselves, instantly surrounded the party, and, charging with great fury, routed them, and cut every man to pieces. This loss disabling the garrison from making any more sallies, the French took possession of the village, erected a battery, and cannonaded the fort. The troops within were still sufficient to have made a good defence, but a mutiny arose, and the lenity of the commanding officer's temper not permitting him to see the necessity of making severe examples in the beginning, the men, no longer controlable, got possession of the arrack, and mad with liquor, obliged him to capitulate, and were made prisoners of war. This misfortune affected Captain Chase so sensibly that it threw him into a fever, of which he died soon after at Pondicherry. At the same time a detachment of Mahrattas, with some Europeans, appeared before Chedambram, where the English kept

a sergeant with a few artillerymen, who, discovering that the Governor was plotting to deliver them up to the enemy, marched away in the night to Devicotah.

Immediately after the capture of Chedambram, M. Dupleix detached a large body of sepoys, accompanied by some Mahrattas, to attack the pagoda of Vridachelam. This force was led by one Hassan Áli, who had long been Commander-in-Chief of the French sepoys, and had distinguished himself so much in the employment that the French King had honoured him with a gold medal in token of his services. This man was taken at Seringham with M. Law, and the English, knowing his capacity, kept him a close prisoner at Fort St. David, whence, however, he had contrived to escape, being carried through the guards in a basket which they imagined to contain lumber. The garrison of Vridachelam consisted only of 50 sepoys, commanded by a sergeant, who surrendered after a slight resistance. From hence Hassan Áli, joined by 50 Europeans, proceeded to Trinomalai, where they found Morári Ráo with the greatest part of his force, assisting, according to his promise, the troops of Vellore, who were laying close siege to the place. The army of the besiegers now amounted to 6,000 cavalry, 5,000 sepoys, and 100 Europeans, including the 50 which Múrtiz Áli kept in his own pay. The garrison, 1,500 men, commanded by Barkat ulla Khán, a faithful servant of the Nawáb, and a gallant officer, defended themselves with much bravery, making frequent sallies, in one of which they surprised and beat up the quarters of the Mahrattas, killing many of their horses. This loss, the most sensible that the Mahrattas can feel, determined Morári Ráo to look out for easier conquests, and, leaving the Foujdár's troops to continue the siege as they could, he marched away with the intention of laying siege to Palamcottah, a fort in the neighbourhood of Chedambram. Here he was joined by a party of 350 Europeans, (French) who endeavoured to prevail on him to march with them and attack the English settlement of

Devicotah; but Morári Ráo, apprehensive of the loss he might suffer in this attempt, refused to accompany them. On this difference they separated, the French marching towards the woods of Udayarpolliam, in hopes of levying contribution from the Poligár, and the Mahratta to Trinomalai. Here a few days after his arrival, he received letters from the regent, informing him of his distress since his convoys from Mysore began to be intercepted, and desiring him in most pressing terms to move immediately to Seringham with his whole force, and, M. Dupleix informing him at the same time that he intended to send all the Europeans he could bring into the field, the Mahratta calling in all his stragglers, hurried back to Chedambram, which was appointed the place of general rendezvous; from hence the whole reinforcement proceeded by very expeditious marches to Trichinopoly, in sight of which they arrived on the 24th of August.

Meanwhile, the English arms had likewise gained some success in the Carnatic. The retreat of Morári Ráo from before Trinomalai increased the courage of the garrison, who signalized themselves so much by frequent and vigorous sallies, that the Presidency of Madras determined to send a reinforcement to their assistance, and 500 sepoys, detached from the garrison of Arcot, arrived in the middle of September in sight of the place, but finding all the avenues blockaded, they concerted measures with the Governor, Barkat ulla Khán, to favour their junction by making a general sally on a certain quarter of the enemy's camp, which the sepoys promised to attack at the same time in the rear. This plan was executed with so much vigour that, notwithstanding the enemy took the alarm in time enough to bring the greatest part of their troops into action, they were entirely defeated, the general of the Vellore troops being killed on the spot, and Hassan Áli, the commander of the French sepoys, taken prisoner, mortally wounded. This loss of their commanders struck the army with so much consternation that they immediately raised the siege. Towards

the end of the year, Palamcottah, which was being besieged by the French, was relieved by a force from Devicottah, and that siege also was in consequence raised.

In January, 1754, the force which relieved Palamcottah returned to Devicottah, whence another was sent out in February into the districts surrounding Chedambram to destroy the stores of rice which the French were harvesting. Their principal store was at Mannárgudi. The English officer in command, thinking he could induce the French garrison which held the pagoda to surrender it by the effect of his musketry fire alone, made some awkward arrangements for reducing it, but was surprised by the garrison of Chedambram, which attacked him, completely routed his party, and took him and nine of his Europeans prisoners. In the end of April, Palamcottah was again attacked by a force sent from Pondicherry by M. Dupleix, but the Governor at once applied to Devicottah for assistance, and, a force being despatched to his aid, the enemy spiked their cannon, destroyed their ammunition and marched away to Chedambram. A. D. 1754.

Soon after this, the East India Company having applied to the Home Government for assistance, either to terminate or carry on a war, the strain of which their resources were unable to bear, against the French backed as they were by their own administration, the British ministry interfered with vigour, and the result was that a squadron of men-of-war was equipped and despatched to India with a regiment on board, in consequence of which the French Government consented to the appointment of Commissaries in India to settle the disputes between the two Companies on a footing of equality, and being unable to appoint M. Dupleix as one of them, they removed him from the Government of Pondicherry and appointed M. Godeheu, a Director of the French Company, to be their Commissary to negotiate the peace. On the 1st August, 1754, M. Dupleix received advices

of these resolutions, and the next day M. Godeheu arrived and relieved him of the Government. In September there arrived on the coast a squadron under Admiral Watson, having on board the 49th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Adlercron, with 40 artillerymen and 200 recruits for the Company's service. Both French and English had now about 2,000 Europeans which they could bring into the field, but the English troops being the best disciplined, and M. Godeheu being sensible of the disparity in quality, shewed such moderation in his proposals to Mr. Saunders, the Governor of Madras, that a suspension of arms was agreed to, for three months, before the terms of the treaty were adjusted. This was on the 11th October, and on the suspension of hostilities being announced, Admiral Watson sailed for Bombay. On the 14th October M. Dupleix sailed from Pondicherry for France. In December, the preliminaries of the treaty having been settled it was published on the 11th January, 1755, the very day the suspension of hostilities was to terminate. The treaty was only a conditional one, each Company having reserved to itself the power of altering or annulling any part of it. It was in fact nothing more than a cessation of hostilities for 18 months.

During the year 1755 no event of any historical importance seems to have occurred, but in the early part of 1756, the French, probably in anticipation of the out-break of the war which was soon after declared, began to fortify Villianúr and Porto Novo, which being in contravention of one of the articles of the preliminary treaty, the Madras Government addressed M. de Leyrit (who was in charge of the Government of Pondicherry on the departure of M. Godeheu for France after the settlement of the terms of the treaty) and protested against such action, and the result was that the works were stopped, though the newly erected fortifications were not demolished.

A. D. 1756.

In April 1756 an imperfect account of hostilities at sea between England and France reached Madras, on which the

garrison at Fort St. David were warned to be on their guard, and catamarans were stationed along the coast as far south as Negapatam to warn English vessels to avoid Pondicherry. In August came despatches, advising the probability of the commencement of hostilities soon after their transmission, and containing intelligence of a fleet of 19 war vessels with 3,000 regular troops, fitting out at Brest for Pondicherry. The French Government of the latter place with their advices of the declaration of war, received orders to refrain from all military operations of risk until the abovementioned armament should arrive.* In April, however, they sent a small expedition of 200 Europeans and 1,000 Sepoys under d'Auteuil against Elavanasúr, where was a fort held by an adventurer named Mir Sáhib, (under a grant from the Nawáb Muhammad Áli), who also held possession of another small fort captured from the French at Oullagellinoor.† M. d'Auteuil made a forced march and appeared before Elavanasúr on the 10th April, and while encamping the Killadár sallied out with all his forces, and had nearly routed the whole French force when he was shot through the body and his people ceased fighting and escorted him back to the fort. On this, M. d'Auteuil sent to Gingee for reinforcements, and 250 Europeans, 1,000 sepoys and some battering cannon were sent to him, but on the day of their arrival the Killadár died of his wound and the Fort was abandoned.

On the 6th September four of the Company's ships anchored at Madras. They had brought out 200 recruits, which were transferred to two of the Company's cruisers off Alampárvah, and on the night of the 7th the latter vessels reached Fort St. David with the reinforcement which was intended to replace a force which had been sent from the Fort to Madura. At day-break the next morning, a squadron of 11 French vessels were discovered at anchor off the Fort. The recruits from one of the cruisers were landed and both

---

* Orme, pages 85 and 206, Vol. II., Phar: Ed.

† Orme, Page 207—Probably Ulandúr.

got under weigh, and running through the roads of Pondicherry, escaped, one going to Bengal and the other to Madras to communicate the intelligence of the arrival of the enemy's fleet. The Council of Fort St. David imagining that the vessels were the men-of-war expected from England, sent off an agent in a masula boat to compliment the Admiral, with a letter requesting him to cruise off Ceylon to intercept the enemy's fleet and informing him that Admiral Watson with his squadron would probably arrive from Bengal by the middle of the month, when, by the junction of the 2 squadrons, every success might be hoped for, and even Pondicherry itself "brought to risque." The agent did not discover his mistake till too late, but concealed, as he thought, the letter between the planks of the boat, which however was taken to Pondicherry along with him. The French fleet had brought out the regiment of Lorraine under the command of the Marquis de Soupires, who, as soon as the troops were landed, proposed that Fort St. David should be invested and blockaded, but in the meanwhile the letter had been discovered in the masula boat and raised such a consternation in the French squadron that Commodore Bouvet sailed for Mauritius without even waiting to disembark the artillery and heavy ammunition, and the apprehensions caused by the arrival of the squadron were, in consequence of its departure, diminished in some degree.

In the end of September the French forces appeared before Chetpat, which was gallantly defended by the Killadár till the 13th October, when the attacking force having been reinforced from Pondicherry by such of the recently arrived troops as were stationed in camp at Valdour, and the place having been invested on all sides, the Killadár was called on to surrender; he refused and was killed, fighting gallantly in the breach, and the fort was captured.

After capturing Chetpat, the French army, fearful of getting too far from Pondicherry and of crossing the Pálár

at the time of the monsoon, turned south and proceeded to attack Trinomalai.

It appeared before Trinomalai on the 18th. This place, notwithstanding the gallant defence of Barkat ulla Khán in 1753, was more famous for its sanctity than strength. On the eastern side was a large pettah, surrounded by a slight mud wall; it was this that Barkat ulla Khan defended. In the innermost part of it, immediately under the mountain, was a spacious and well built pagoda. The mountain, pettah, and a space of arable land to the westward, was enclosed by a bound hedge, such, although not so thick-set, as that of Pondicherry. The Nawáb's Governor and garrison abandoned the pettah on the appearance of the French army; which then separated into various detachments against various places. The neighbouring Killadár of Polúr surrendered on the first summons, and the stronger fort of Árni redeemed the attack which was threatened, although not intended, for a sum of money. On the 4th of November the strongest of the detachments, commanded by Saubinet, appeared before the fort of Tiágar. This stands 30 miles south of Trinomalai, in the high road to Volcondah and Trichinopoly. It consisted of two fortifications on a high mountain, one above, but communicating with, the other, and a pettah on the plain to the eastward, which had not only the common defence of a mud wall, but was likewise surrounded at a small distance by an impenetrable hedge, from which the cannon and musketry of the French detachment could not remove the matchlock-men, who defended it by concealing themselves and hitting every thing that appeared in sight. After two days' trial, Saubinet received orders to return to Pondicherry, and all the other detachments were recalled at the same time. They had reduced eight forts in the neighbourhood of Chetpat, Trinomalai, and Gingee, and established renters in the districts which depended on them.

The only expedition undertaken by the French troops, after the retreat of their army into Pondicherry, was against Palamcottah, near the Coleroon, which they invested in the beginning of December with 100 Europeans, some field pieces, and 500 Sepoys, from the garrison of Chedambram, but having no battering cannon they were only able to get possession of the pettah, from whence they collected the revenues of the lands dependent on the fort, which was an appanage of the Nawáb of Cuddapah, and was commanded by one of his near relations. The death of the late Nawáb did not alter the dependence, and as he had been for some time on friendly terms with the English, 30 Sepoys, with as much ammunition as they could carry, were sent from Fort St. David, and found means to get into the fort.

A. D. 1758. Little or nothing occurred of historical interest till April 1758, when at day-break on the 28th of April, a squadron of 12-sail were descried standing in from various points of the compass for the roads of Fort St. David, where the English frigates Triton and Bridgewater chanced to be at anchor. It was soon perceived that the strangers were French; and two or three of the ships, being to the north of the road, whilst the rest were advancing from the south, precluded the escape of the frigates, as the wind blew from the offing. The Captains, therefore, prudently resolved to run their ships ashore, in order to preserve the men, which they effected without losing any.

The French squadron was commanded by Count d'Aché, who had sailed from Brest on the 6th March, 1757, with a squadron of 3 vessels of war and 2 ships belonging to the French East India Company. On board of these ships were embarked the regiment of Lally, consisting of 1,080 men, 50 of the royal artillery, a great number of officers of distinction, and the Count de Lally,* Colonel of the regiment of his name, Lieutenant-General in the French army, and

* Lally was by birth an Irishman, one of the O'Mullalys of Tollendally. (Froude's The English in Ireland.)

now appointed Governor-General, with the most extensive powers, over all the French possessions and establishments in India.

Some accidents which befell 2 of his vessels shortly after sailing, had induced M. d'Aché to return to Brest to repair damages. In the short interval between the advices of the return of the squadron to Brest and the final orders for its departure, the French ministry at Versailles had received such sinister accounts of the French affairs in Canada that they changed the destination of two of the ships of the squadron and appointed them to America, ordering Mon. d'Aché to remain at Brest until joined by other ships of equal force, which, however, the navy of France, in that time of distress, was not able to spare fro m its other necessities. The French East India Company, however, had several ships, built expressly for service, when required, as men-of-war, of which four had sailed for Pondicherry in December, with the regiment of Lorraine, and three were now added to the two M. d'Aché already had under his command, and he was to take command of the others at the Isle of France. The delay in assembling the Company's ships from Port l'Orient however retarded his departure from Brest until the 4th of May.

On the 18th of December he arrived at the Isle of France. Here he found the ships which had carried the regiment of Lorraine, returned from Pondicherry. Taking their crews and such of the ships as he chose, M. d'Aché formed the squadron with which he now appeared on the Coromandel coast. They sailed from Bourbon on the 27th of January, but did not reach the coast until the 25th of April, when the *Diligente* frigate was sent forward to Karikal to get intelligence of the English squadron, and returning on the 27th, without any, struck on a sand-bank, which detained all the ships the rest of the day in getting her afloat. On the 28th they appeared, as we have seen, before Fort St. David.

Every success was expected to follow the arrival of this armament in India. The ships were to drive the English squadron off the coast; the troops, with those already at Pondicherry, were to demolish the English settlements, and such was the confidence of not meeting an enemy in the field, that the instructions drawn up at Versailles ordered M. Lally to open his operations by the siege of Fort St. David, before which the ships anchored in order to land the troops as soon as those from Pondicherry could march to invest the place. The wreck of the two English frigates confirmed these presumptions; and M. Lally went away in the *Count de Provence* of 60 guns, attended by the *Diligente*, to proclaim his commission and give the necessary orders at Pondicherry. He landed at five in the afternoon, and was received with all the distinctions annexed to his authority. In the meantine, the other ships worked in, and anchored off Cuddalore, two miles to the south of Fort St. David.

The English squadron having in ten days worked as high to windward as the head of Ceylon, stood in again for the coast, which they made on the 28th, off Negapatam, and proceeding along the shore, discovered, at nine the next morning, the French ships riding off Cuddalore, which immediately weighed and bore down towards Pondicherry, throwing out signals to recall the *Count de Provence* and the *Diligente*, but they not weighing in obedience to the summons, the French squadron stood out to sea followed by the English one. A severe naval engagement followed,* in which, although the French loss was much the greater of the two, the English vessels were so damaged in their rigging that none of them could haul the wind and consequently they ran in shore, and, having drifted greatly during the action, found themselves, on anchoring, off Sadras.

* For the account of the Naval action which ensued off Pondicherry, the reader is referred to Page 298, et. seq: of Orme, Volume II.

We now come to the closing scene in the history of Fort St. David. In the following Extract from Orme will be found a detailed account of the advance of the French against Cuddalore, its capture, and the subsequent siege, capture and demolition of Fort St David.

" The first hour of M. Lally's arrival at Pondicherry was " distinguished by the excessive vivacity of his character. " Before the night closed, 1,000 Europeans and as many se- " poys were on their march to Fort St. David, commanded by " the Count d' Estaign, who landed with him, but such was " the hurry to be in motion, that they proceeded with- " out provisions, and their guides leading them astray, " brought them into the bounds over the plain to the west, " where they did not arrive until seven in the morning. The " guard at the redoubt of Chemandelam retreated before them " to the Garden-House, where was another guard, and both " together retired to the fort, after five or six were killed. " They were followed almost to the glacis with so much pre- " sumption, that seven or eight of the enemy were killed by " the cannon from the ramparts, of which indeed abundance " were fired on their appearance. Nevertheless, many pressed " by hunger, remained ransacking the houses near the espla- " nade for immediate victuals, on which two companies of " sepoys, under the command of an European officer, were " sent against them from the fort, who fired away all their " ammunition at too great a distance to do or receive any " harm. Several smaller parties of sepoys were likewise de- " tached to surprise straggling plunderers, and before noon " brought in six Europeans, from whom an account of the " enemy's force was obtained. In the afternoon was heard " the first firing of the two squadrons, which were then almost " out of sight, and soon after disappeared.

" The next day M de Soupires came up with more troops, " some heavy cannon, and a convoy of provisions; and on the " 1st of May, M. Lally himself, escorted by two companies of " Hussars, arrived at the Garden-House and immediately de-

" tached the Count d' Estaign across the river of Tripapalore " to reconnoitre and take post near Cuddalore. This town " remained in the same condition as when attacked twelve " years before by the troops of Dupleix. Enclosed on the " three sides towards the land with a rampart and small bas- " tions, which had neither ditch or any other advanced " defences, to the sea it was open, but the approach on " this side was flanked by the two bastions at the extremities. " M. d' Estaign carefully reconnoitred the walls to the land, " and concluded that the other side had the same defence; " and not a man in the French army knew enough of the place " to assert the contrary. The garrison of Cuddalore consist- " ed of four companies of sepoys, and a few artillery men, " under the command of a Lieutenant with an Ensign; who " were reinforced in the evening of M. Lally's arrival by 30 " Europeans and some lascars from Fort St. David.

" There were in the fort 150 French prisoners; and on " M. d' Estaign's arrival, it was demanded of him to send in " provisions for their daily sustenance during the impending " siege. M. Lally, on the day after his arrival, proposed a " conference on this subject, as well as on the surrender of " Cuddalore, and the commandant, Major Polier, went to him, " and after much discussion and several messages during this " and the subsequent day, it was agreed that Cuddalore should " be delivered up at sun-rise on the 4th, provided a battery " of heavy cannon was at that time ready to open, when the " English garrison there might, with their arms and field am- " munition, retire to Fort St. David, and that the French " prisoners should be released, with liberty to proceed to " any of the neutral ports to the south, where they were to " remain until the fate of Fort St. David should be decided, " on which their own was to depend.

" The impatience of M. Lally's temper had already spread " discontent through the settlement he was sent to govern. " Not finding the same means and facilities for military opera-

"tions as he had been accustomed to in the armies of "Europe, he resolved to create them, as it were, in spite "of nature. The different castes of the Indian religion be- "ing appropriated to specific and hereditary vocations, "many of them are entirely prohibited from servile offices "and hard labour, and of those allotted to such occupations, "each must abide by that alone to which he was born. The "husbandman would be dishonored by employing his mat- "tock, excepting in the field he is to sow, and even lower "races have their distinctions, insomuch that the cooly who "carries a burden on his head will not carry it on his shoul- "der: distinctions likewise prevail amongst the soldiery, for "the man who rides will not cut the grass that is to feed his "horse; nor at this time would the sepoy dig the trench "which was to protect him from a cannon-ball: hence the "numerous train of followers and attendants which always "accompanies a camp in India. Another embarrassment "likewise arises from the want of horses proper for draught, "which is but ill-supplied by the feeble bullocks of the coun- "try; nor are sufficient numbers even of them, properly "trained, to be purchased on emergency. Excepting in the "siege of Pondicherry by Mr. Boscawen, these defects had "not been much felt in the hostilities between the two na- "tions, because mutual; and six field-pieces generally decid- "ed a battle; two of battering cannon, the fate of a fortress: "but another warfare was now to ensue, for the reduction "of Fort St. David required a regular siege. The hurry "with which M. Lally had obliged the first division to "march against Cuddalore, left no time to collect the neces- "sary number of coolies and other attendants in Pondi- "cherry; on which he ordered the deficiency to be supplied "by the Indian inhabitants of the town, a number of whom "were pressed, and employed without distinction, in carry- "ing burthens, and other such services. The violence creat- "ed terror; the disgrace indignation. M. Deleyrit and "the Council, who still retained their functions, but under

"the control of M. Lally, represented the inconveniences "which might arise from alienating the attachment of the "natives; but their remonstrance drew his resentment on "themselves, mixed with suspicions, that they only wished "to protect those who were subservient to their own emolu- "ments and advantages in the government. The strain of "this exertion only diminished the effect; and the cannon "and stores followed so slowly, that as soon as the French "troops had taken possession of Cuddalore, (in accordance "with the terms of capitulation agreed on), M. Lally return- "ed to Pondicherry, in order to accelerate their arrival by "the same means which had already been employed with so "little success.

"The squadron with M. d'Aché were six days in working "up from Alamparva, (where they had anchored after the fight "with Admiral Pocock's squadron), to the road of Pondi- "cherry, where they anchored on the 6th of May. The "troops were immediately landed, and as fast as they came "on shore marched off for Fort St. David; and the heavy "artillery and ammunition, for want of means by land, were "embarked, to be landed at the mouth of the river Panar, "which lies about a mile to the north of Fort St. David. "The park of artillery was formed at the Garden-House. "M. Lally returned to Cuddalore on the 14th, and in the "ensuing night the engineers began to erect a battery for "two twenty-four pounders, on the north bank of the river "of Bandapollam; they were only intended to fire plunging- "shot into the fort, being 1,000 yards distant from the "walls: nevertheless the garrison fired abundantly during "this and the succeeding night to interrupt the work.

"Three considerable rivers, coming from the westward, "gain the sea in the space of four miles within the bounds "of Fort St. David; the bed of the Panar lies about 1,800 "yards to the north of the river of Tripapalore, and the two "communicate by a canal which runs nearly parallel to, and "about 1,000 yards distant from, the margin of the sea.

"Fort St. David stands in the angle were the canal joins "the river of Tripapalore; which passeth close to the south "face of the fort, and there sends off to the south an arm "that soon joins the river of Bandapollam, when both united "in one channel, continue along the eastern side of Cud-"dalore, separated from the sea by a mound of sand. The "waters of Tripapalore and Bandapollam protected the fort "from the regular approach of trenches on the south; but "on the west and north the ground presented rather more "advantages than obtacles to an enemy.

"By many additions and improvements, Fort St. David "was now become a fortification armed at all points; but "the original defect of want of space in the body of the "place still remained; being only 140 feet from west to "east and 390 from north to south. The four bastions at "the angles mounted each twelve guns. The curtains, as "well as the bastions, were surrounded by a faussebray with "a brick parapet. The outworks were, a horn-work to the "north mounting 34 guns; 2 large ravelins, one on the east, "the other on the west; a ditch round all, which had a "cuvette cut along the middle, and was supplied with water "from the river of Tripapalore; the scrap and counter-scrap "of the ditch faced with brick; a broad covered way excel-"lently pallisaded, with arrows at the salient angles com-"manding the glacis, and the glacis itself was provided with "well-constructed mines.* All these works, excepting the "horn-work, were planned by Mr. Robins,† but the horn-"work was raised before his arrival in India with much "ignorance and expense, the whole being of solid ma-"sonry, and a rampart too narrow to admit the free recoil "of the guns. The ground to the north of the fort, "included by the sea, the rivers of Panar and Tri-

* A portion of these are still in existence and in a state of excellent preservation.

† Benjamin Robins, the "Father of Modern Gunnery."—Owen and Dame's Lectures on Artillery.

"papalore, and the canal which joins them, is a plot of "sand, rising in several parts into large hillocks, which "afford good shelter against the fort. On the edge of the "canal 1,300 yards to the north of the fort, stood an obso- "lete redoubt, called Chuckleypoint. It was of masonry, "square, mounted eight guns, and in the area were lodge- "ments for the guard; the entrance was a pallisaded gate "under an arch, but the redoubt was not enclosed by a ditch. "About 200 yards to the right of this stood another such re- "doubt, on a sand hill called Patcharee. Four hundred yards "in the rear of these redoubts was another sand hill, much "larger than that of Patcharee, on which the Dutch had a "factory-house called Thevenapatam, but the house had lately "been demolished; and a fascine battery of five guns was "raised on the hill. In a line on the left of this hill and on "the brink of the canal, was a gateway, with a narrow ram- "part and battlements, which commanded a bridge immedi- "ately under it, leading over the canal. The garrison in Fort "St. David consisted of 1,600 natives, sepoys, lascars, and "topasses, and 619 Europeans, of whom 286 were effective, "83 pensioners or infirm, and 250 seamen, the crews of the "*Triton* and *Bridgwater*, which had run ashore on the "appearance of the French squadron.

"Intelligence was obtained on the 15th that the enemy in- "tended on the ensuing night to attack all the posts on the "sand; on which they were reinforced to the number of 80 "Europeans and 700 sepoys. At sunset, the French troops "marched from Cuddalore to the Garden-House, and at nine "o'clock from thence in three divisions, which halted at some "distance from the canal, waiting the signal to attack. The "division on the right was to force and take possession of the "gateway opposite to the hill of Thevenapatam; the centre "was to ford the canal, and march against Chuckleypoint; "and the division to the left crossing the canal where it joins "the river Panar, was to come down and storm Patcharee; "but the centre and the left were not to begin their attack be-

" fore the right was engaged. The signal was made by a rocket " at 10 o'clock, and at the same instant a strong fire com- " menced against the fort itself, from five guns on the ram- " parts of Cuddalore, the two on the battery on the bank " of Bandapollam river and from two heavy mortars on the " west. This annoyance was intended to distract the atten- " tion of the garrison, and succeeded, for they returned it " with much violence, although with more uncertainty. The " division on the right advancing to the attack of Thevenapa- " tam gateway, was unexpectedly stopped by the want of the " bridge, which had been destroyed, and the canal hereabouts " was not fordable; nor could the centre division find the " ford they expected. The posts on the sand were now alarm- " ed, but the two divisions, nevertheless, stood on their " ground, waiting for intelligence from the division on the " left, which was led by the Count D'Estaign, who soon after " sent word that he had crossed with ease at the head of the " canal, on which the centre moved up thither, and crossed " after him, whilst the third division continued before the " gateway, to keep the troops there and at Thevenapatam from " reinforcing the two points. They were both attacked at the " same time with numbers sufficient to assault all round at " once, and in half an hour both were carried; two officers " and all the Europeans were made prisoners, but most of the " sepoys ran away. The two divisions together then marched " against the battery on the hill of Thevenapatam. This " attack commenced at one in the morning and was resisted " with much spirit until three, when the enemy got possession " of the battery; where, likewise, the Europeans were taken " and the sepoys escaped. The fire from the fort deterred " the enemy from continuing at Thevenapatam; and they " retired to the two points, which they supported with 400 " men, sheltered behind the hillock of Patcharee. None of " the sepoys who had fled returned into the fort, but escaped " along the sea shore across the river Panar.

" At day-light a detachment from the fort took possession " of the battery again; on which the enemy immediately rein- " forced the troops at the points with five or six hundred men " from the camp at the Garden-House, which sufficiently indi- " cated another attack on the battery, and to avoid it the de- " tachment was prudently recalled, together with the guard " at the gateway on the canal. At night the enemy broke " ground, carrying on a trench of communication between " Chuckley and Patcharee points; and although the excessive " heat of the weather ought to have referred this service to " the night, it continued through the two succeeding days, " and by the night of the 19th the work was advanced to the " hill of Thevenapatam, extending in the whole 800 yards. " Five mortars from the west opened at the same time as the " trenches were begun; but no cannon were fired excepting " those on the ramparts of Cuddalore, from which one shot, " on the 18th, killed Lieutenant Davis, two serjeants, and " five blackmen. On the 20th, the enemy opened another " trench leading from the west side of the hill of Thevena- " patam to the gateway on the canal, and repaired the bridge " there: they likewise established two twelve-pounders " amongst the ruins of some fishermen's huts on the beach, " which commanded the entrance into the river of Tri- " papalore from admitting any boats from the sea. These " guns were sheltered from the fort by two hillocks of sand " but had no communication with the enemy's lines, and " were left to the guard of the artillerymen alone, who " being few, the garrison detached 60 sepoys and some " Europeans at 11 the next day, to attack them; but the " sally only produced a little skirmishing.

" By this time, all the black artificers and menials had " quitted the fort, and of the whole body of sepoys, only 200 " remained; the want of them laid the strain of duty much " heavier on the Europeans; of whom little service was deriv- " ed from the seamen, as not being subject to the same

"control as the soldiery. On the 22nd an English ship anchor-
"ed, and for want of boatmen to carry a letter to her, the fort "warned her of her danger by firing shot at her, on which "she sailed out of the road. The enemy continued till the "26th, employed in constructing four batteries, and in push-"ing on their trenches, which they carried from the hill of "Thevenapatam obliquely towards the north-east angle of "the glacis, during which, the five mortars to the west, and "the guns from Cuddalore continued the only annoyance. "The fort continued to lavish away their fire night and day "on every thing they saw, heard or suspected; by which 20 "carriages of their own guns were disabled, and the works "themselves shaken. About midnight of the 26th, a battery "of seven guns, added to that of the five mortars to the west, "was opened and kept up a constant fire. The next night "some of the sailors broke open the treasury, not to take the "money, but some arrack, with which they got exceedingly "drunk, and, according to their regulations, could only be "punished by confinement.

"By the 30th, the enemy had advanced their trenches to "within 200 yards of the glacis, and in the same day finished "and opened the three other batteries; one of three guns, "with five mortars, against the angle of the north-west "bastion; another of six guns and four mortars on the hill "of Thevenapatam, facing the front of the horn-work; the "third of four guns, about 300 yards to the south-east of "Thevenapatam, and nearly opposite to the angle of the "north-east bastion. The former battery to the west con-"tinued to enfilade the north face; and the defences on this "side had already suffered so much, as well from the shock "of their own firing, as from the shot and shells of the "enemy, that they could barely return the same number of "guns; and the increasing want of powder left none to spare "against the shot from Cuddalore and the two guns on the "bank of the river of Bandapollam. The enemy's bombs "had likewise ruined the reservoirs and the only well of

"good water in the fort, and that in the ditch was too brack-
"ish to be drunk.

"All hopes were now turned to the squadron. The garrison "knew by letters, which had escaped the enemy, of the "success of the late engagement, and no conjectures could "account for the long delay of their return. Mr. Pocock, as "soon as he anchored off Sadras on the 26th of April, "dispatched a boat with advices to Madras, and requested "that all the recovered seamen in the hospital, and as many "lascars as could be spared, might be sent to restore the "loss which had been sustained. About 100 of each were "sent the next day, the lascars by land, the seamen in "Masoolas. It was six days before they got on board and "on the 7th of May the squadron weighed; but, proving after "three days' trial that they could not advance against the "wind and current by working in shore, they put to sea, and "in fifteen days got to the windward of Fort St. David into "the latitude of 9° 30′, but the wind at this time rose so "strong from the west that the Cumberland could not "bear up against it without increasing her leaks so much "that it became necessary to let her drive; and as the other "ships were obliged to keep her company, the squadron, in-"stead of reaching Fort St. David, fell to leeward as far as "Alamparvah, where they anchored on the 26th of May. "Here they obtained no intelligence, for the place belonged "to the French, who suffered no boats to go off, and those "belonging to ships cannot land through the surf. The "wind having abated, the squadron weighed anchor again "the same day and plied to the southward with the land and "sea breezes, which were so faint, that they only gained "four leagues in two days, when on the 28th they discovered "the French squadron at anchor in the road of Pondicherry "which had remained there ever since their arrival, waiting "the recovery of their sick and wounded, of which conditions, "but principally of their sick, near a thousand were inca-

"pable of duty. The appearance of the English squadron "spread no little alarm. Mr. d'Aché immediately convened "a council of his Captains, with the Governor and "Council of the town, who resolved, that it was most "expedient for the ships to remain moored as close as pos- "sible to the shore, that they might receive the assistance of "the guns along the strand: but this resolution was not valid "until approved by Mr. Lally, who instantly went from the "camp to Pondicherry, ordering a detachment of 400 Euro- "peans to follow him as fast as they could march. He ar- "rived early in the morning of the 30th, convened the usual "council, and tendered the detachment, with the same number "of sepoys and lascars, to serve on board the ships, and pro- "tested against the disgrace of not meeting the English "squadron in the open sea. This reinforcement changed the "former resolution. Mr. Lally returned to the camp in the "evening; and the next day Mr. d'Aché, with the eight "principal ships, now manned with 3,300 men, weighed "anchor, but, instead of bearing down on Mr. Pocock, who "could not work up to him, kept the wind, plying for Fort "St. David.

"The besiegers during this day kept up an incessant fire "from 21 pieces of cannon and 13 mortars, which every hour "became superior to that of the fort; not for want of mounted "artillery, but of ammunition, of which such quantities had "been lavished away when no adequate effect could be ex- "pected, that the garrison was obliged to spare it now in "the hour of need and real use. On the 1st of June, the fire "continued with such increasing superiority, that the sailors, "and even the artillerymen, at times, quitted their guns. "At noon, the French squadron were perceived working to- "wards the road, and by the close of the evening, the enemy "had carried on their trenches to the foot of the glacis oppo- "site to the salient angles of the north-east bastion, where they "began to erect a battery, and all the embrasures in the fort

"which commanded this spot were ruined, and their guns "either dismounted or withdrawn; so that the enemy might "soon make a lodgement in the covered way; but could get "no further until the ditch was drained or filled up. Never- "theless, it was apprehended, that the French squadron "might land a great number of men, with whom the troops "on shore would make a general assault, which the garrison "or defences were not deemed in a condition to resist. On "which Major Polier, and Mr. Wynch the temporary Governor*

---

* It is an historical fact, not perhaps generally known, that Clive at the time he fought the battle of Plassy, was Deputy Governor of Fort Saint David, and that he held that appointment when the Fort was captured and was consequently its last substantive Deputy Governor. Mr. Wynch was acting for him during his absence in Bengal at the time of the capture. Subjoined is a brief account of how this state of affairs came about :—

Clive had been engaged in the operations against Angria, the celebrated pirate of the Bombay Coast, and in the reduction of Gheria his stronghold, and on their successful termination returned to Madras with the fleet under Admiral Watson towards the end of May 1756. In the meanwhile, the Court of Directors, in acknowledgment of his eminent services on the Coromandel Coast had appointed him a Member of Council at Fort St. George. An extract from the despatch is given below:

Public Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 26th March 1755.

"In consideration of the eminent services Robert Clive, Esquire, has rendered to "the Company while in their employ on the Coast of Coromandel as well as the "further advantages which we are satisfied will result from his being again engaged "to serve the Company, we have reinstated him upon our list of Covenanted "Servants and appointed him to be one of our Council upon the Fort St. George "Establishment, in rank next below George Pigot, Esquire, and to take his succes- "sion accordingly; if Mr. Saunders has resigned the Government or when he does, "in that case Mr. Pigot is to be Governor of Fort St. George, and Mr. Clive, second "in Council and Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, and to succeed to the Govern- "ment of Fort St. George upon the death or absence of Mr. Pigot."

On the 25th May 1756, three days after his arrival at Madras, Clive took his seat as 2nd in Council at Fort St. George and Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, and the oaths of allegiance and office as one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

On the 22nd June following he took charge of the settlement of Fort St. David, and remained there as Deputy Governor for exactly 2 months, when, on the 22nd August, a letter from the President and Council at Madras having been received desiring him to repair thither at once to take command of the expedition to be sent to Bengal to recover the English Settlements, (news of the capture of which by the Nawáb of that Province had been received) he on that day gave over charge to Mr. Wynch.

In the annual list of Covenanted Civil Servants sent to the Court of Directors in 1757 appears the name of Colonel Robert Clive as "Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, at present Commander of the troops in Bengal."

"thought it necessary to hold a council of war, in which it "was unanimously decided, that they ought to capitulate on "the best terms they could make, and articles were prepared; "however, the defence was continued through the night and "until ten the next day, in the solicitous but disappointed "expectation of seeing the English squadron: a flag of truce "was then hoisted, Major Polier and one of the Company's "agents went out, and returned at four in the afternoon, "with the articles, altered by Mr. Lally, which it was agreed "to accept. At six in the evening, a company of French "Grenadiers were admitted into the fort, and the garrison "marched with drums and colours to the foot of the glacis, "where they grounded their arms, and surrendered them- "selves and their ensigns to the French line drawn up to "receive them. They were, with all convenient speed, con- "ducted to Pondicherry, where it was stipulated they should "remain, until an equal number of French prisoners were "delivered there, when the English were to be sent to Madras "or Devicotah, at the option of Mr. Lally. He rejected the "proposal that Fort St. David should not be demolished dur- "ing the war and, in consequence of instructions from France "immediately ordered all the fortifications to be razed to the "ground. The French officers, on contemplating the works, "were surprised at the facility of their conquest; not having "lost 20 men by the fire of the place, although more by sick- "ness and strokes of the sun in the trenches.†

On the capture of Fort St. David a French garrison was placed in Cuddalore and a force was sent against Devi-

† It seems from two Despatches to the Court of Directors of the 10th August and 5th October 1758 that M. Lally did not act up to the terms of the capitulations of Cuddalore and Fort St. David. It was agreed that the property of the inhabitants of the former place should be safe; but no one was allowed to move a single article, and if any one attempted to move from the place, his effects were seized; while the terms relating to the exchange of prisoners taken at Fort St. David, and the release of the Civil and Military officers on parole pending the exchange, were disregarded, M. Lally giving as his excuse that as he intended to attack Madras it was unnatural that he should send the prisoners there.

cottah, which the garrison abandoned and marched away to Trichinopoly. M. Lally then headed an expedition into the Tanjore country with a view to levying large contributions from the king. The expedition was, however, unsuccessful and the French army returned to Pondicherry without the supplies of money which it was the object of the expedition to collect.

Much annoyed at its ill success, M. Lally, on his return to Pondicherry, determined on another expedition and ordered Saubinet with 600 Europeans to retake Trinomalai.

This place with its dependencies, M. Lally had, on his first arrival in India, given to Rájá Sáhib, the neglected son of Chanda Sáhib, who, anxious to prove himself worthy of this change of fortune, had levied a body of horse and sepoys and set off into the Tanjore country with a convoy of provisions to the assistance of the French army. This left Trinomalai ill-guarded, and Kistna Ráo, the killadar of Tiágar, who had been attacked without success by the French troops, and whose districts were still continually harassed by them, taking advantage of the opportunity, assaulted the place in the night, captured it, and put all the garrison to the sword. He then appointed a killadar to the command of it and returned to Tiágar. This killadar was soon after attacked by Saubinet's force and resisted gallantly, standing three assaults, in the last of which, however, the French stormed the pagoda and with great fury put 500 men to death. This was in September 1758.

A. D. 1759 In the following July, after the failure of the siege of Madras and the return of the main body of the French army to Pondicherry, a force was despatched to attack Kistna Ráo, (whose ravages had greatly impaired the revenues expected from the districts adjacent to Tiágar) but did not take the field until the 24th, which gave time to Captain Joseph Smith, at Trichinopoly, to send three companies of

Sepoys to his assistance, under the command of Hunterman, the Sergeant Major of the garrison, who arrived at Tiágar before the French party, which thereupon returned to Trivadi, where they remained waiting for detachments, until they were strengthened to 200 Europeans, 1,500 Sepoys, 40 Hussars, 500 black horse and eight guns, and were likewise joined by the matchlockmen and peons of the French districts, when, by forced marches, they suddenly invested Elavanasore on the 5th of July, and took it by assault on the 11th. Kistna Ráo himself was in Tiágar; his gallantry, and the importance of the place, which protected all the districts southward toward Trichinopoly, determined Captain Smith to make an effort for their preservation, which the strength of his garrison could ill afford. Forty Europeans, with three guns, and six companies of sepoys marched under the command of Lieutenant Raillard, a Swiss, and before they reached Volcondah were joined by 1,000 horse, which the Nawáb had levied since his arrival at Trichinopoly intending to employ them in the Madura and Tinnevelly countries, which he expected would have been left to his management. Kistna Ráo, on hearing of the march of Raillard's detachment, came out of Tiágar with all his horse and some sepoys, on the night of the 12th, and the next day joined him at Volcondah. Sergeant Hunterman, with the rest of the three companies of sepoys he had brought, and the force which Kistna Ráo usually kept in Tiágar, remained to defend it until the return of the latter with the reinforcement. "At break of day on the 14th, the whole "body of the French troops, now commanded by the Vis-"count Fumel, who had made a forced march in the night "from Elavanasore, appeared before the pettah at the bottom "of the rock, and, investing it on every side on the plain, "brought two guns against the two opposite gates on the "north and south, and disposed two parties to escalade in "other places. The fight was everywhere sharp; but the "escalades and the attack on the north gate were repulsed;

"but after two hours, the enemy forced the other, and "brought their guns into the town, and Hunterman, still "unwilling to give up, had nearly been cut off in his retreat "to the gateway of the passage leading up to the Fort above, "which he however gained, having lost one-third of his "sepoys; but the enemy more, having 200 of theirs and 30 "Europeans killed and wounded. They had scarcely disposed "their guards, when their scouts brought word that the "troops with Raillard and Kistna Row were approaching, "and were within a few miles; on which, Fumel, with the "impetuosity of his nation on success, marched out with "most of the troops, but without the field-pieces; and met "the English, who were advancing fast on the plain within "two miles from the Fort. Raillard, thinking the ad-"vantage of his two field-pieces greater than it really was, "halted his line to cannonade, which the enemy stood; "and, instead of coming on as Raillard expected, waited "till their own guns, which were five in number, came up, "when they fired amongst the Nabob's cavalry, and knocked "down several, on which the whole of this dastardly body "went off, and left the infantry unflanked. Raillard and "Kistna Row were at this instant riding towards the cavalry, "to lead them up to the enemy's; and, hurried by vexation, "followed in hopes of rallying them, and left the infantry "without command, against whom the enemy, seeing the "horse going off, advanced to the push of bayonet. There "was, not far in the rear of the English line, a village, in "which the ammunition and the stores were waiting; and the "gunners, thinking it a safe station to secure the field-pieces, "turned, and began to draw them off as fast as they could, "thinking they should be covered by the rest of the infantry; "who confused by these various appearances of terror in "others, took panic themselves, and broke before the enemy's "Europeans were at their breasts; and all instantly fell under "the sabres of their black cavalry. Meanwhile the exhorta-"tions of Raillard and Kistna Row were vain to retain the

"Nabob's cavalry who went off on the full gallop in the road "to Trichinopoly. All the Europeans were killed or made "prisoners: all the sepoys threw down their arms, and suffer-"ed more as the enemy did not think them worth taking, and "only 200 of them got back to Trichinopoly. Kistna Row, "seeing all lost, followed the Nabob's cavalry. Raillard "rode back to the enemy, discharged his pistols at the first "he met, and then galloped out of their reach. He was after-"wards found dead five miles from the field of action; his "head and breast bruised with violent strokes of his pistol, "under which he is supposed, as he had neither cartridges "nor sword, to have expired, and to have inflicted this severe "but needless execution on himself to avoid the disgrace of "his defeat. The enemy returned to Tiágar and summoned "Kistna Row's officer in the upper fort to surrender, who, "encouraged by Serjeant Hunterman, refused; which obliged "them to send to Chittapet and Vandiwash for three mortars "and more Europeans. They fired and bombarded the rock "until the 25th, when Hunterman, having expended nearly "all the ammunition, capitulated to 600 Europeans, and ob-"tained honourable terms for the whole garrison; Kistna "Row's people, as well as the English sepoys, all being per-"mitted to march away with their arms, their persons with-"out search, their baggage on oxen and under an escort of "French troops to the distance they chose, the artillery only "excepted. The gallantry of Hunterman was rewarded with "an Ensign's commission."*

In September of the same year an unsuccessful attack was made on Wandewash by the English forces under Major Brereton. In November Colonel Coote assumed command of the troops at Conjeveram, and, in consequence of the French forces being much scattered, resolved to attack Wandewash again. It was attacked and captured, without loss, on the

* Orme, pages 500 and 501, Vol. II., Phar. Ed.

30th of the same month. A few days afterwards Carangúli was taken. In consequence of the capture of these two places M. Lally recalled the French detachments of Europeans from Seringham and elsewhere, and, in spite of M. Bussy's advice not to weaken his position and hamper himself by attacking Wandewash, which the English would not allow to be taken without a battle, he besieged it. Captain Sherlocke, who commanded at Wandewash, had received orders to defend the fort to the last, and Colonel Coote, moving his forces to Utramalur, resolved to wait till the French were ready to assault Wandewash and then give them battle, when he would have his choice of attacking either the troops employed against the fort or the army which covered them A. D. 1860. in the plain. On the 20th January, receiving intelligence from Captain Sherlocke that the principal rampart had been breached, he marched the main body of his army half way to Wandewash on the 21st, and the next morning moved out to attack the French.

On that day, the 22nd January 1760, was fought the battle of Wandewash, the first in a series of reverses which befell the French arms till they culminated in the capture of Pondicherry. For a description of it we must refer the reader to the interesting account given by Orme. It may here suffice to say that out of a force of 2,250 Europeans the French lost 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, among the latter being M. Bussy himself, (to whom, however, Colonel Coote gave his liberty on the field of battle in consideration of his generosity to the English factory at Vizagapatam after the capture of that place) besides losing 24 pieces of cannon.

The French retreated to Chetpat and then to Gingee without strengthening the garrison of the former place. On learning this Colonel Coote marched against it and took it. Arcot was then attacked and taken on the 10th February, and on the 20th a force was sent off to take Trinomalai,

This force was reinforced a few days afterwards and the fort (query Pagoda) was surrendered on the 29th. The army then advanced to Tindivanam, and during the last march to that place, Colonel Coote set off to reconnoitre the fort of Perumúkkal,* 5 miles east of Tindivanam. After six day's siege the fort was taken. The sepoys behaved so well at this siege that the senior one got a gold medal as a reward. Colonel Coote was wounded during the siege. Alamparvah was soon after invested by a detachment under Colonel Monson, and captured on the 10th March after three days' siege. The main body of the army, under Major Robert Gordon, meanwhile advanced to Kilianúr, and an advanced detachment took possession of Vánúr. On the 3rd April another detachment was sent to attack Villapuram, 35 miles off. This detachment was commanded by Captain Wood. He attacked Villapuram, took the fort there, and returned to camp with the cavalry of the detachment, having marched 60 miles in 36 hours. Previous to this, during the siege of Madras, the 3 small forts of Trikalúr, Trivanellúr and Sulábghar† had been captured by Kistna Ráo, so that the French now only possessed Gingee and Tiágar in the western part of the Arcot Province. On the 7th April, Colonel Coote, who had gone off to Alamparvah in consequence of the troublesome nature of his wound, returned and resumed command of the army and advanced to Vánúr on the 11th, sending forward a detachment to take possession of the pettah under the fort of Valdour, and on the next day he opened his batteries against it. The following description of the fort is taken from Orme:

"The fort of Valdore stands nine miles N. N. W. of "Pondicherry. Its form is an exact parallelogram, squaring "with the compass, and extending 300 yards from East to

---

* Called Permacoil by Orme.

† A small Drúg, about 5 miles from Manalurpett, and now known as Sulupgiri Drúg.

"West, and 210 from North to South. It is situated in a "plain, and its original fortifications, like the generality "of the forts in the country, were a rampart with towers, "a faussebray, and a ditch. M. Dupleix had raised a "glacis on the north side, and had converted the centre "tower on this side, and that in the south-west angle "into bastions with faces and flanks; but the pettah, "which is to the west, remained within 150 yards of the "wall; so that the vicinity of Pondicherry was its best "defence."—(Vide plan of Valdour.)

On the 15th April, after three days' siege, the fort was surrendered. On this, a detachment was sent under Assaf Beg to take Trivadi. In the meanwhile, Colonel Monson, who had captured Karikal, was advancing from the southward, accompanied by the Nawáb and his troops. At the passage of the Coleroon he was joined by Kistna Ráo and advanced against Chedambram, which he summoned on the 19th April. The garrison refused to surrender, on which two eighteen-pounders were landed from the squadron which was at anchor off Devicottah, and being sent up the Coleroon on catamarans, reached the camp the next day; and that night, the 20th, the garrison surrendered. Kistna Ráo was then despatched to destroy the French districts about Cuddalore, while Major Monson, being apprehensive of finding a French force posted at Cuddalore, and not wishing to expose the Náwab to any danger, and being, moreover, not strong in Europeans, resolved to turn inland and attack Vridachellam, whence he could proceed to Valdour and join the main body of the army without risk of being attacked by a force from Pondicherry. Meanwhile, Assaf Beg's detachment captured Trivadi which, being only garrisoned by sepoys, was abandoned on his approach; encouraged by which success he marched against Cuddalore where the same panic prevailed; the place was evacuated, and he, in consequence, took possession of the town without opposition. On its capture, and owing to

its advantageous position, 2 companies of sepoys were posted in the town, and the houses of the factory were prepared to serve as a hospital for the sick of the squadron. On the 26th, Major Monson and the Nawáb arrived before Vridachellam, the officer commanding which place refused to surrender, but on the day following capitulated. Leaving Kistna Ráo in command of Vridachellam and Chedambram, the Nawáb, with Major Monson, marched *viâ* Vikravándi and joined the main army at Valdour on the 3rd May.

The French, when they abandoned Cuddalore, demolished the parapets of the bastions, took down the three gates, and made several breaches in the rampart. Information had several times been received that M. Lally intended to retake the place, which fact Colonel Coote communicated to the officer there, and advised him to keep a special guard. In spite of this, however, on the night of the 10th May, a French force of 100 Europeans, with 60 Hussars and three companies of sepoys, entered the town, surprised and dispersed the sepoys of the garrison and advanced to the hospital, where they took prisoners five surgeons, six petty officers, and 58 sailors and marines, mostly sick, whom they carried away. The next day a reinforcement of 2 companies of sepoys, 20 European horse, and a field-piece were sent into the town from the camp and 60 marines were landed from the squadron; but at 4 o'clock on the following morning a French force, stronger than the first, again entered the town and took the field-piece, but meeting more resistance than they expected, retreated to Fort St. David and thence across the Ponniár, where they abandoned the field-piece. On the 20th, information was received that another attack would be made in stronger force than ever on Cuddalore. The garrison was accordingly reinforced. The attack was made at night by a force of 700 Europeans, 400 sepoys, 150 of the French horse, and four field-pieces. They divided into 5 different attacking parties which all entered the town, but were stopped by the traverses thrown up across

the streets leading to the hospital, and the attacks were all repulsed.

After the capture of Valdour, a few enclosures under the guns of Villianúr and Ariánkupam, with the ground within the bound-hedge and the town of Pondicherry itself, contained all the live provisions on which the French colony were to rely for their future sustenance, and all further means were precluded of bringing in grain and other articles of store from the country without; for though Gingee and Tiágar remained in the hands of the French, their situation was distant and their garrisons not strong enough to furnish sufficient escorts to convoy the provisions, and no parties equal to the same purpose could be detached from the garrison of Pondicherry without incurring the risk of interception. On seeing this state of affairs M. Lally entered into correspondence with Hyder Áli, who at this time had seized on the Government of Mysore, and who, wanting some stronghold to which he could retire in case of misfortune, had cast his eyes upon Tiágar. Through the agency of a Portuguese priest, named Noronha, terms were agreed on with Hyder, and M. Lally sent two of his officers to conclude a treaty with him, according to the terms of which, Hyder was to send a force of horse, foot and artillery, to Tiágar, and on arrival there was to be put in possession of that fort and of Elavanasore with their dependencies, which were to remain his property in perpetuity so long as the French flag existed in India; a quantity of artillery was to be given him; his troops were to be supplied with ammunition while in French employ; and when the Carnatic was cleared the French were to assist him in conquering Madura and Tinnevelly. Hyder also agreed to send a further contingent of troops on the Government of half the countries which should be recovered in the Carnatic being made over to him, exempting the French territories of Alamparvah, Bahúr, Valdour and Villianúr, as well as

the *territories* dependent on Trinomalai, which had been conferred on Rájá Sáhib, and the territories of Vellore belonging to Múrtiz Ali Khán.

The treaty was conducted with so much secrecy that the first Colonel Coote heard of it was on the 24th May. On the 7th June he received advices from Kistna Ráo that the first division of the Mysore troops had arrived at Tiágar. Reinforcements were sent from the camp to Villapuram where Kistna Ráo was, and enabled him to repulse a detachment sent out against him from Gingee. Meanwhile a body of the Mysore troops advanced from Tiágar to Trikalúr, but were unable to take the fort. They then moved eastwards and took a small fort at Trichamangalam,* 5 miles to the east, which was abandoned on their approach. The commandant at Villapuram, Major More, misled by inaccurate information, marched towards Trikalúr hoping to intercept the Mysoreans, whose cavalry, however, 1,500 in number, passed through Trivanellúr to Trivadi, driving before them a vast multitude of cattle. They arrived at the latter place on the 23rd, and on the next day marched along the Ponniár bank till near the bounds of Fort St. David, and then turning north, about a mile from the seashore, arrived at Ariánkupam towards evening with 300 head of cattle, having left the rest in herds on their line of march, intending to go out and pick them up subsequently. The great majority of them were, however, seized and carried into Cuddalore by the officer commanding there, who sent out parties for the purpose. The officers appointed by Hyder Áli to sign the treaty accompanied this detachment of Mysore horse and thus succeeded in getting to Pondicherry, and after the treaty was signed they went away with the same escort, promising to return soon with their whole force, and managed again to elude the force under Major More which endeavoured to intercept them on their march to Tiágar. On the 17th July, the whole Mysore force, con-

* Possibly, Chittalingamadam.

sisting of 4,000 horse, 1,000 sepoys, 200 topasses and 8 guns, on their advance to Pondicherry encountered Major More's force near Trivadi and utterly routed it. On hearing of this disaster Colonel Coote determined to make every effort to capture the fort of Villianúr, before M. Lally, reinforced by the Mysore troops, could act vigorously to save it, as he would be sure to do. He made his dispositions accordingly for battering the Fort. On the evening of the 20th the Mysoreans reached Pondicherry, and the next morning at 9 A. M. the whole French army appeared advancing along the bank of the Ariánkupam river. The English batteries had been firing since day-break and had silenced the fire of the fort by the time the French army came in sight, and when two companies of sepoys were sent off on the run to take possession of the covered way the commandant held out a flag of truce and surrendered the fort in the sight of the French army, on whom the fort guns were at once turned, thus causing them to retire to Ariánkupam. This was one of the most fortunate, because least expected, of Colonel Coote's successes.

On the last day of July, five of the Company's ships anchored at Cuddalore, and two days after a sixth, having on board, in all, 600 men, as drafts to replace casualties in Draper's and Coote's regiments. The want of provisions now compelled M. Lally to employ nearly a third of his whole available forces on convoy duty between Gingee and Pondicherry, and on the 29th August intelligence was received that a very large convoy, under the strongest escort that could be risked abroad, was to set out the following night from Gingee. Dispositions were accordingly made to oppose its passage. The English forces had been considerably strengthened by Admiral Stevens having landed 422 Marines from the fleet at Cuddalore, and the convoy, soon after setting out, finding that a small fort which commanded an opening in the hills through which it must pass had been taken by Captain Preston, and hearing

of the dispositions made to stop them, retired to Gingee, and resolved to endeavour to proceed in separate troops.

On the 2nd September, three of the king's ships, convoying several of the Company's, arrived from England with part of a Highland regiment* on board. The same evening Colonel Coote ordered the Fort of Ariánkupam to be invested, but countermanded the order out of deference to the objections of Colonel Monson.

On the night of the 4th M. Lally attacked the English camp in force, having made his dispositions with much skill and sagacity. The attack failed through a mistake on the part of one of the detachments, and the attacking force was repulsed with some loss in killed and in prisoners, among the latter being M. d'Auteuil. The last ships from England having brought out commissions as Lieutenant-Colonels for Majors Brereton and Monson of a date prior to Colonel Coote's, that officer handed over command of the army to Colonel Monson and went to Madras. Colonel Monson, on assuming command, carried out a scheme he had long considered of attacking the bound-hedge of Pondicherry and the four redoubts in it. The attack was made and two of the redoubts carried, Colonel Monson being himself severely wounded in the attack of one of them. A few days after the Fort of Ariánkupam, on the south bank of the river of that name, was evacuated and blown up by the garrison. Colonel Coote, whose command was in Bengal, had not embarked for that province when Colonel Monson's wound, and consequent incapacity for acting in the field, induced him to ask the Madras Government to request Colonel Coote to resume command of the army before Pondicherry. He consented to do so and arrived there on the 20th September. On the 27th he captured the Ariánkupam redoubt in the bound-hedge and repulsed an attempt made by the enemy to retake it on the 29th.

* The 89th Highlanders.

On the 1st October he captured the last redoubt in the bound-hedge, that on the north, called the Madras redoubt. It was recaptured by the French the same night that it was taken, but was retaken by the English before morning. The capture of this redoubt placed the whole line of the bound-hedge in Colonel Coote's hands from the sea-shore on the north to the Ariánkupam river on the south-east. The ground from the Ariánkupam redoubt to the sea was open, and on an island in the river, near its mouth, M. Lally had erected a small redoubt which he called after St. Thomas, and as the monsoon was approaching and the redoubt, if captured, could not be maintained by the English army after the river was full, Colonel Coote resolved to defer its reduction till the rains were over, and in the meanwhile efforts were made to prevent the town from being provisioned. In September, Makadum Sáhib, the brother-in-law of Hyder Ali, was recalled by the latter from Tiágar to Bangalore, and before his departure handed over the Fort of Tiágar to the French, who garrisoned it. The whole of the Mysore forces then left the Carnatic. In November, Captain Preston captured Elavanasore and Rishivandiyam, and in the same month the first steps were taken to turn the blockade of Pondicherry into a regular siege. A vessel full of stores was sent there from Madras, with Mr. Call, the Chief Engineer, on board to open the trenches. On the 27th, M. Lally, owing to the scarcity of provisions, turned all the natives, excepting a few domestic servants, out of Pondicherry, and for a week they were obliged to exist how they could between the English advanced posts and the fortifications of the town. At length Colonel Coote let them all pass. The bastions of the fortifications of Pondicherry at this time remained in the same form as when attacked by Admiral Boscawen in 1748, which for a town of this size was very confined; but counter-guards had been raised before three of them and ravelins in front of the three gates to the land; a rampart of

earth had been added to the curtains which before were only walls of brick five feet thick. A wet ditch had been completed on the three sides to the land, excepting in an extent of 200 yards on the south side towards the sea, where the ground rising higher required a deeper excavation, which for this reason, as being more laborious and expensive, had not yet been dug. To the extremity of this higher ground, where the ditch ceased, came a large creek from the river of Ariánkupam, which supplied the ditch all round the Fort with water. The berm within the ditch was 25 feet broad; the covered way was narrow and the glacis not sufficiently raised. The face to the east being within a few yards of the surf and exposed only to an escalade by surprise, had no ditch, but its curtains was flanked by projecting batteries which likewise commanded the roads. The citadel was a pentagon with five bastions but too small to endure bombardment; two of its bastions overlooked the east curtain and added to the fire on the sea-face. The town was very commodiously laid out in straight streets which traversed it entirely in both directions. The bombardment commenced on the night of the 8th December from four ricochet batteries and was continued for some days till ammunition began to run short. On the 30th a severe cyclone scattered the English fleet which was at anchor in the roads of Pondicherry. Out of twelve vessels, 3 foundered with 1,100 men on board, and 3 went on shore. Some more vessels, however, soon arrived, and those of the squadron that had ridden out the storm having repaired their damages, the blockade became stricter than ever. During the three nights succeeding the storm, several boats got away from Pondicherry and in one of them Rájá Sáhib, the son of Chanda Sáhib, escaped to Negapatam and thence to Ceylon. On the 5th January, 1761, Colonel Coote prepared to attack A. D. 1761. St. Thomas's redoubt which was situated at the opening, and towards the east, of the channel already mentioned

which running north from the Ariánkupam river conveyed water into the ditches of the town. The redoubt was captured at night without any fight, as the troops got ingress by means of a French officer and two French soldiers, who were in the English service, entering and saying that the party was a reinforcement sent by M. Lally. Immediate preparations were set on foot to retrench the gorge of the redoubt, and the work was vigorously pushed on all night, a garrison of Europeans and sepoys being left in it with orders to defend it to the last. The retrenching work was finished by four o'clock in the morning, and at 5 A. M. the enemy attacked it on all sides and carried it with the bayonet, the greater part of the garrison being taken prisoners. About this time advices were received from Captain Preston that he had taken the pettah of Tiágar and that the troops which defended it had taken refuge on the rock above. This precluded all chance of further succour for the Pondicherry garrison from Tiágar. The siege was pressed with vigour during the next few days and the distress of the garrison became very great. At length, on the evening of the 15th January, a deputation waited on Colonel Coote and presented two memorials, one from M. Lally, the other from the Governor and Council. M. Lally declined to propose any capitulation for the city of Pondicherry, but the troops of the King and of the Company were, he said, ready to surrender themselves as prisoners of war for want of provisions, conformably to the terms of the cartel concluded between France and England, and on those terms he offered that Colonel Coote might take possession of the Villianúr gate the next morning, and the day after of the gate of the citadel. Colonel Coote declined to accept the surrender on the terms of the cartel, and insisted on the surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war to be treated at his discretion. The next morning, being the 16th January, 1761, the Villianúr gate was taken possession of and the same evening those of the citadel. The following morning the

English flag was hoisted in the town and saluted with the discharge of a thousand pieces of cannon. The total number of European military prisoners, including services attached to the troops, was 2,072. The artillery fit for service consisted of 500 pieces of cannon and 100 mortars and howitzers.

Four days after the surrender, Mr. Pigot, the Governor of Madras, who, with Mr. Dupré, a Member of the Council, had been in the camp during the latter part of the siege, demanded the surrender of the town to the Company. A council of war was held which considered that the basis on which the claim was advanced did not support the pretension. Mr. Pigot then declared that if Pondicherry was not given up to the Presidency he would stop all supplies for the King's troops and the French prisoners. This put an end to the argument. The Council of war, however, protested against the insult to the King's prerogative and declared the Presidency responsible for the consequences.

During this discussion Gingee was invested by Captain Stephen Smith, while the blockade of Tiágar under Major Preston was continued. The Nawáb had retired in disgust to Trichinopoly, in February, because the Presidency would not assist him in carrying out his schemes against certain Poligars and others. A garrison of 500* Europeans, some cavalry and artillery, and 4 companies of sepoys were left at Pondicherry as its garrison and while some of the troops were sent to Madras and others to Trichinopoly the main body of the army went into cantonments at Cuddalore.

The Court of France had instructed M. Lally to destroy the maritime possessions of the English nation in India which might fall to their arms. These instructions had been

* Orme says 300, but the Madras Records (Despatch to the Court of Directors of 4th February 1761) show that 500 Europeans formed the garrison.

intercepted, and, in consequence of them, the Court of Directors of the English East India Company had ordered their Presidencies to retaliate the same measure on the French settlements, whenever in their power. Accordingly, Mr. Pigot, with the approbation of the Council of Madras, resolved to demolish the fortifications of Pondicherry, and as Mr. Stevens signified his intention to proceed forthwith to Bombay in order to refit his squadron, the demolition was commenced without delay, lest a French armament should arrive during their absence and recover the town whilst the fortifications remained in a condition to afford any advantage in maintaining it.

Meanwhile, Captain Smith summoned Macgregor, the officer who commanded at Gingee, to surrender; who replied that if Captain Smith had brought 100,000 men the forts could not be reduced for 3 years. The three forts of Gingee were surrounded by a wall which connected them with each other. The total length of wall in all the fortifications measured more than 12,000 yards,* to defend which the French had only 150 Europeans, topasses or Coffres, 600 sepoys and 1,000 natives of the adjoining hills. They supposed the forts on the hills to be impregnable, and that the town below would not be attacked, because, if taken, the troops who would have to hold it, would be subject to the fire of the forts above. On the 2nd February, Captain Smith escaladed the eastern wall of circumvallation stretching across the valley, captured the gateway near the town, let in a force of sepoys who were ready close by, and captured the royal battery and the town. On intelligence of this success he was reinforced with 1,000 sepoys, and a Jemadar of experience having deserted from the French and having offered to lead a party to surprise St. George's mountain†, he was trusted, and a party of 200 sepoys were sent with him. They ascended the hill at night, escaladed the

* Over 6¾ miles in length—Orme, Vol. 2 Page 729, Phar. Ed.

† Called by the natives Kistnagiri Drúg.

wall of the fort before they were discovered, and captured 8 Europeans. The remainder of the guard escaped to the enclosures below and surrendered in the morning. On the same day that the fort on St. George's mountain was captured, Tiágar surrendered to Major Preston after a blockade of 65 days. No prospect appearing of any chance of capturing either of the other forts at Gingee by escalade or surprise, it was resolved to trust to time to bring about a surrender. At length, on the 5th April 1761, Captain Macgregor proposed to capitulate if his garrison were allowed the honours of war. His terms were accepted readily, for the climate was so unhealthy that the French had lost 1,200 Europeans there during the 10 years they had had possession of the fortress, although they had never, until shortly before* the siege, kept a larger number in garrison than 100 Europeans; and of Captain Smith's force 300 Sepoys had died from the peculiar inclemency of the air, which has always been deemed the most unhealthy in the Carnatic. With the fall of Gingee the French lost their last possession in the south of India, and in order to retard as much as possible their re-establishment on the Coromandel Coast, if restorations should be made at the conclusion of a general peace, Mr. Pigot laid a representation before the Madras Council which determined them to destroy all the interior buildings as well as the fortifications of Pondicherry, of which the demolition was by this time nearly completed, and in a few months more not a roof was left standing in this once fair and flourishing city.†

---

* Orme, Vol 2, page 733 Phar. Ed.

† In a Despatch to the Court of Directors of the 2nd October, 1761, the Madras Government announce with pleasure that Pondicherry is entirely destroyed, as are all its neighbouring forts and places.

The task of destroying Pondicherry fell singularly enough to Mr. Dupré, a Member of the Madras Council, whom Mr. Pigot appointed to be Governor there. He was (so Voltaire says he had heard) the grandson of one of those Frenchmen whom the rigour of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes compelled to exile themselves from their country and to serve against her. When the Jesuit Lavaur ventured to remonstrate with Dupré on the rigour of his proceedings, the latter replied that the English were more generous than the French, for, whereas Lally, when he razed Fort St. David to the ground, only gave the inhabitants 3 days to move their effects, the Madras Government gave the people of Pondicherry 3 months to do so. The town, adds Voltaire, was pitilessly razed to the ground, "sans que les Français puissent avoir le droit de se plaindre."

CHAPTER IV.

A. D. 1763. The war between France and England was terminated by the treaty of Paris, concluded on the 10th February 1763, which restored to the French all the factories they had possessed in India.

It likewise stipulated that they should acknowledge Muhammad Áli as lawful Nawáb of the Carnatic, and Salábat Jung as lawful Subadár of the Dakhan. The treaty involved the double absurdity of disposing unceremoniously of territories belonging to the crown of Delhi, and of acknowledging Salábat Jung 18 months after he had been deposed and confined by his brother, Nizam Áli, who, finding that Salábat Jung's rights were acknowledged by the two most powerful European nations in the Carnatic, lost no time in putting him to death. In August, 1763, the Nawáb Muhammad Áli had, through Clive's intervention on his behalf with the Emperor of Delhi, obtained a firman exempting him from dependence on the Nizam, and empowering him to hold his fief directly under the Imperial Crown; and two years after, when Clive received the Dewanni from the Emperor, he procured an Imperial grant of the Northern Sarkárs for the Company. The Nizam, having already lost his hold on the Carnatic, and hearing that an English force had marched to take possession of the Sarkárs, threatened to exterminate it, on which the Madras Government entered into an unfortunate treaty with him in November 1766, A. D. 1766. by which they agreed to hold the Northern Sarkárs, (which had been conferred on them by the paramount power in India) as a tributary tenure from the Nizam, and in addition to furnish him with two battalions of infantry and six pieces of cannon "to settle in everything right and proper the "affairs of His Highness's Government." The consequence was, that when a confederacy was formed against Hyder Áli,

by the Nizam and the Mahrattas in 1766, for the conquest of his entire country, the Madras Government was drawn into a war with Hyder, which subjected them eventually to the greatest ignominy.* Early in 1767 Hyder bought off the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, soon after entering Mysore, entered into a league with Hyder against the English. He, however, allowed the contingent of English troops which accompanied him to retire without being attacked. The combined forces of the Nizam and Hyder then invaded the Carnatic. They amounted to 42,000 cavalry, 28,000 infantry and 100 guns, while the English force which opposed them under Colonel Smith was only able to muster 1,030 sabres and 5,000 bayonets, with 16 guns. The allied forces entered the Arcot Province by the Chengam Pass, having surprised and defeated a small English detachment on the 25th August. Near Chengam a desperate fight took place, on the 3rd September, in which Colonel Smith totally routed the allied forces, but owing to the charge of the Commissariat having been entrusted to the Nawáb, and to his having, as usual, disappointed the Government, Colonel Smith was obliged to fall back on Trinomalai, where, after various manœuvres, he was able, on the 25th September, to offer battle to the allies once more. The battle lasted for two days and ended in their total defeat with the loss of 4,000 men and 64 guns. In closing his account of the action, Colonel Smith says, "Two thousand good horse would have put us in possession of both the enemy's armies with Hyder Áli and Nizam Áli at their head." A. D. 1767.

Some months afterwards Hyder was called to the Western coast, and was deserted by the Nizam.

In 1765, Pondicherry was restored to the French in the person of M. Law, the Commissary of the King of France, who had been sent out to receive possession of the French settlements, and a commencement was at once made of rebuilding

* Marshman, History of India Vol. 1, page 327, Et ante.

A. D. 1769. the town. In 1769 the construction of new fortifications was begun. They were not finished, before news reached A. D. 1778. India, in 1778, of the outbreak of war between France and England, but their completion was then vigorously pushed on.*

In spite of his bad treatment at the hands of the English in 1772, Hyder had again applied to them for help in 1773 against the Mahrattas, but his overtures were always defeated by the machinations of Muhammad Áli. In 1778 he applied for help once more, but though the request was favourably viewed at Madras and Calcutta, it was not entertained with any cordiality. On this, Hyder turned to Pondicherry, where his envoys were received by M. de Bellecombe, the Governor, with great eagerness.

On the outbreak of war being known an expedition under General Hector Munro was despatched against Pondicherry. It encamped before it on the 8th August, and after a gallant defence of several weeks by M. de Bellecombe, the garrison capitulated on the 7th October, 1778.† In recognition of the gallantry of the defence made the garrison were allowed the honors of war, and by one of the articles of the capitulation it was agreed that neither the fortifications nor the buildings should be demolished until further instructions were received from Europe. In consequence, however, of instructions subsequently received from the Court of Directors, the Madras Government considered themselves justified in destroying the fortifications of Pondicherry and their immediate demolition was accord-
A. D. 1779. ingly ordered in March, 1779.

*Sonnerat says, (Vol. 1 page 28) speaking of the defences of Pondicherry at this time, " La place était ouverte à tous cotés à l'ennemi*** cinq mille ouvriers " furent employés aux fortifications; en un mois les fossés furent créusés, les rem- " parts élévés et les bastions en état de defendre la ville."

† During the siege Major Stevens, the Company's Chief Engineer, was wounded by a cannon-ball in the advanced batteries of the south-west attack and died the same evening. A fine obelisk to his memory stands on the rising ground about four miles west of Pondicherry by the side of the high road.

The estimated cost of destroying them was 50,000 pagodas.

Shortly after the capture of Pondicherry an expedition was sent against Mahé, through which port Hyder had for three years been in the habit of receiving French recruits and supplies of every kind from Europe. Hyder, to whom the despatch of the expedition was communicated at the same time that he was informed by the Madras authorities of the capture of Pondicherry, was much exasperated, and said he would support the French garrison with all his forces and retaliate any attack on Mahé by an invasion of the Carnatic. His troops accordingly assisted in its defence, and his colours were hoisted side by side with those of the French, but the place was captured in March 1779. Hyder's resentment was so undisguised, that the Governor of Madras, Sir Thomas Rumbold, sent the Missionary Swartz to appease him. He treated Swartz with great respect, but nothing was gained except the most unequivocal evidence of his hostility. For many months he made preparations for war on the largest scale, and at length, in July 1780, A. D. 1780.
burst into the Carnatic through the Chengam Pass, and, advancing towards Madras, laid siege to Arcot. The main body of the English army under the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hector Munro, advanced to its relief, while the brigade which had been sent to take possession of the Guntoor Sarkár, under Colonel Baillie, was hastily recalled, and directed to effect a junction with the Commander-in-Chief. Then followed the dreadful disaster of the destruction of Baillie's force on the 10th September, at a distance of little more than two miles from that of Sir Hector Munro, and the subsequent precipitate retreat of the army to Madras. As soon as the news reached Calcutta Sir Eyre Coote was despatched to Madras, which he reached on the 5th November, but found the equipment of the army so wretched that he was unable to take the field till the 17th January, 1781. Meanwhile A. D. 1781.
Hyder had captured Arcot and laid siege to Wandewash and four other forts. Wandewash was successfully defended by Lieutenant Flint and a brother officer, with such

romantic valour and such military skill that the siege became one of the most honorable events of the war. Soon after, Sir Eyre Coote captured Carangúli; and on the 20th January marched towards Cuddalore. He reached Pondicherry in the beginning of February, and on the 6th of the same month Hyder's army appeared in sight of the camp, also marching towards Cuddalore. Two battalions were immediately despatched to secure the passage of the Ariáukupam river, and the same afternoon the army marched. The two armies followed different roads only a mile apart. The enemy kept up a cannonade all night, which, however, produced little effect, and at daybreak the next day the English army reached Cuddalore. A French fleet was at this time lying off Pondicherry, and Hyder entered into negotiations with the commander, but not choosing to accede to his demands for money, the squadron sailed away on the 7th. This relieved Sir Eyre Coote of his anxiety regarding provisions, which had run scarce, and enabled him to get supplies by sea. On the 8th he offered Hyder battle, who declined it and drew off to the southward. For five months the army remained at Cuddalore, and during this time Hyder recovered Tiágar. During its siege Sir Eyre Coote, towards the end of May, moved out to its relief, but after getting as far as Trivadi, and after being camped there for 2 days, returned to Cuddalore. The reinforcements which had been despatched by land from Bengal, on the news of Baillie's disaster becoming known in Calcutta, had by this time entered the Carnatic, and, to divert Hyder's attention, Sir Eyre Coote marched to the southward on the 16th June, and two days after reached Chedambram, where there was a large fortified Pagoda, adjoining which was a big pettah surrounded by a mud wall. The garrison consisted of between 2,000 and 3,000 Poligars. In the evening the General sent 3 battalions to attack the pettah. The enemy after a scattered fire ran to shelter themselves in the Pagoda. By some mistake,

and without orders, the foremost battalion pursued them to the gates, which finding shut they brought up a twelve-pounder against them. The second shot burst open the outer gate. The sponge-staff was fired out of the gun in the hurry and the man who carried the match was not to be found. In this exigency Captain Moorhouse, of the Artillery, loaded and discharged the gun twice by means of a musket and made a breach in the second gate large enough to let one man in at a time. The sepoys rushed into the space between the two gateways which was in a moment full of them; they did not, however, observe midway between the two a flight of steps which led to the rampart. The garrison, every moment dreading the assault, called for quarter, but their voice was not to be distinguished in the general tumult which now ensued, for some straw having become ignited set fire to the clothes of the sepoys who were crowded between the gateways, and every one pressing back to avoid suffocation and the fire of the enemy, (which was now redoubled at the sight of their disaster), many of them were scorched and burned to death, and those who escaped hurried away without attempting to bring off the twelve-pounder. Six officers and nearly one hundred and fifty men were killed or wounded in this unfortunate affair. The General, who was in the pettah at the time, ordered some pieces of cannon to batter the wall. A fine brass eighteen-pounder was ruined without making any breach, and day beginning to dawn the troops returned to camp. All thoughts were now abandoned of taking the place by assault, and there being no battering guns with the army it was resolved to send for them to Cuddalore, and, after taking the rice out of the pettah, to proceed to Porto Novo to cover their landing. The army accordingly marched to Porto Novo on the 22nd. On the 24th Sir Edward Hughes arrived with the battering train, and while rafts were preparing to carry it up the Coleroon, the Mysorean army appeared in sight of Porto Novo. Hyder was preparing to besiege Trichinopoly when the commandant of Chedam-

bram sent him word of his having beaten off the English and of their having retreated to Porto Novo. He marched 70 miles in two days, and on the night of the 27th reached Motapolliam, 4 miles west of Porto Novo. A little before day break on the 1st July Sir Eyre Coote drew up his army on a large plain which lay between the two camps. On his right was a chain of sand-hills which ran along the coast at a distance of about a mile from the sea; in the rear, and on the left woods and enclosures, but with an open space between; two miles to the left ran another chain of sand-hills parallel to the former and behind them lay the principal part of the Mysorean army. At 8 o'clock the enemy opened fire from 8 guns, in two batteries which they had raised among the sand banks, but they were too distant to do much execution. The General, having reconnoitred their situation, saw that it was their wish that he should advance across the plain under the fire of the batteries they had constructed on every side so that their cavalry might be able to take advantage of the impression made by the guns: he therefore made no change in his disposition, but kept his ground offering them battle until eleven o'clock, when, finding they did not choose to make the attack he moved to the rear of the sand-hills on his right. The army marched in two lines, the first commanded by General Munro the second by General Stuart. In the first were all the European Infantry with six battalions of Sepoys equally divided on the flanks; in the second four battalions of sepoys. One-half of the Cavalry formed on the right of the first, the other on the left of the second line. The baggage, guarded by a regiment of horse and a battalion of sepoys, remained on the beach near Porto Novo.

The army, after marching a mile between the sand bank and the seashore, again defiled by an opening into the plain where the enemy's artillery and infantry were drawn up, waiting the approach of the English army but their horse still remained behind the sand-hills. In an hour the whole of the first line got into the plain, where they formed under

the fire of 40 pieces of cannon. Not a shot was returned; the guns were not even unlimbered, but every thing remained as if the army was going to continue its march. The enemy encouraged by this, which they attributed to an intention of escaping, brought their artillery nearer. Every shot now took effect. The General rode along the front encouraging every one to patience and to reserve their fire till they were ordered to part with it. He only waited accounts from the second line. An aide-de-camp from General Stuart told him that he had taken possession of the sand-hills. He immediately gave orders to advance and to open fire from all the guns. The artillerymen, who had been so long restrained, now exerted themselves. Their fire was so heavy that nothing could stand before it. The Mysorean infantry only stayed to give one discharge, the drivers hurried away the cannon, while the horse attempted to charge, but were always broken before they reached the line. In a quarter of an hour the whole were dispersed. While the first line was engaged with Hyder the second was attacked by Tippoo and Lally,* who were repulsed by General Stuart in all their attacks to drive him from the sand-hills, and when Hyder fled they followed him. A deep water-course† saved the enemy from pursuit. The English army was 7,500 fighting men. A Portugese Captain, who deserted to the English during the action, and who pretended to have seen the returns, said that Hyder had 300,000 or 400,000 fighting men. It is certain that their numbers were so great that it would have been impossible to have brought the whole into action at once.‡

---

* Lally at this time commanded a large force of French in Hyder's service.

† The Paravanár.

‡ The above account of the battle of Porto Novo is taken from Gleig's Life of Munro, and is almost verbatim the description of it given by Sir T. Munro (who was then a young Subaltern and took part in the action) to his father.

In his despatch to the Select Committee of the 6th July, 1781, describing the action, Sir Eyre Coote speaks thus of the enemy's forces and the gallantry of his own troops;

The battle of Porto Novo was one of the most critical that was ever fought in India. Had the English army been broken and obliged to retreat, it would probably have been entirely destroyed by the multitude of cavalry by which it was surrounded, and the whole Carnatic would have been at Hyder's mercy. It was afterwards known that Hyder had given orders not to take any prisoners.

" From authentic information the enemy's force was nearly as follows; artillery " 47 pieces, very well served; 620 Europeans, 1,100 Topasses and others in European dress; Cavalry 40,000; 23 battalions of sepoys, strength 18,400; Irregular " footmen armed with matchlocks, pikes and rockets, 120,000. The above were in " Hyder's own pay, besides lascars, pioneers and artificers not included. These " bodies were numerous. Also the fighting men of the Nabob of Sanoor, Raja " Redra, Raja Arpanelly, Raja Jerremerry and the different Poligars who have " joined Hyder since he entered the Carnatick.

" The guns were principally worked by Europeans and Native Artillery who had " formerly been in the Nabob's service, and it is reckoned that there were embodied " in his Infantry from 2,500 to 3,000 of our sepoys, made prisoners in Colonel " Baillie's action and at other places since the commencement of the war. These " accounts are taken from an intelligent Portugese officer who came out to us in " the beginning of the action. They are also corroborated from other channels of intelligence.

" The behaviour of the whole army on this most interesting day was uniformly " steady and worthy of the highest commendation. I was well seconded by Major " General Munro who commanded the first line. His spirited and active conduct " contributed much to our success. Brigadier General Stuart, who commanded the second line and had orders to defend the heights, performed that service " much to my satisfaction. In short, every individual of our little army seemed to " feel the critical situation of our national concerns dependent on this country. Our failing interests required uncommon exertion to support them and the honor and credit " of this army, and every nerve was exerted to the very extent of possibility. The " difficulty was to restrain the ardour of the troops within prudential bounds. " Eager to advance, it became particularly necessary to guard against accidental " disorder, situated as we were with multitudes of cavalry against us on the watch " to take advantage of hurried or confused movements. From the want of a corps " of cavalry on our side, equal in number to the service required, we were, with " victory decidedly declared, obliged to halt, just beyond the enemy's ground, not " being able to take advantage of so distinguished a day; for with a corps of cavalry " the enemy's guns, stores, &c., would to a certainty have fallen into our hands. " Their strong fine cattle drew their guns off on a trot, nor was it possible for " fatigued infantry to hinder this distressing sight to us. The spirited behaviour " of our sepoy corps did them the greatest credit. No Europeans could be steadier, " they were zealous of being foremost on every service it was necessary to undertake."

The army moved on to Cuddalore soon after the battle, where it halted a few days, and then marched northwards to meet the Bengal detachment which it joined near Pulicat.

On quitting Cuddalore, Sir Eyre Coote had abstained from the effectual demolition of the place, (which was weakly fortified,) in the hope that the naval superiority of the English would preserve possession of it, (such possession being a matter of great convenience to his own operations) without risking its being seized and and strengthened as a depôt by the French. The precaution even of undermining the defences seems to have been omitted, and it was only garrisoned by 400 sepoys and a few artillerymen. In the beginning of 1782 a French fleet under Admiral Suffrein, consisting of 12 ships of the line and 18 other vessels, arrived on the Coromandel Coast. Admiral Hughes, who commanded the English squadron, was lying in the Madras roads, and the day before Suffrein's appearance was fortunately joined by 3 other vessels. He at once engaged the French fleet. The action was indecisive, but Hughes succeeded in cutting off six of the enemy's transports. The French fleet, after the action, proceeded to Porto Novo and landed 2,000 French soldiers and 1,000 Africans. Hyder, for some time previous to this, had been in a very desponding state. He had been foiled by Sir Eyre Coote in every engagement in which he was not signally defeated; he thought the French were deceiving him, for a period of 20 months had gone by without their promised reinforcement arriving; the Governor-General had succeeded in detaching the Nizam and several other of his allies from him; his health began to fail; and he confessed to Poorniah the error he had committed in going to war with the English. He compared his folly to buying a draught of toddy (shenthi) for a lakh of pagodas, and had made all his arrangements for evacuating the Carnatic and blowing up the fortifications of Arcot, when his spirits were revived by the arrival of the long-promised help from France. Tippoo was ordered to

proceed to Porto Novo at once with his corps and confer with the French chiefs. Hyder himself had an interview soon after with Admiral Suffrein and Monsieur Cossigny, and being entirely satisfied of the expected arrival of M. Bussy at the head of a large division, it was determined that, while waiting the junction of these troops, the fort of Cuddalore should be reduced and formed into a French depôt, and that on M. Bussy's arrival a decisive action should be fought with the English. Towards the end of March Tippoo moved his army within a few miles of the bound-hedge of Cuddalore and invested that place, on the 2nd April, in conjunction with M. du Chemin and all the French troops from Porto Novo, with a large train of heavy artillery. On the 3rd, two French officers came to the fort with a flag of truce from M. du Chemin and offered terms of capitulation, the substance of which were, that the fort should be delivered up at 5 o'clock that evening to the French troops, that private property should be secured, and that the garrison should be allowed to proceed to Madras, there to be exchanged for an equal number of French troops. The commandant, Captain Hughes, demanded five days time and said he would treat for the surrender of the place by the expiration of that time, if not relieved. This the French General refused to accede to, and the place being too weak to make any effectual resistance against so great a force (the garrison consisting of not more than 400 regular sepoys and four or five European artillerymen) Captain Hughes accepted the terms and the French took possession of Cuddalore the next morning.*

On the 11th May the united French and Mysorean forces appeared before Perumúkkal (Permacoil) and on the 16th it capitulated.

In July, Admiral Suffrein's fleet appeared again on the coast off Negapatam. Admiral Hughes at once attacked it,

* Extract from Despatch from Madras Government to Court of Directors, dated 5th September, 1782.

and another indecisive action ensued. Suffrein put into Cuddalore, where he repaired the damages sustained by his fleet with the greatest energy, and at once set sail for Galle, where M. Bussy was by this time arrived with a large French force. Suffrein immediately embarked them and then sailed for Trincomalee, where the troops were landed, and the siege of the Fort there pressed with the greatest vigour. By the 31st August the place was surrendered, though on the most honorable terms, and four days after Admiral Hughes arrived, only to find the French flag flying on the ramparts.

Another severe naval action followed, which lasted throughout the day, but terminated, like those which had preceded it, without any result. Admiral Hughes returned to Madras, and in spite of the remonstrances of the Governor, Lord Macartney, set sail for Bombay on the 15th October. That same night a terrific storm burst on the coast; the shore was strewn for miles with wrecks; and 100 coasting crafts laden with 30,000 bags of rice were irretrievably lost. Four days after, a force of 4,000 troops from England was landed at Madras by Admiral Bickerton, who then put to sea again to join his own commander. Sir Eyre Coote's health was at this time so shattered that he was compelled to go to Calcutta for the sake of the sea voyage, and the monsoon put a stop to all military operations. On the 7th December, 1782, Hyder Ali died. Tippoo was absent on the western coast at the time, and if a vigorous attack had now been made on the Mysore army before he could join it, the war might have been ended 15 months sooner than it was. On Sir Eyre Coote's departure to Bengal the command of the army devolved on General Stuart. He proved himself a most incompetent officer. He affected to disbelieve the rumour of Hyder's death, and for 60 days did nothing but demolish the fortifications of three forts which Sir Eyre Coote had been anxious to preserve. Tippoo joined the Mysore army on the 2nd January, 1783, but being alarmed by the news of the A. D. 1783.

progress of a British force on the western coast, he, soon after, again proceeded there in person with the flower of his army, after having destroyed the fortifications of Arcot, and, indeed, of every remaining fort except Arni.

On the 10th April, 1783, M. Bussy arrived at Cuddalore with a reinforcement of 2,000 men, and on the 21st the Madras army set out from its encampment 20 miles south of Madras, under the command of General Stuart, to besiege Cuddalore. A detachment took possession of Perumúkkal on the 26th May and the army arrived there on the 2nd June. On the 7th of the same month it encamped before Cuddalore.* The fort of Cuddalore at this time was a quadrangle of unequal sides with an indifferent rampart and ditch, and no outworks excepting one advanced from its north-eastern angle; a bastion covered each of the other angles, and the curtains were furnished with the imperfect kind of flanking defence obtainable by means of a succession of bastions placed in a prolongation of one and the same straight line.† The space between the western face of the fort and the Bandipolliam Hill was occupied by rice fields.

General Stuart made a circuit round the Bandipolliam Hills, and in two marches took up his position 2 miles south of Cuddalore, fronting towards the north, with his right resting on an estuary and his left on the Bandipolliam Hills. M. Bussy, on this, took up one nearly parallel to it, about half a mile from the fort, with his left on the estuary, and his right, thrown a little back, rested on a slight eminence, where the rice fields commenced, not quite a mile from the nearest part of the fort; while the Mysore troops occupied a line from the angle above described, formed by the throwing back of the right of the French line, across

---

* From a Despatch to the Court of Directors from the Madras Government, dated 13th August, 1783, it appears that the army only advanced 70 miles in 5 weeks.

† *Wilks*, Vol. II, Page 43.

the dry paddy fields to the Bandipolliam Hills. From the 7th to the 12th June the army remained in camp busying itself in landing stores and supplies. Meanwhile, M. Bussy lost no time in strengthening the position he had taken up. Every day the works became more formidable. At length on the 12th it was determined to attack them on the following morning.

A division under Colonel Kelly moved long before daylight and turned the right flank of the Mysorean line. The Mysore troops fled, and a portion of the subsidiary position which they held, with 7 guns, fell into Colonel Kelly's hands, with little loss, who then proceeded further northward for the purposes of reconnaisance, and his report induced General Stuart to adhere to his original plan. A corps of grenadiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, and the picquets under Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart of the 78th Regiment who commanded this attack, were ordered by a circuitous movement to turn the right flank of the main position. The fact of some strong works in the rear of it not having been discovered by Colonel Kelly, (owing to their being masked by the walls of a village) and their existence being consequently unknown, the attack was received with such a heavy fire of musketry and grape that Colonel Stuart withdrew, placed his troops under cover, and reported the nature of the impediment he had encountered and the best means of overcoming it. A battery of guns was then placed in position on the Bandipolliam Hill and directed its fire against these works, while a reserve under Colonel Gordon, and another column under Colonel Bruce, were ordered to force with the bayonet the salient work on the right of the enemy's main position and the trenches immediately to its left, while Colonel Stuart was directed to avail himself of the proper moment to resume his attack. Major Mackay who commanded the battery on the hill had, however, received orders that he was only to fire for five

minutes and no longer, after the signal for the attack was made,* and the consequence was he had ceased firing long before the attacking party reached the enemy's work, who awaited their advance undisturbed. The resistance to this third attack was still more vigorous and destructive than that experienced by Colonel Stuart in the second, and is described by the General as "the heaviest fire he had ever be-"held." The troops however pushed forward with the greatest gallantry, the head of one column, consisting of a flank company of the 101st, having actually penetrated within the trenches. The Hanoverians of that column and a portion of the 20th Carnatic Battalion of sepoys† are mentioned by the General, in his despatch on the action, with applause, and, in his opinion, if the rest of the 101st had seconded the efforts of the flank company the business of the day would have been decided, but they did not, and the attack was repulsed. The usual consequences of a repulse under such circumstances produced the usual carnage, and the French, not satisfied with the effect of their batteries and musketry, issued in considerable force from the trenches, and, charging the fugitives with the greatest fury, continued the pursuit to a considerable distance, until checked by a reserve and by the troops rallied by Colonel Bruce, who even attempted to cut off their retreat, but without success. In the meanwhile, Colonel Stuart, anxiously watching every change of circumstance, observed, on the first movement of the two columns, a portion of the troops in the work before him to be drawn off to reinforce the points most seriously threatened; he was accordingly in motion 15 minutes before the fire of the third attack commenced, and seizing the critical moment when the principal force of the enemy had been seduced into quitting their works, he, by a determined attack in front and a rapid flank movement round the masked works,

* Gleig's life of Munro, page 64, Vol. I. Munro says Mackay was ordered to fire for three minutes only, but General Stuart in his official report says he ordered the fire to be kept up by the artillery for five minutes.

† Now the 19th Madras Native Infantry—A portion of this Regiment under Lieut. Desse (afterwards its Commandant) captured a French battery with the bayonet.

carried everything before him, drove in the French right upon the centre, compelled the troops who had sallied to take a circuitous course to regain their lines, and was in possession of one-half of the line of works when the arrival of fresh troops arrested his advance. On the first moment of carrying the redoubt on his right he had ordered it to be occupied, to be closed at the gorge, and its defences to be reversed, and then retiring to a position strengthened by the works he had carried the operations of the day relaxed, as if by mutual consent, and terminated about 2 o'clock. Comparing the losses with the numbers engaged, few actions have been more sanguinary. The English returns show their loss to have been 1,016 and those of the French 640. The French says they lost 450 men. Thirteen guns and the key of the contested position remained in the hands of the English. The French retired within the walls of the fort the same night. On the same day, and towards the close of the action, Admiral Suffrein's fleet appeared in sight. Sir Edward Hughes was at this time lying off Porto Novo with his squadron. The effective strength of his crews had been reduced by 1,125 men, who were in hospital with scurvy, and in another fortnight he had 1,700 more rendered incapable of duty from the same cause. On the 16th he endeavoured to bring the French fleet to close action, but they eluded him and anchored the same night off the Fort of Cuddalore. The next day a reinforcement of 1,200 men was placed on board the fleet, and, after a series of manœuvres, Admiral Suffrein succeeded in bringing on an engagement of the kind best suited to his designs. The action lasted for three hours and cost the English fleet a heavy loss. The next day Suffrein declined to renew the fight, and the English Admiral, finding his crews so lamentably reduced, and the want of water being extreme, bore away for Madras, while Suffrein returned to Cuddalore, and landed not only the reinforcement but also 2,400 sailors from the fleet. Thus strengthened, M. Bussy

lost no time in making a vigorous sortie with his best troops. The attack commenced before daylight. The darkness afforded no opportunity for distinction of troops and the bayonets of the Bengal sepoys mingled, with eminent success, among those of the French regiment of Aquitaine.* The sortie was everywhere repulsed, with a loss, as estimated by General Stuart, of 450 men and 150 prisoners, among whom was the Chevalier de Damas who led the attack, and who was inconsolable because he was unwounded. Among the wounded prisoners was a young French sergeant named Bernadotte, who afterwards became one of Napoleon's Generals and subsequently King of Sweden.†

For some days after the date of the repulse of the sortie nothing of any consequence took place. No new approaches were made, but those already made were strengthened. At length on the 30th June, one of the Members of the Madras

---

* Wilks, Vol. 2, page 49.

The regiment that behaved so gallantly on this occasion was the 24th Regiment of Bengal sepoys. The sepoys were hard at work in the trenches when the attack was made, but, quickly exchanging their entrenching tools for their weapons, they bravely received a French regiment on their bayonets, and maintained a manly struggle with them in defence of one of their colours, which however was carried off during the contest. There is no doubt whatever that it was the 24th Regiment of Bengal sepoys that distinguished itself so much on this occasion and lost its colours, for, in the Minutes of Council of Fort William of September 1st, 1783, it was ordered "that the colours lost by the 24th Regiment of Bengal sepoys serving in the "Carnatic on the 25th June be replaced as the loss did not happen thro' any mis-"conduct of the corps who, in the attack of that day, behaved with the greatest "gallantry."

The compiler is indebted to Colonel Malleson for the information that the officers and men of the 12th and 22nd Bengal N. I. wore crossed bayonets in their caps up to the date of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army. He has also heard that this badge was worn in commemoration of their having crossed bayonets with the French at Cuddalore, but has not been able to obtain any official confirmation of the fact. It is possible, therefore, that the 12th and 22nd B. N. I. were formed out of the old 24th Regiment of sepoys.

† The Hanoverian troops in the English service at the siege of Cuddalore were commanded by Colonel Waggenheim, who was so interested by the young sergeant's appearance and manners that he had him conveyed to his own tents, where he treated him with great attention and kindness until his recovery and release. Many years after, when Waggenheim was a General Officer residing at Hanover, the French army commanded by Bernadotte entered the town, and Waggenheim among others attended the conqueror's levée. Bernadotte recognised him, recalled to his recollection the circumstance of the capture of the young sergeant at Cuddalore, and then revealed himself to the General and expressed his pleasure at being thus able to acknowledge publicly his obligations to him and assured him he would lose no opportunity of testifying his gratitude.

Council and Lord Macartney's Private Secretary arrived at Cuddalore in a frigate and concluded a cessation of arms with M. de Bussy, by virtue of powers conferred on them by the Madras Government. Two days after they came to camp and ordered General Stuart to give over charge of the army to General Bruce and to return to Madras. He was then put under arrest by Lord Macartney and sent to England.* The armistice had been declared in consequence of the arrival of news from Europe of peace having been concluded between England and France, and the army before Cuddalore accordingly, on the 2nd August, set out on its return to Madras.

After the suspension of hostilities in 1783 the French were allowed, at M. de Bussy's request, to move their sick to Pondicherry for the benefit of the air, and to commence repairing some of the buildings, pending the interchange of captures stipulated on in the definitive Treaty. By the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, which was signed on the 30th September 1783, the districts of Villianúr and Bahúr were stipulated to be restored to the French, and the Madras Government counted on the Nawáb's ready consent to the arrangement. The Nawáb, however, was anything but inclined to accede to the arrangement, and declared that there was no such district as Bahúr in the Carnatic, and that the French had introduced it into their charts, and in an angry correspondence which ensued he charged Lord Macartney with usurping his country in the most acrimonious terms.

On the 18th March 1784, Commissaries for giving over the French Settlements to the Marquis de Bussy were appointed, and on that officer's intimating to the Madras Government his readiness to fulfil the part of the Treaty which re- A. D. 1784.

* Stuart was the officer who arrested Lord Pigot, and on his own arrest being known the Nawab's second son is said to have remarked "General Stuart catch one "Lord, now one Lord catch General Stuart." He was dismissed from the Company's service for flagrant misconduct in the conduct of the war.

garded him, the English Commissaries were ordered to proceed to Pondicherry immediately. They were instructed not to yield possession to France of any part of the cessions to be made by the late Treaty, until matters should be so arranged between them and the French Commissaries that the restoration of Trincomallee might take place at the same time with the cessions to France. The English Commissaries were Mr. Floyer, Colonel Dalrymple and Mr. Fallofield. They proceeded to Pondicherry in April 1784. A force of 50 men of the 52nd Regiment was sent under their orders to serve as a garrison for Trincomalee when delivered up by the French. On the 21st April M. de Bussy wrote and suggested to the English Commissaries that the restitution of Pondicherry should take place in exchange for Cuddalore, independently of Trincomalee, as delay would thus be saved. The Commissaries, acting under orders from Madras, replied that as it now appeared that M. de Bussy was not possessed of authority to fulfil the most material part of the treaty, namely, the restitution of Trincomalee, doubts might arise as to his authority to restore Cuddalore, and that they were therefore under the necessity of returning to Madras; that the English flag would be hoisted, and the authority of the English Government maintained, at Pondicherry, until its formal transfer to the French nation; and that, in consequence, the detachment of the 52nd regiment would be landed at Pondicherry, where they would remain till orders to give up Trincomalee should arrive from France, when they would be embarked for that place. Colonel Dalrymple was ordered to remain with the troops at Pondicherry, and on the 11th May announced to M. de Bussy his intention of displaying the British flag in Pondicherry the next morning. Late the same night he received a message, through one of the French Commissaries, that if the English flag was not hoisted the two forts of Trincomalee should be restored to His Britannic Majesty, provided the French Government was

put in possession of Pondicherry. Colonel Dalrymple asked for any such assurance on the part of M. de Bussy in writing, and said he would defer hoisting the flag till the orders of the Madras Government on the proposition were received. Accordingly, M. de Bussy sent in a proposal in writing to that effect, stating that the French only possessed two forts, that he would order the officer commanding for the Dutch to retire, but that with the exception of two forts the Dutch possessed all the rest. To this the Madras Government replied that unless the complete surrender of the whole district of Trincomalee to the English, as it belonged to them when captured by M. de Suffrein, was guaranteed by M. de Bussy, his proposal could not be accepted, but that without waving their right to hoist the British flag in Pondicherry, which was a British possession till surrendered to the French, they would not exercise the right pending the complete transfer of Trincomalee, unless there appeared to be unnecessary delay in the negotiations. On this, M. de Bussy gave his unequivocal consent to the restoration of Trincomalee, and the two Commissaries who had returned to Madras were sent back to Pondicherry. On the 7th January 1785 M. de Bussy died at A. D. 1785.
Pondicherry. On the 22nd of the same month the Nawáb wrote a letter to the Madras Government stating that in consequence of a request preferred to him by the Governor General requesting him to acquiesce in the cession of the two districts of Villianúr and Bahúr, and making the strongest promises regarding the preservation of the Nawáb's rights and Government, he thereby invested the Madras Government with power to make the cession. Accordingly, Mr Floyer was instructed not to allow the French the opportunity of claiming more than what was set forth in the list sent by the Nawáb. The Nawáb, however, specially exempted the right to receive the customs of Pondicherry from the cession. On the 1st February 1785 Pondicherry was restored to the French and Cuddalore to the English.

In 1781, the Madras Government had obtained from the Nawáb the assignment of the revenues of the Carnatic, to enable them to meet the expenses of the war then in progress, but the Nawáb soon after regretted his act, and, urged thereto by the counsels of the men by whom he was surrounded, appealed to the Governor General, who sent a despatch to the Madras Government in which he renounced all the rights and powers granted to Lord Macartney under the assignment, dated 2nd December 1781, and ordered the restoration of the assignment together with the full charge and administration of the revenues and Sovereignty of the Carnatic, in as full and complete a manner as the Nawáb did or could exercise the same before the conclusion of his agreement. The assigned Districts had been placed under the able management of a board of honest men, who were called the Committee of Assigned Revenue, and had yielded a larger revenue than they had ever produced before, and to have surrendered them would have reduced the Presidency to a state of destitution at a time when the army was in arrears of pay for seven months. An angry discussion arose between Madras and Calcutta, but Lord Macartney referred the matter home to the Court of Directors, and with their approbation at length succeeded in retaining the revenues. In 1784, however, Mr. Pitt's India Bill became law and the real Government of India passed away from the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, the first President of which, Mr. Dundas, insisted on the restitution of the revenues to the Nawáb, on the ground that the war had ceased and that it was necessary to give to all the powers in India a strong proof of the national faith, and accordingly, in June 1785, the lands of the assigned districts passed back into the hands of the Nawáb—and of his creditors.*

A. D. 1786. In 1786, M. de Souillac, who was appointed Governor General of the French possessions to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, transferred the seat of Government to the

* Marshman,—History of India.

Isle of France, leaving M. de Cossigny in charge of the French possessions in India. It was under this officer's administration that Tippoo endeavoured to drag France into a war with England on his account. In 1787, two ambassadors from his court embarked at Pondicherry for Toulon, where they arrived in June, 1788. They were splendidly received at Versailles by Louis XVI, but were unable to gain their point, and on their return to Pondicherry were coldly received by the Count de Conway, who had been recently appointed Governor General of the French possessions in India. They rested a month at Pondicherry and then set out for Seringapatam, where their reception was colder still, and not long after they were put to death by Tippoo, for treason.

In September, 1789, M. de Conway received orders from the French Company to evacuate the Peninsula of India, and was transferred to Bourbon. All the French troops, except 450 men, and all the State property, were shipped for France, and the above force was under orders to embark in the following month of March. They were commanded by M. de Fresne. The outbreak of the French Revolution, however, which made itself felt in all the French establishments in India, seems to have caused a modification of these arrangements. M. de Fresne remained at Pondicherry, where a colonial assembly was formed consisting of 21 members, which assumed legislative power. A. D. 1789.

In 1790 broke out the war with Tippoo, who, in the middle of December, retired through the Tappúr Pass, pursued by the English army under General Meadows, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras. He passed from Trichinopoly to Tiágar, where Captain Flint, the gallant defender of Wandewash, was in command, and where he found the whole of the population of the surrounding country taking refuge under the protection of the Fort. A. D. 1790.

Demonstrations were made for a regular siege, and though any attempt to protect the town necessarily exposed the

defenders to the risk of being cut off from the body of the place, Captain Flint, confident in his sepoy garrison, and anxiously sympathising with the sufferings of the population, determined they should not be sacrificed and beat off two attacks on the town with considerable loss. Recollections of former years probably contributed to Tippoo's abstaining from a third.

The inhabitants of Trinomalai, animated by the intelligence from the weaker town of Tiágar, collected all the arms they could and determined to defend the Pagoda till the English army should arrive, but some batteries erected at the ends of the cross streets and on a neighbouring hill, soon compelled an unconditional surrender, which was accompanied by circumstances of cruelty and outrage too horrible to mention. From Trinomalai, Tippoo proceeded to Perumúkkal, and thence sent off an ambassador to the French commandant at Pondicherry, M. de Fresne, asking for the aid of 6,000 troops, offering to pay for their maintenance, and to transfer to France the English possessions in India after he had destroyed their army by the aid of the French contingent. An embassy was sent to France, but produced no result. The advance of Lord Cornwallis into Mysore soon after compelled Tippoo to evacuate the Carnatic and to hurry from the neighbourhood of Pondicherry to save his treasures and seraglio at Bangalore from capture.

A. D. 1792. In 1792 M. de Fresne returned to France, being succeeded in the Government of Pondicherry by M. de Chermont, Colonel of the Regiment of the Isle of France. In
A. D. 1793. May, 1793, arrived news of the outbreak of war between England and France. M. de Chermont pointed out to the Council the impossibility of defending Pondicherry, and proposed to embark the troops and seize on Trincomalee, and to send a corps of from 3,000 to 6,000 men to co-operate with Tippoo. His proposals were, however, rejected by

the Civil Commissaries, then the highest French authorities in India. Towards the end of May, an English army under Colonel Braithwaite camped in front of Pondicherry and commenced to besiege it. The place capitulated on the 23rd August. The loss of the English was 93 killed and 148 wounded. The terms of the capitulation saved private property, the troops were made prisoners of war, and the inhabitants were secured the treatment of residents under the protection of the British Government so long as they demeaned themselves with due obedience to the English law. Colonel Floyer was appointed commandant of Pondicherry. All the Judicial tribunals were preserved. The Municipality was dissolved and replaced by a Lieutenant of Police. This organization existed till 1798 when, in consequence of A. D. 1798.
a complaint, the Courts were abolished and the authority over the tribunals of justice was transferred to the Collector of the districts of Cuddalore and Pondicherry. On Colonel Floyer's going to take command of the southern division of the army, Colonel Nixon was appointed to act for him at Pondicherry, but was removed in 1795. Colonel Braithwaite was then appointed Governor.

By the treaty of 1792, the Nawáb, Muhammad Áli, was bound not to enter into "any negotiation or political correspondence with any European or Native power without the consent of the Company," but on the capture of Seringapatam, in 1799, there were found among Tippoo Sul- A. D. 1799.
tan's papers a correspondence in cipher between him and Muhammad Áli and his son and successor Umdut-ul-Umrah, in which secret intelligence, friendly admonition, and important advice, were conveyed to Tippoo. In consequence of the discovery of this treacherous conduct on their part, two Commissioners, Mr. Webb, Chief Secretary to Government, and Colonel Barry Close, Resident in Mysore, were appointed to conduct the oral examinations necessary to complete the proof of these most extraordinary transactions. The enquiry was held at Seringapatam and the Commis-

A. D. 1800. sioners submitted their report in May 1800. At this time the Nawáb, Umdut-ul-Umrah, was very ill, and the Governor General had transmitted to Lord Clive eventual instructions applicable to the contingency of the Nawáb's death previously, or subsequently, to the determination of the measures which might be rendered necessary to the safety of the British Government by the detection of the hostile and faithless conduct of the two Nawábs. On the 15th July A. D. 1801. 1801, Umdut-ul-Umrah died, and Mr. Webb and Colonel Close were then deputed to hold a conference with his principal officers for the purpose of demanding from his successor the security for the British interests required by the Governor General. The result of the conferences held was that Ali Hussein (the reputed son, and the heir appointed by the will, of the late Nawáb), announced his final resolution not to acquiesce in Lord Clive's demand for security to the extent considered desirable by the Governor General. On this, Lord Clive had two personal interviews with Ali Hussein himself at the English camp at Chepák, when the nature of the right acquired by the British Government was explained to him, the determination to exercise that right was stated, and the consequences of a refusal seriously and formally announced. At the first interview Ali Hussein agreed to the terms proposed, but at the second, on the following day, he distinctly and formally announced his resolutions to adhere to the counsels of the Khans appointed to assist him, and to refuse, with a perfect knowledge of the consequences of that refusal, to accede to the demand for the establishment of an adequate security for the interests and rights of the Company in the Carnatic.

Lord Clive thereupon acted on the Governor-General's instructions, and the rights of Umdut-ul-Umrah, founded on the treaty of 1792, having been vitiated by that Prince's violation of the alliance and of the stipulations of that instrument, the hereditary claims of Muhammad Áli passed to the junior branch of his family, as represented by the only

son of his second son Azim ud Dowlah. Negotiations were opened with him, and he, having been informed of the grounds on which the claims of the British Government to an adequate security were based and of the nature of the security required, signified his acknowledgment of that right and his willingness to afford, in the event of his elevation to the musnud of his ancestors, the security demanded by the authority of the Governor-General. A written engagement on these principles was accordingly drawn up and executed by Azim ud Dowlah, in consequence of which he was acknowledged by the British Government to be Nawab of the Carnatic, and he then issued orders to the officers commanding the several provinces to transfer the charge of them to the Company's servants, and in this manner the whole Carnatic passed under British rule.

From the capture of Pondicherry in 1793 up to the peace of Amiens in 1802, the district of Pondicherry was in the possession of the English and was administered by the Collector of Cuddalore. In June 1802, the French frigate La Belle Poule arrived at Pondicherry with a detachment on board to receive back the French Settlements. The troops were allowed to land, and Lieutenant Colonel Cullen was appointed as British Commissioner to restore the Settlements. In July a French ship of the line and two frigates arrived, with General de Caen and a considerable body of troops on board. The General applied to Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras, to give over Pondicherry at once, and Lord Clive sent a reply by an aide-de-camp that he would only do so on getting the permission of the Governor-General, in applying for which there should be no delay. Before the aide-de-camp could embark, however, came news of the departure of the General with the vessels, leaving only the first-arrived detachment behind. The ships were supposed to have sailed for the Isle of France. Within a month came news of a renewal of hostilities in A. D. 1802.

Europe, and the French detachment was in consequence made prisoners of war.

A. D. 1814. In 1814, by the treaty of May of that year concluded between England and France, all the possessions in India which had belonged to the French on the 1st January 1792, were to be restored to them within six months of the ratification of the said treaty, and the French bound themselves not to erect any fortifications on the continent of India and only to keep in their establishments such a number of troops as would be sufficient to maintain the Police; and, by the 8th *Article* of the Convention of March 1815* the English engaged that if at any time war should break out between France and England neither the officials belonging to the French Civil Establishments in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, of the force kept for maintaining the Police of the said Establishments, should be treated as prisoners of war, but should be allowed three months to settle their affairs and be granted the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

A. D. 1815. The campaign of 1815, however, prevented the restoration of the French possessions to France for some time,
A. D. 1816. and they were only actually restored in December 1816—having been in the possession of the English continuously for twenty-three years†.

---

* For the 8th, 12th and 14th Articles of the Treaty of 1814 and the Conventions of 1815, 1818 and 1837, see Appendix.

† Before the French Districts were given up they were carefully surveyed, and the original survey plan, bearing the signature of Colin Mackenzie, Surveyor General of India, and of Lieutenant Sim of the Engineers, and dated June 1816, is one of the most important records in the Special Agent's Office.

PART II.

Descriptive Account of the South Arcot District.

South Arcot is bounded on the north by the Chingleput and North Arcot Districts; on the south by the Coleroon and Vellár rivers and by the District of Trichinopoly; on the east by the sea; and on the west by the Salem District. It lies between 78° 42′ and 80° 02′ East longitude and 12° 27′ 30″ and 11° 10′ 45″ North latitude, and contains an area of 4,873 square miles, and a population (according to the Census of 1871) of 1,755,817 souls.

The district formed part of the Carnatic and passed into the hands of the East India Company on the assumption of the Government of that Province in 1801. It then comprised all the country lying between the Pálár and Vellár rivers, and was divided into twenty districts or taluqs. These were 1, Chetpat; 2, Wandewash; 3, Gingee ; 4, Trivanellúr ; 5, Villapuram; 6, Tindivanam ; 7, Trivadi; 8, Valdavúr ; 9, Bowanigiri ; 10, Trinomalai; 11, Vridachellam ; 12, Tittagudi ; 13, Ellavánasúr ; 14, Trikalúr ; 15, Kallakurchi ; 16, Anniyur ; 17, Arcot ; 18, Vellore ; 19, Trivattúr ; and 20, Polúr, besides the territories lying around Cuddalore and Pondicherry (which had been acquired by the East India Company by purchase and conquest) and the Arni jaghir. In 1804-05 (Fasli 1214) the taluqs of Mannargudi and Chedambram were transferred to South Arcot. In 1808-09 (Fasli 1218) the Arcot, Vellore, Trivattúr and Polúr taluqs and the Arni jaghir were transferred to the Chittoor District and the Wandewash taluq to Chingleput. By some further combinations the number was reduced to 13 (besides the territory of Pondicherry) in 1809-10 (Fasli

1219). In 1816 the Pondicherry territory was restored to the French, and the number of taluqs remained at thirteen till 1860, when they were combined into eight, which is the present number. These eight taluqs are 1, Tindivanam; 2, Trinomalai; 3, Villapuram; 4, Cuddalore; 5, Trikalúr; 6, Kallakurchi; 7, Vridachelam; 8, Chedambram. The Revenue and Magisterial jurisdictions are everywhere conterminous. The jurisdiction of the chief Civil and Criminal Courts extends over the whole district. The jurisdictions of the District Munsiffs are limited to one or more taluqs. The Sadr station of the district is Cuddalore.

Physical Features.

2. The district is for the most part flat. On the sea-coast are some sand ridges, and near Pondicherry and Cuddalore some high lands of lateritic formation. Here and there are lands of alluvial deposit brought down by the rivers which run through the district. Towards the west and north-west, small rocky hills appear in isolated groups and much of the country is covered with small jungle. The district is partly bounded on the west by the Kalrayan Hills, a group connected with the Shevaroys and between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, and on the north-west by the Javádi group of rather less altitude. The Chengam Pass leads into the Salem District between these two groups. The only mountain at all remarkable is Trinomalai which rises to the height of 2,668 feet. It is an isolated hill with a fine peak and long sloping sides covered with jungle and brushwood and accessible only on foot.

Rivers.

3. The only rivers in the district, navigable by boats of four tons burden throughout the year, are the Coleroon, the Vellár and the Paravanár. These, how ever, are only navigable for a very short distance from their mouths. The principal rivers are the Coleroon, the Vellár,

the Gaddilam, the Ponniár and the Gingee, which is also known as the Varáhanadi, and divides near Pondicherry into two branches, the northern one known as the Ariánkupam river and the southern one as the Kilinjalár, or the Chunambár. The Coleroon (or Kolidam) debouches into the sea about three or four miles south of Porto Novo. It changed its course a little some years ago, and an area of about 130 acres has been since re-claimed from its bed and cultivated. It is affected by the tide to a distance of about five miles from its mouth. It has no bore, nor have any of the other rivers of the district. It forms part of the southern boundary of the district for a distance of thirty-six miles. The Vellár has steep banks and receives the water of the Manimuktanadi near Vridachellam. It is affected by the tide for about seven or eight miles from its mouth. It runs into the sea at Porto Novo. Its course near that town was straightened by the D. P. W. in 1848. The length of its course in this district is eighty-two miles. The Gaddilam (or Garuda Nadi) runs into the sea about a mile north of Cuddalore, passing close by Fort Saint David. It is principally supplied with water by the Mallatár which connects it with the Ponniár. Its bed is sandy and its banks for the most part low. It issues from the Yegal tank in the Kallakurchi taluq. Its length is fifty-nine miles. The Ponniár (or Dakshina Penákini) runs into the sea about three miles north of Cuddalore. Its bed is sandy and its banks low. It rises on the Mysore plateau near Nandidrúg and enters the district near Manikal in the Trinomalai taluq. It has no tributaries worthy of notice in the district, through which its course is seventy-five miles in length. The Gingee river issues from the Náranamangalam tank in the Tindivanum taluq, and, passing through the Malayanur tank and past Gingee, receives the waters of the Tondayár and Pombayár and runs into the sea by two mouths near Ariánkupam and Chinna Virámpatnam.

4. There are no towns where the people live on the produce of river fisheries, but on the coast of the district there are twenty-five fishing villages, of which the population, or a part of them, engage in sea-fishing in the mouths of the rivers above-mentioned. There are numerous tank fisheries which are leased out for small rentals to the villagers of the villages where they are situated. Their total value in 1875-76 was Rupees 7,347-10-4. Fish is cured on the coast to a small extent by drying it in the sun on the sea-shore or by rubbing it with salt or salt-earth.

River Fisheries.

5. There are four kinds of long-stemmed rice which can be grown in marshes or in the beds of tanks. These are—Madu Muringi, Tiruvarangam, Adukamporikár and Kurumba. The stem varies in length from three to nine feet according to the depth of the water.

Varieties of long-stemmed Rice.

6. Iron, lime, laterite and building stone are the only four minerals of any marketable value in the district. (Vide Vol: IV of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.)

Mineralogy.

7. There are no forests of any importance or yielding any considerable revenue. There are some very large tracts of Forest Reserves near Gingee and in the Trinomalai taluq which are estimated to contain an area of 42,000 acres. The only jungle products are honey, bees wax, gall nuts and *ávăram* and *velam* barks which latter are used for dyeing purposes and in the manufacture of arrack respectively. The two first articles are gathered by a class of people called Irular who subsist in a great measure by collecting and trading in these articles. There are considerable tracts of waste land covered with small jungle in the Trinomalai

Forests.

taluq where cattle are grazed. No fee is charged for this privilege. The cattle from Tanjore are driven up to these jungles annually in large numbers to graze.

Feræ naturæ.

8. The *feræ naturæ* of the district consists of tigers, cheetahs, elephants, bears, sambur, spotted deer, antelopes, hyænas, wild-dogs, pigs and porcupines. Tigers, bears and elephants, however, are very rare. The cost of keeping down wild beasts is small. During the four years ending with 1875-76 it averaged only 360 Rupees per annum. Rewards are not now given for killing snakes. The number of deaths from wild beasts and from snakes during the last four years is given below:—

1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Snakes.	Wild Beasts.	Snakes.	Wild Beasts.	Snakes.	Wild Beasts.	Snakes.	Wild Beasts.
242	15	222	* 17	205	10	249	10

Of small game there are several varieties such as partridges, hares, quails, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, rock-pigeons, floriken, teal, wild-duck and snipe. The principal kinds of sea fish are the pomfrèt, the sole, the seer, the whiting, the rubál and the válai (a species of silurus). There are several other varieties of which the Tamil names only being known they are not given here. The principal back-water fish are mullets and eels. Oysters are also obtained in the backwaters. Of fresh water fish the "marral," the "válai," the "shelkandai," (a kind of carp) and eels, are the most common. There is no trade in wild beasts' skins, nor does the *feræ naturæ* contribute towards the wealth of the district.

Census.

9. The first Census was taken in 1822 and since then eight others have been taken. By far the most careful one was the

last, in 1871. The results of the various Censuses are given below :—

Years.	Total number of houses.	Population.			Average number of inmates of each house.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fasli 1231 (1821-22)	100,984	221,061	200,462	421,523	4·17
„ 1236 (1826-27)	92,541	283,669	266,126	549,795	5·94
„ 1240 (1830-31)	90,707	288,277	265,111	553,388	6·10
„ 1246 (1836-37)	94,117	252,239	232,561	484,800	5·15
„ 1261 (1851-52)	165,313	532,087	473,918	10,06,005	6·08
„ 1266 (1856-57)	177,056	605,195	530,766	11,35,961	6·41
„ 1871 (1861-62)	177,132	594,460	533,970	11,28,430	6·37
„ 1276 (1866-67)	188,544	658,184	603,662	12,61,846	6·69
„ 1281 (1871)...	228,761	885,922	869,895	17,55,817	7·67

All these Censuses, except the last, were carried out by the agency of the village officers aided by the ordinary revenue establishment of the district. In 1871, however, the work of enumeration was entrusted to special officers. The houses were all first numbered, and a rough enumeration of the number of residents in each made, which was corrected simultaneously everywhere on a certain day. The result was, therefore, based as much as possible on actual facts and not on estimate. There is no ground to believe that the average number of inmates per house is greater in rural parts than in towns.

The density of the population of the district, based on the Census of 1871, and classified as to (*a*) sex, (*b*) religion, (*c*) age, and (*d*) occupation, is given below :—

(a.) *Sex.*

Males.	Females.	Ratio per cent. of Females to Males.
885,922	869,895	98·2

(b.) *Religion.*

Hindus	16,76,462
Mahomedans	44,567
Christians	30,317
Jains	3,861
Others	110

(c.) *Age.*

1.	Not exceeding 6 years	408,521 or 23·3	per cent.
2.	Above 6 years and not more than 12 years	276,852 or 15·8	„
3.	„ 12 „ „ 20 „	270,976 or 15·5	„
4.	„ 20 „ „ 30 „	313,391 or 17·9	„
5.	„ 30 „ „ 40 „	209,782 or 11·8	„
6.	„ 40 „ „ 50 „	139,527 or 7·9	„
7.	„ 50 „ „ 60 „	81,562 or 4·7	„
8.	„ 60	54,712 or 3·1	„
9.	Unknown	494 or 0·2	„

(d.) *Occupation* (Males only)

		Percentage
Professional	15,687	2·7
Domestic	16,491	2·9
Commercial	22,007	3·9
Agricultural	348,794	61·2
Industrial	49,033	8·6
Non-Productive	117,868	20·7
	569,880	100

Ethnology.

10. The different races inhabiting the district are Europeans, Eurasians and the Natives of the country. The only semi-aboriginal low castes and hill tribes in the district are the Malayális who inhabit the Jávadi and Kalrayan Hills, viz., the Irular, the Koravar and the Villiyar. The Malayális are cultivators. The Irular are beginning to take to agriculture, but for the most part subsist by the sale of jungle produce. The Koravar are wandering tribes of basket-makers and pig-breeders. The Villiyar are huntsmen.

Emigration and Immigration.

There is a good deal of immigration from neighbouring districts into the Trinomalai taluq where waste land is abundant. The immigrants are chiefly Reddis, Native Christians and Pariahs. They settle down permanently and in some instances form separate villages. Emigration is chiefly to the French West Indies and Réunion. The emigrants are nearly always Sudras and Pariahs, and, if they live, return

to this country. The statistics of emigrants during 1871-72 and 1873 are given below:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Sudras	76	113	72
Mussulmans	2	4	2
Pariahs	23	46	27
Total...	101	163	101

A list of castes in the district is subjoined.

(1.) *Bráhmans* (Priests) 31,984, or 1·9 per cent. of the whole population. Generally well-to-do; largely employed in Government service and in priestly offices connected with Pagodas.

(2.) *Jains* (3,815). A small class employing themselves chiefly in agriculture. A few are in Government employ.

(3.) *Chettis* (Traders) 34,439, or 2 per cent. of the population. Bankers and money-lenders; a wealthy and influential class.

(4.) *Vellálar* (245,082) or 14·3 per cent. of the population, Agriculturists for the most part; a considerable number in Government employ.

(5.) *Idayar* (Shepherds) 99,695, or 5·8 per cent. of the population. Generally poor, some are land-holders and a few in Government employ.

(6.) *Kammálar* (Artizans) 37,457, or 2·2 per cent. of the population. There are five divisions of the caste, viz: the goldsmith, blacksmith, carpenter, copper and brass-smith, and stone-cutter.

(7.) *Kanakkar* (Accountants) 10,652, or ·6 per cent.

of the population. Generally poor. Holders of the offices of public and private Accountants.

(8.) *Kaikkalar* (Weavers) 45,429. Comparatively poor. Their trade has declined much of late years, and many have taken to agriculture.

(9.) *Vanniar or Pallis*. The most numerous caste in the province, and numbering 535,724, or 31·3 per cent. of the whole population. They form the great class of the agricultural labourers. Their caste names are Padiáchi, Gowndan and Odayán.

(10.) *Kosavar* (Potters) 10,436, or ·6 per cent. of the population. Generally poor.

(11.) *Satáni* (Mixed castes) 52,873, or 3·1 per cent. of the population. Generally poor. Sellers of flowers; servants in inferior temples; and, sometimes, religious mendicants.

(12.) *Sembadavar* (Fishermen) 18,989, or 1·1 per cent. of the population. Generally poor.

(13.) *Shánár* (Toddy-drawers) 9,779, or ·6 per cent. of the population.

(14.) *Ambattár* (Barbers) 18,234, or 1·1 per cent. of the population. Poor; beaters of tomtoms at funerals and marriages; also players of music and village doctors.

(15.) *Vannár* (Washermen) 18,220, or 1·1 per cent. of the population.

(16.) *Pariahs* (out-castes) 444,947, or 26 per cent. of the population; the second most numerous caste in the districts; employed as chucklers and scavengers, but principally as agricultural labourers.

(17.) *Koravar.* The only predatory tribe in the district. Have been already described.

The number of Hindus, Mussulmans, Jains and Christians according to the Census of 1871, has already been stated.

According to the information obtained from the various missionaries in the district, however, it seems that the total number of native Christians of different denominations is now as shewn below:—

Roman Catholic		...29,455
Protestants—		
Danish Mission	...217	
Leipzig Mission	...695	
S. P. G. Society's Mission ...	...256	
Reformed Church of American Mission	...671	
	——	1,839
	Total...	31,294

The first Romish Mission in South Arcot was established in 1640. The Danish Mission commenced its labours in the district in 1716. The other Missions are comparatively recently established. The native Christians are all poor and for the most part Pariah converts. Their principal occupation is agriculture. The Bráhmo Samáj has no acknowledged converts in the district. Christian converts are principally made from among the rural population. There are three villages of Christians formed by the American Missionaries. Their population, however, is very small, being only 203 persons in all. They are said to be getting on well and to be rising in the social scale. Muhammadanism does not seem to make any noticeable progress among the people. There are said to be some Wahábis at Trivanallur. They are poor and not actively fanatical, so far as is known.

IMPORTANT TOWNS.

Names.	Population.	Why Important.
Cuddalore.	40,462	Head-quarters of District. Famous as first English Settlement in the *Gingee country*, also on account of its siege, and of the siege and capture of Fort St. David. *A municipality.*
Pondicherry.	141,199	The largest town within the limits of District. Belongs to the French. Head-quarters of French Government in India. Historically famous on account of its sieges and captures.
Porto Novo.	7,182	Famous on account of the battle fought in its neighbourhood by Sir Eyre Coote in July 1781.
Chedambram.	15,519	Famous on account of its Pagoda, and the repulse of Sir Eyre Coote from it. A municipality.
Trinomalai.	9,312	Famous for its Pagoda, and the fights that took place there during the last century.
Perumúkkal.	1,728	Famous for the Fort which once existed on the Hill. Sir Eyre Coote was wounded at its capture.
Panrutti.	6,962	Important as a large commercial centre.
Trivadi.	4,143	Famous on account of the fighting with the French and Mahrattas in its neighbourhood under Major Lawrence and the Nawab.
Srimushnam.	2,026	Famous on account of its Pagoda.
Vridachellam.	5,439	Famous on account of its Pagoda and as being formerly the head-quarters of the Zillah Court. Now Sub-Collector's head-quarters.
Tiágar Drúg.	419	Famous on account the defence of its Fort on two occasions.
Ellavánasúr.	2,898	Famous on account of the Fort which once existed.
Gingee.	972	Famous for its Fort and as having once been the chief town of the Gingee country (see separate article in District manual.)
Chengam.	1,649	Famous on account of the battle fought near it between Hyder and the Nizam and the English.
Valavanúr.	7,061	Important as the village with the largest revenue in the District. (Rs. 26,000.)
Chinna Salem.	5,303	A town situated on the road from Kallakurchi to Salem.
Trikalore.	4,340	A Taluq Kasbah.
Villapuram.	5,691	A Taluq Kasbah.
Tindivanam.	3,612	A Taluq Kasbah.
Kallakurchi.	2,789	A Taluq Kasbah.

Subjoined is a list of all the towns containing a population of 2,000 persons or more which are not included in the above.

Cuddalore Taluq.—Annavalli, Rámápuram, Tiruvandipuram, Tiágavalli, Tondamánattam, Komáramangalam, Sholavalli, Nallathúr, Máligamédu, Melpattámbákam, Kilgavarapatt, Siruvattur, Thorappádi, Bandrakottai, Púngunam, Karúngúli, Kalur, Kurinjipádi, Párvathipuram, Vegákollai, Viraperumanellúr, Tiruthalúr, Mandagapatt,

Chennamanaikanpolliam, Naduvirapatt. *Villapuram Taluq.*—Kolianúr, Komárakuppam, Kottakuppam, Chinnapápasamudram, Thenpér, Nedumolianur, Pákam, Púvarasankupam, Rámpákam, Vikravándi, Venkatádri Agaram, Bommiapálliam. *Chedambram Taluq.*—Harigoshti, Kistnápuram, Killai, Thottam, Pálayankottai, Mullippallam, Srimushnam, *Tindivanam Taluq.*—Gidangal, Ulakúr, Nadukuppam, Markánum, Álagrámam. *Kallakurchi Taluq.*—Karadisithur, Kongaráyapálliam, Pallagachéri, Periamámpatt, Rayapanúr, Vadakananthal. *Trikalúr Taluq.*—Kilamaruthúr, Sitthalingamadam, Ánathur, Shénthamangalam, Trivanallúr, Páthúr, Pidágam, Manalurpett, Rishivandiam. *Trinomalai Taluq.*—Paramananthal, Pennathúr, Vettavalam. *Vridachellam Taluq.*—Sirupákam, Tittagudi, Toluthúr, Pennádam, Mangalúr, Vélángulam, Parur.

Material condition of the people.

13. There is said to be a tendency on the part of the population to gather into towns or seats of industry and commerce. According to the Census of 1871, the number of male adults in the agricultural classes was 348,794, or 61 per cent. of the total male adult population. The material condition of the people has been greatly improved during the last twenty years. Their houses and clothes are better and they indulge in more luxuries. This is the result of the balance of trade being very much in favor of the district and of its wealth increasing. The ordinary dress of a well-to-do shopkeeper consists of two cloths, one about six yards, the other three yards, in length, the former is tied round his waist, and the latter worn over the shoulders. Besides these is a head cloth or turban about six feet square and a handkerchief. His house ordinarily consists of a building of brick in mud with a tiled roof, having three or four rooms in it, with perhaps two cots made of wood and rattan work. No

other furniture is used. His cooking utensils are of brass. Such a man would use rice, ghee, dholl, salt and the ordinary condiments for curry, besides curds and milk. His household expenses would be at least 15 or 16 Rupees a month, supposing him to have a wife and three children and a servant. An average peasant lives in a mud hut with a thatched roof, having a door and sometimes a window, while the only articles of furniture are one or two brass plates, some mats to sleep on, and some earthenware pots to cook in. His food consists of dry grain, such as kambu, rági or varagu (with rice on days of new moon) some salt, chillies, and some fish or poultry if it can be got easily, as is generally the case, for most peasants breed fowls for food or sale. His clothing consists of one cloth and a turban. The cloth is worn round the waist or over the shoulder. In the latter case the only clothing for the loins is a "langúti." His expenses with a wife and three children would be about 5 or 6 Rupees a month.

Grain Crops.—The cereals grown in the District are Rice, Kambu, Varagu, Rági, Cholam and Sámai.

(1) Rice.—This is the staple crop of the District. There are 40 varieties of it. The two principal ones are Sambá and Kár. The former is sown in August and September and reaped in January and February, the latter is sown in May and June and reaped in September. Some rice is grown without irrigation being sown broadcast and depending entirely on rainfall. This is called Puluthikár. For the most part all other kinds of rice are grown in seed-beds and transplanted into fields that have been irrigated and rendered marshy for the purpose. Sometimes also these kinds of rice are sown broad-cast on the surface of the marshy land.

(2.) Kambu (Eleusine Stricta). Is the principal dry grain crop of the District. There are 8 varieties of it. It is sown in May and June and reaped in August and Septem-

ber. One variety called Panikambu is sown in January and reaped in March.

(3.) Varagu (Paspalum frumentaceum) is a six months' crop and is reaped in January.

(4.) Rági (Eleusine Coracana) is a four months' crop and is reaped in November and December. There are two species of it, one of which is irrigated the other is not. Irrigated rági can be grown at any time.

(5.) Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare) is reaped in December. There are 8 varieties of it, some of which are sown in February and some in November.

The great day for sowing out rice and vegetable seeds is the 18th of Ádi.

Green Crops.

14. The green crops are Tovarai, Kollu (horse gram), Ulundu, Pachaipayir, Kárámani, Kadalai (Bengal gram), Mochakottai, Ámanak (castor), Ellu (gingelly), Kadugu (mustard), Kothamalli (corriander). All are sown in August and September and reaped in January and February, except gingelly which is sown in April and August and reaped in July and December. Mustard is sown in November and gathered in January.

Fibres.

15. Cotton is sown in August and gathered in April. Káchirakku (Hibiscus cannabinus) is sown in the same month and gathered in February. Janappanár (Crotalaria juncea) is sown in May and cut in August.

Miscellaneous Crops.

16. Sugar-cane is planted from March to May and is cut in February. Indigo is sown in November and December and cut from February to September. Tobacco is sown in December and gathered in April. Betel is planted from cuttings in July and January: the crop lasts

for three years. Onions are sown in November and gathered in March. Chillies, turmeric, pumpkins, sweet-potatoes, tapioca, plantains and brinjals are planted from June to August and gathered from December to February. In the quality of rice no improvement has taken place during the last twenty years, but the area now under rice cultivation is nearly double what it was twenty years ago. The cultivation of special products, such as cotton, has not increased to the detriment of food grains. Rice seed is called "Virai Nel" in Tamil which is the vernacular of the district. The young plants in the seed-beds are called "Nátthu." The unhusked grain is called "Nel." When it is separated from the husk it is called "Arasi" whence its English name of rice. Before being separated from the husk the grain is sometimes parboiled and then dried. The rice prepared in this manner is called "Púrungal Arisi." Rice husked without being parboiled is known as "Pacha Arisi." Cooked rice is called "Annam" or a Shátham," and more vulgarly "Shóru." Another preparation of rice called "Avil" is made by beating half-boiled paddy in a pestle and mortar until the grains are flattened out. The husk is then winnowed from it. This is essentially the poor travellers' food, and is eaten with jaggery or milk or curds. The only liquid preparation of rice is called "Kanji," which is a kind of thin gruel. The price of "Avil" is about one anna per seer.

Statistics of Cultivation.

17. The total area of the district as reported by the Survey Department is 4,873 square miles, or 3,118,720 acres. According to the Census accounts of 1871 the area of the eight taluqs is 3,159,045 acres or 4,946 square miles. Of this, 1,008,316 acres are uncultivable and 2,150,729 acres are cultivable. Of the latter extent 1,314,798 are under cultivation and 835,931 are waste. In 1871-72 the following areas were cultivated with different kinds of crops; Rice, 420,000 acres; Kambu, 222,000 acres; Varagu, 207,000

acres; Rági, 148,000 acres; Indigo, 109,000 acres; Oil-seeds, 81,000 acres; Cotton, 46,000 acres; Cholam, 25,000 acres; Pulses, 25,000 acres; Sámai, 5,000 acres; Tobacco, 2,000 acres; Plantains, 2,000 acres; Sugar-cane, 3,000 acres; Chillies, 4,000 acres; Vegetables, 6,000 acres; Fruit and other topes, 23,000 acres.

Rents.

18. On an acre of land paying a rent of 3 Rupees, 12 maunds of paddy, valued at about 12 Rupees, would be considered a fair out-turn. On the same extent of land paying half the above rent, half the above out-turn might be expected. Lands assessed at these rates are not likely to yield two crops of rice in the same year. The rates of assessment first introduced into the district in 1807 varied from Rs. 21 to Rs. 1-2-0 per acre of wet land, from Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 1-0-10 per acre of dry land, and from Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per acre of garden land. The present rates prevailing in the greater portion of the district range from Rs. 8-13-0 to Rs. 1-1-3 per acre of wet, and from Rs. 5-4-0 to R. 0-12-0 per acre of dry land. There is no land now classed as garden. A portion of the Chedambram taluq was comparatively recently surveyed and settled, and different rates of assessment prevail there. These range from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per acre of wet, and from Rs. 3-8-0 to R. 0-8-0 per acre of dry, land. The average rates of the district are Rs. 1-11-5 per acre of dry land and Rs. 5-4-3 per acre of wet land.

Condition of cultivating class.

19. The mass of the cultivators are poor and have little command of ready money. Twenty acres would be considered a large, 10 acres a middle-sized, and 4 acres a small, holding for a peasant, provided that in each case about one-third of the area was irrigable. Any holding of less extent than two acres would be considered very small. The extent of land

cultivable by a single pair of oxen is about three acres. A holding of five acres would not make a husbandman as well off as a retail shopkeeper, or enable him to live as well as Rs. 8 a month would, unless the whole area was irrigable. The peasantry are generally in debt. By far the larger number of proprietors hold under the ryoṭwari tenure and pay direct to Government.

Domestic animals and implements of Agriculture.

20. Bullocks and buffaloes are used in ploughing, and sheep are reared for the sake of their manure, milk and flesh. Fowls, turkeys, pigs, geese and ducks are reared for food and trade, principally in the rural parts. Their prices are :—fowls, from 1½ to 2 annas each ; turkeys, from 3½ to 7½ Rupees a pair ; geese, from 2½ to 4 Rupees the pair ; ducks, 4 Rupees a dozen ; pigs, from 3 to 5 Rupees each ; sheep, from 1 to 3 Rupees each. The agricultural implements and stock required for cultivating a "plough" of land are, a pair of bullocks or buffaloes worth from 10 to 15 Rupees ; a plough costing about Rupee 1-8-0 ; a hoe worth 4 annas ; 2 sickles worth 2 annas ; 1 "manvetti," value about 8 annas ; a bill-hook worth 1 Rupee ; a rake costing from 4 annas to 1 Rupee ; a long smooth plank, with a chain or rope attached to it, to smooth the mud of a paddy-field, costing about 1 or 1½ Rupees ; and when water has to be lifted for irrigation, a picotta and buckets which would cost about 2½ Rupees. The amount of capital represented by the above is about 25 Rupees.

Wages.

21. The daily wages at present of all unskilled labourers, such as coolies, agricultural day-labourers, &c., are ; for adult males, from 2½ to 3 annas each ; for females, from 1¼ to 1½ annas each ; and for children, 1 anna each. Skilled labourers or artizans, such as smiths, bricklayers and carpenters are paid 6 annas a day. Twenty years ago wages were about half or three-fourths of the above rates.

Prices.

22. Subjoined is a comparison of present prices with those of past years:

Years.	Number of Measures for a Rupee. Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Wheat.	Salt.	Price of Indigo per maund of 25 lbs.	Price of country arrack per Imperial gallon.			Price of toddy per Imperial gallon.		
								Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1808-09......	13	14	31	35	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850-51......	17	19	33	42	31	...	...	25	1	14	0	0	7	6
1860-61......	11	12	23	26	18	7	19	31	1	14	0	0	7	6
1870-71......	12	13	30	33	27	4	12	35	1	14	0	0	3	0
1875-76......	7	8	16	18	12	6	11	27	2	0	0	0	2	0

Weights and Measures.

23. The following are the weights and measures in use in the district:

Weights.

All solids, as well as oil and ghee, are sold by these weights.

			Avoirdupois. lbs.	oz.	drs.
180 grains of corn	= 1 Tola	=	0	0	6·582
3 Tolas	= 1 Pallam	=	0	1	3·748
40 Pallams	= 1 Viss	=	3	1	5·942
50 Do.	= 1 Thúk.				
8 Viss	= 1 Maund	=	24	10	15·543

Goldsmiths' Weights.

32 Kundumanis (Red seeds) = 1 Pagoda weight.
10 Pagoda weight = 1 Pallam.
$12\frac{4}{5}$ Pallams = 1 Ráthal.
8 Pallams = 1 Seer.

Salt Weights.

80 Tolas	= 1 Seer	= 2·05 lbs.
40 Seers	= 1 Indian Md.	= 82 lbs.
120 Maunds	= 1 Garce	= 4·39 tons.

Measures of Grain, Liquids, &c.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ Cubic inches	=	1 Ollock.
8 Ollocks	=	1 Measure.*
8 Measures	=	1 Markál.
5 Markáls	=	1 Párai.
400 Markals	=	1 Garce.

Linear Measurement.

12 Inches	=	1 Padi.
18 Inches	=	1 Moram.
2 Cubits	=	1 Gejam.
10 Miles.	=	1 Kátham.

Land Measurement.

24 Feet	=	1 Kól.
576 Square feet	=	1 Square Kól or Kuri.
100 Kuris	=	1. Cawny = $1\frac{39}{121}$ acres.

A cawny is divided into 16 annas, each of which is sub-divided into 4 pies.

Measures of Time.

60 Kannimais (Winks)	=	1 Vinádi	=	24 Seconds.
60 Vinádis	=	1 Nárigai	=	24 Minutes.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Nárigais	=	1 Mani	=	1 Hour.
$3\frac{3}{4}$ Nárigais	=	1 Muhúrtham	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Hours.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Narigais	=	1 Jámam	=	a Watch.
8 Jámams	=	1 Nál	=	a Day.
7 Náls	=	1 Váram	=	a Week.
15 Náls	=	1 Paksham	=	a Fortnight.
30 Náls	=	1 Másam	=	a Month.
6 Masams	=	1 Áyanam	=	a Half-year.
2 Ayanams	=	1 Varusham	=	a Year.

* NOTE.—The Cuddalore measure of rice weighs 140 tolas. That of Chedambram and Porto Novo only 70. The measures are "heaped" not "struck."

24. The district contains a considerable number of landless day-labourers, the majority of whom are employed as agricultural servants. They are generally of the Pariah caste and are called "Padiyáls." They always receive an advance from their masters, amounting to from 2 to 10 Pagodas, when first engaged. This advance they are not expected to repay and are not charged interest on it so long as they continue in their employer's service. When regularly employed on the farm the Padiyáls are paid monthly wages in kind, consisting of forty-five Madras measures of Varagu, or thirty-four measures of paddy and eleven measures of rági. In addition to these wages they also receive some presents of grain at harvest time called "Kalavásam." Women and children are largely employed in planting and harvesting the fields.

Landless Labourers.

25. The great mass of actual husbandmen hold their lands direct under Government and pay their rent through a village Head. They have a right of occupancy which is terminable at their own will between the 1st July and 15th August of any year. There are, however, 190 Zemindari, Mittah, and Shrotriam, villages in the district in which the actual husbandmen pay rent to the intermediate landlords, the Zemindars, Mittahdars and Shrotriamdars. In the majority of these villages the cultivators are said to have no right of occupancy and to be liable to ejectment at the end of the cultivating season, at the will of the landlord. There is an abundance of cultivable waste land in the district, which is offered to cultivators on favourable terms for the purposes of planting topes of fruit trees or fuel plantations, or of clearing away prickly pear.

Land Tenures.

A considerable extent of land has been taken up of late years under these rules for casuarina plantations.

26. The following table shows the old and present rates of rent for the different classes of

Rates of Assessment.

ryotwari land with their respective crop-bearing qualities :—

Wet.									Dry.									
Old.					New.				Old.					New.				
Class.	Produce in Kallams of 32 Madras measures each.	Assessment per Káni.			Produce in Kallams of 32 Madras measures each.	Assessment per Káni.			Class.	Produce in Kallams of 32 Madras measures each.	Assessment per Káni.			Class.	Produce in Kallams of 32 Madras measures each.	Assessment per Káni.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
*1st	80	28	0	0	The first seven classes were abolished in 1854.				1st	40	14	0	0	1st	Garden.	7	0	0
*2d	75	26	4	0					2d	35	12	4	0	2d	25	4	4	0
*3d	70	24	8	0					3d	30	10	8	0	3d	18	3	12	0
*4th	65	22	12	0					4th	25	8	12	0	4th	15	3	3	0
*5th	60	21	0	0					5th	20	7	0	0	5th	12	2	10	0
*6th	55	19	4	0					6th	18	6	4	10	6th	10	2	7	0
*7th	50	17	8	0					7th	15	5	4	0	7th	8	1	15	0
8th	45	15	2	0	45	11	13	0	8th	12	4	3	3	8th	6	1	8	0
9th	40	14	0	0	40	10	8	0	9th	10	3	8	0	9th	4	1	0	0
10th	35	12	4	0	35	9	3	0	10th	8	2	12	10					
11th	30	10	8	0	30	8	7	0	11th	6	2	1	7					
12th	25	8	12	0	25	7	0	0	12th	4	1	6	5					
13th	20	7	0	0	20	5	10	0										
14th	15	5	4	0	15	4	4	0										
15th	10	3	8	0	10	2	13	0										
16th	5	1	12	0	5	1	7	0										

* These were classed as 2-crop lands, and the produce given is the aggregate of the 2 crops.

The rates of assessment in that portion of the Chedambram taluk, which was surveyed and settled in 1861 vary from the above and are given below :—

Class.	Dry Assessment per acre.		Wet Assessment per acre.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1st	3	8	8	8
2nd	3	0	7	8
3rd	2	8	6	8
4th	2	0	5	8
5th	1	12	4	8
6th	4	8	4	0
7th	1	4	3	8
8th	1	0	3	0
9th	0	12	2	8
10th	0	8	2	4
11th	...	...	2	0

Rents are paid by husbandmen to Government in money, but to Zemindars and Shrotriamdars, the rents of dry lands are paid in cash, and those of wet lands partly in kind and partly in money.

27. Manures are generally used throughout the district. Those in most common use are oil-cake, indigo and stable refuse, rubbish, cattle and sheep manure, and leaves. The cost varies according to the nature of the manure from 3 to 9 Rupees per acre. For a rice crop about 750 lbs. of oil-cake, and for other crops about 6 cart-loads of indigo refuse or stable manure, or 12 of rubbish, are required per acre.

Manures.

28. Whenever irrigation is possible the natives resort to it. The irrigated crops are rice, sugar-cane, rági, plantains, tobacco, turmeric, and betel. Land classed in the accounts as "wet" pays no charge for water from a Government source, the assessment being a consolidated one, but when land classed as dry is irrigated, the following water-rates are levied. For a crop of rice on land classed as dry, Rs. 3-12-0 per acre, and if a second of any kind is irrigated, an additional charge of Rupee 1-8-0 per acre. For irrigating dry crops Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. For irrigating plantations of sugar-cane, plantain, betel, cocoanut or areca trees, Rs. 4-8-0 per acre. Where water has to be lifted by picottahs, a deduction of 25 per cent. is allowed on the above charges. Land cultivated with varagu or sugar-cane is usually left fallow for a year after the crop is gathered.

Irrigation.

29. The district is liable to flood and droughts. The former are confined to the valleys of the principal rivers, namely, the Ponniár, the Vellár and the Gaddilam. In the case of the first two, local rainfall does not bring about or influence the floods, as these rivers rise beyond the limits of the district. The heaviest floods known in the Ponniár occurred in 1874. The river-channels and other works were much damaged,

Floods and Droughts.

and cultivation in the villages adjacent to the river was submerged. The Vellár received heavy floods in the years 1853, 1858 and 1871, on the last of which occasions the bridge newly built across it, at Muttalur, was carried away. The heaviest floods known in the Gaddilam occurred in 1864. The river Coleroon is embanked on its northern bank and the construction of embankments along both sides of the Ponniár is under consideration. The droughts to which the district is liable are occasioned by the local absence of rain. These are of frequent occurrence, and during the last decade the years 1867-1868, 1873-74 and 1875-76 were years of drought which resulted in a general failure of the dry grains' harvests. The last great famine which afflicted the district was in 1806-07, and was brought about by a general failure of the crops caused by a season of severe drought. The Government imported large quantities of grain into the district for distribution, and remissions of revenue to an amount exceeding 6¼ lakhs of Rupees were given. Relief works were started, and 1,61,000 Rupees were spent in advances for cultivation, and 68,900 Rupees disbursed in repairing tanks. The Collector, Mr. Ravenshaw, considered that the extreme severity of the season had not only baffled every attempt to improve the immediate resources of Government and the condition of the people, but had reduced both so low that some years must elapse before the revenues of Government and the condition of the inhabitants could be restored to their former comparative prosperity. In the years 1823-24 and 1824-25, prices rose greatly, owing to a failure of the harvest; 1st sort rice which sold in 1820-21 at 178 Rupees per garce, and in 1822-23 at 240 per garce, rose in those years to 332 and 417 Rupees per garce. Relief works were started in 1833-34 (Nandana), the price of 1st sort rice being 332 Rupees per Madras garce. Remissions were granted to the amount of 1,64,000 Rupees, and food was distributed between July and September to

180,000 persons. In 1866 prices again rose very high, rice being sold at 4 Madras measures the rupee. Relief houses were established and food was gratuitously distributed. When in consequence of unfavourable seasons, there is a general failure of the crops in two successive years in the district, and, owing either to an over-stocking of the labour market or to a rise in prices or to both, the wages of a day-labourer are insufficient to procure him sufficient food to keep him in health and strength, the point of distress is reached when Government relief operations become necessary; but the means of external communication which the district possesses are sufficient to avert, by importation, the extremity of famine.

Communications.

30. The principal lines of road in the district are:—

(i). From Madras to Trichinopoly viâ Tindivanum, Villapuram and Ulundurpett. (ii). Merkanam viâ Tindivanum and Trinomalai to Sámalpattai in the Salem District, on the Madras Railway. (iii) Cuddalore to Salem Frontier viâ Panrutti, Ulundurpett, Tiágar, Kallakurchi and Chinna Salem. (iv). Porto-Novo to Salem Frontier viâ Vridachellam. (v). Cuddalore to Trinomalai viâ Trikalúr. (vi). Tindivanam viâ Pondicherry and Cuddalore to Negapatam. (vii) Pápanapatt to Combaconam.

The total length of all the roads in the district amounts to 1,160 miles, and the average cost of maintaining them is Rs. 1,32,000 per annum.

Canals.

31. There are three canals in the district, viz., the Khan Sahib's canal, connecting the Coleroon and Vadavár with the Vellár; the coast canal from the Vellár to the Paravanár, and the Iron Company's canal at Porto Novo. The Khan Sahib's canal is said to have been excavated some 150 years ago for purposes of irrigation. In 1854 it was deepened, some locks

were built on it and it was rendered navigable for small country boats. The coast canal was commenced in 1853, but was not completed, though the whole length of it from Porto Novo to the Paravanár (about 5 miles) was cut and boats are said to have once passed through it during a high flood. It is now a good deal silted up in parts. The Iron Company's canal was cut by that Company to connect the Vellár with the mouth of the Coleroon. It is about 2 miles long, but is now much silted up. The width of the Khan Sahib's canal is about 15 yards and the depth about 5 feet. Its length is 43 miles. The traffic on it is inconsiderable. A Railway from Madras to Tanjore is now in course of construction and is expected to be open for traffic from Madras to Porto Novo by the middle of 1877.

Mines.

32. There are no mines in the district, but iron ores are found in the Kallakurchi, Trinomalai and Trikalúr taluqs. As far back as 1824 the development of a trade in iron was attempted. A Company called the Porto Novo Iron Company was started and extensive works were erected at Porto Novo and Trinomalai, but after many years of trial the enterprise had to be abandoned. There are some quarries of sand-stone at Vridachellam, and a blue limestone filled with shells is to be found in the Tindivanam taluq. Laterite is also quarried near Cuddalore for making roads. The sand-stone sells for about two annas a cubic foot and the laterite for about two annas a cubic yard.

Manufactures.

33. The principal manufactures of the district are indigo, sugar, salt, jaggery, pottery, oils, mats, coir, cloths (both silk and cotton) and country spirits. Indigo is manufactured both from the dry leaves as well as from the freshly-cut plant, but the manufacture of dry-leaf indigo is by far the most common. The plants are cut and dried in the sun and the leaves are then thrashed

off, being reduced to powder in the process. This powder is then soaked in water and treated exactly as the plant is treated, when indigo is made from it in its green state. Sugar is manufactured in Messrs. Parry and Co.'s factories at Nellikupam and Kallakurchi. Salt is manufactured entirely under the supervision of Government. Jaggery is manufactured in various parts of the district. Ground-nut, gingelly and other oils are manufactured throughout the district. Mats are made at Cuddalore and Porto Novo out of the leaves of the wild pine-apple (Pandanus odoratissima). Coir is also manufactured at Old Town, Cuddalore, out of cocoanut fibre. Women's cloths are manufactured at Chedambram of a mixture of silk and cotton. The silk comes from Mysore to Combaconum where it is dyed and thence carried to Chedambram. Except indigo, sugar, and country spirits, all the other manufactures are conducted by people on their own account. Sometimes hired labourers are employed and are then paid like ordinary coolies. The manufacturers generally are poor, with the exception of those who manufacture indigo and oils, who are usually well off. The oil manufacturers do not employ hired labourers, but are assisted by the females of their household. Advances are made for the manufacture of indigo and for the cultivation of sugar-cane. About one hundred and fifty years ago the manufacture of cloths was conducted by the East India Company at Chennamanaikanpolliam and other villages on a large scale, but the weaving industry has since much decayed. No class of labourers are attached to any manufacture in a manner such as to affect their personal freedom.

Trade.

34. Grain, salt, cloth, spirits, oils, sugar, indigo and pottery from the principal articles of trade in the district. It is carried on by means of permanent markets in the principal towns and by periodical fairs or religious festivals in the rural

parts. The principal seats of commerce are Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Panrutti, Tiágar Drug, Tindivanam, Trinomalai and Villapuram. The chief annual fairs are held at Trinomalai, Chedambram and Vridachellam. Monthly fairs are held at Mylam and weekly ones at the following places :—

(1) Kurinjipádi, (2) Pattámbákam, (3) Chettipolliam, (4) Malayanur, (5) Dádápuram, (6) Villapuram, (7) Porto Novo, (8) Mannargudi, (9) Bowanigiri and (10) Lálpett.

Exports and Imports.

35. Subjoined is a list of the principal exports and imports of the district with their value for one year :—

Exports.				Imports.			
Articles.	Value.			Articles.	Value.		
	By Land.	By Sea.	Total.		By Land.	By Sea.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods........	2,20,138	4,663	2,24,801	Piece goods........	84,676	..	84,676
Oil	6,55,540	9,002	6,64,542	Apparel...........	37,999	..	37,999
Seeds..............	36,881	..	36,881	Twist..............	58,965	..	58,965
Indigo............	29,861	..	29,861	Cocoanuts,........	89,841	..	89,841
Hides and Skins.,.	20,188	..	20,188	Carriages, &c......	21,286	..	21,286
* Grain............	4,13,294	8,61,609	12,74,903	Wines, Spirits, &c	22,568	..	22,568
				Metals.............	2,37,364	..	2,37,364
Miscellaneous articles.............	1,08,087	5,113	1,13,200	Woollen manufactures............	10,860	.	10,860
				Oils................	9,765	..	9,766
				Spices.........	8,577	..	8,577
				Cabinet ware......	10,443	..	10,413
				Chickuy nuts......	..	62,685	62,685
				Miscellaneous.....	35,911	4.358	40,269
Total..	14,83,989	8,80,387	23,64,376		6,28,256	67,043	6,95,298

* *Note.*—The exports of grain by land here given are the average exports during the five years 1871-75.

It will be seen from the above that the exports are more than three times as large as the imports without taking into account the quantity of sugar annually exported, of which no statistics are available, but the value of which is estimated at about 2 lakhs of Rupees. By far the greater part of the indigo made is conveyed by land to Madras and exported thence to Europe. No statistics are available to show the

value of indigo so exported, but it is estimated at from 10 to 12 lakhs of Rupees, so that the balance of trade in favour of the district exceeds 28 lakhs per annum. This fact, as well as the increase in the amount of drafts on the District Treasury, and the comparatively low rate of interest on good security, tend to show that accumulations of coin are taking place in the district.

Rates of interest on borrowed money.

36. Such accumulations are employed in the improvements of houses, in the purchase of landed estates and jewels, and also as capital in trade. The current rates of interest are as follows:—

In small transactions where an article is given in pawn as security, from 12 to 24 per cent. In large transactions with or without a mortgage, from 6 to 9 per cent. In petty agricultural advances, on personal security or with a lien on the crops, from 12 to 18 per cent.

From 5 to 6 per cent. would be considered a fair return for money invested in the purchase of lands. There are no banking establishments, and loans are chiefly conducted by merchants and village shopkeepers.

Industries conducted by European Agency.

37. The only industries conducted by European agency in the district are the manufactures of sugar and country arrack. The estimated annual value of these manufactures are about two lakhs, and half a lakh, of Rupees respectively. Of district manufactures conducted by native capital the annual values are estimated as follows: Indigo 10 to 12 lakhs, and oils 7 lakhs.

Institutions.

38. The principal institutions of the district are two Local Fund Boards, 2 Municipalities, 3 Higher, 9 Middle class and 758 Elementary Schools, 6 Dispensaries, and about 210 Choultries, of which nearly 60 are endowed. There are also

76 Pagodas and 243 Mosques under the control of the Pagoda and Mosque Committees. Two of the five most ancient and sacred places of Saiva worship, and one of the eight most important and ancient places of Vaishnava worship, are to be found in the district. The former are at Chedambram and Trinomalai, and the latter at Srimushnam.

Statistics regarding education are given below :—

EDUCATION.

Description.	1850	1860. Number of Schools.	1860. Number of Pupils.	1860. Cost to State. Rs.	A.	P.	1860. Local Contribution. Rs.	A.	P.	1860. Total Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.	1870. Number of Schools.	1870. Number of Pupils.	1870. Cost to State. Rs.	A.	P.	1870. Local Contribution. Rs.	A.	P.	1870. Total Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
Government.																							
Zillah		1	235	6,407	14	5	......		..	7,166	9	1	1	218	6,511	6	10	......	..	..	7,402	13	0
Taluq		8	351	3,330	12	11	31	7	0	3,507	13	9	9	614	3,737	15	2	6	4	0	5,085	4	7
Aided.																							
Higher Class	No information.												1	224	1,850	11	2	785	14	10	3,399	2	0
Middle Class													14	552	3,717	4	4	4,043	2	7	10,036	3	6
Female Schools		......	......	......	N	o	infor	m	at	ion......			4	104	267	0	0	726	13	0	1,366	14	11
Mixed Schools													1	28	60	0	0	770	0	0	830	0	0
Village Schools													129	3,227	2,152	0	0	21	6	6	7,036	4	7
Total		9	586	9,738	11	4	91	7	0	10,674	6	10	159	4,967	18,296	5	6	6,303	8	11	36,056	10	7

Administrative History—Territorial.

39. The first territorial acquisition by the East India Company in the present district of South Arcot was the purchase of Fort St. David and the villages lying within random gunshot of it, from the Mahrattas, in 1690. Sixteen years previous to this (in 1674) the Khan of Gingee had invited the President of Fort Saint George to make a settlement in his country, and terms were come to with him, but no steps were taken to establish a settlement there till 1682, when one was established at Cuddalore. This proved a failure, and a few months after a second settlement was made at Conimeer (Kunimédu) about ten miles north of Pondicherry. In 1683 the Cuddalore settlement was re-occupied, and a settlement was effected at Porto Novo. In 1687, a cowle for Coinmeer, Cuddalore and Porto Novo settlements was received from Harji Raja, the Governor of Gingee. After the purchase of Fort Saint David, Conimeer was abandoned. The little territory was augmented in 1750 by the grant from the Nawáb Muhammad Áli, of two villages forming the jaghir of Chennamanaikanpolliam. In 1758, Fort Saint David and Cuddalore were captured by the French and the fort completely destroyed. In 1760, during Sir Eyre Coote's advance on Pondicherry, after the battle of Wandewash, Cuddalore was evacuated by the French and fell into his hands. In 1763, the Company's territory at Cuddalore was increased by the grant of the Trivandipuram country by the Nawáb. Cuddalore was again captured by the French and Tippu in 1782, and was only finally restored in 1785, when Pondicherry was formally given back to the French. On the capture of Pondicherry in 1793 the French districts were placed under the charge of the Resident at Cuddalore, Mr. Kenworthy, and remained so until 1796, when he was appointed Commercial Resident, and the Cuddalore and Pondicherry Districts were handed over to a Collector of Revenue, Mr. Taylor. In 1801, the soubah of Arcot passed into the East India Company's

possession with the rest of the Carnatic, and Captain Graham was appointed Collector of all that part of it lying between the Pálár and Vellár rivers, which was then called the Southern Division of Arcot. He was succeeded in 1802 by Mr. Garrow, who was directed to assume charge of the Cuddalore and Pondicherry Districts and did so. Mr. Garrow was succeeded in 1803 by Major Macleod, and in 1805 the Districts of Mannargudi and Chedambram were transferred to South Arcot. Major Macleod resigned his appointment in 1805 and was succeeded by Mr. Ravenshaw. The Cuddalore and Pondicherry Districts were then placed under Mr. Fallofield as Collector. In the beginning of 1808 they were handed over to the Commercial Resident, Mr. Kinchant, but from the 12th July 1808 were incorporated with the South Arcot District. In that year three of the northern taluqs were transferred to the Chittoor and Chingleput Districts. Mr. Ravenshaw was succeeded by Mr. Hyde in 1813. In 1816 the District of Pondicherry was restored to the French; and in 1825 the office of Commercial Resident was abolished. In 1859 part of the Chetpat taluq was transferred to North Arcot and the district assumed its present dimensions.

Revenue Administration.

40. The district is administered by a Collector, assisted by a Sub-Collector, a Head Assistant Collector, one or more Assistant Collectors (when available) and by three Deputy Collectors who are Uncovenanted officers. One of these has special charge of the Treasury, another of the Salt Department, and another is in charge of one of the Divisions of the district of which there are three. The Sub-Collector's Division is composed of three taluqs, the Head Assistant Collector's of two, and the Deputy Collector's of two. The Collector or his Assistant has charge of the head-quarters taluq. Over each taluq is a Tahsildar assisted by one or more Deputy Tahsildars. These officers are Magistrates of the 2d or 3d

class. The Divisional officers are Magistrates of the 1st class and the Collector is the Magistrate of the District as well as President of the two Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in it.

Judicial.

41. The first court of justice established in the South Arcot district was that of the Choultry Justices in 1691. It was composed of three Members, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Watts and Maccadum Nina. It had plenary jurisdiction, criminal and civil, excepting only the power to sentence to death. It sat twice a week at Cuddalore and once a week at Devanapatam near Fort Saint David. In 1802, the year succeeding the assumption of the Carnatic, a Zillah Court was established. It sat at Vridachellam and was called the Vridachellam Zillah Court. It was assisted by Hindu and Mahomedan law officers. In the same year courts of native commissioners were appointed for the trial of suits relative to personal property up to 80 Rs. value. In 1816, the Hindu and Mahomedan law officers of the Courts were made ex-officio Sadr Amins. In 1817, four District Munsiffs' Courts were established at Cuddalore, Villapuram, Gingee and Srimushnam. The Gingee Court first sat at Anaṇtapuram, then at Gingee and lastly at Trikalúr. The Srimushnam Court was afterwards transferred to Chedambram. In 1821, the Zillah Court was abolished and South Arcot was placed under the jurisdiction of the Chingleput Court. In 1831, a native Judge's Court was established at Cuddalore, but after a few months its place was taken by a court called the Chingleput District Auxiliary Court, to which a Hindu law officer called the Pandit Sadr Amin was attached. In 1843, these Courts were abolished and in their places a Civil and Sessions Court, a Principal Sadr Amin's Court and a Mufti Sadr Amin's Court was established. In 1862, the Trikalúr District Munsiff's Court was abolished and in its place an additional Munsiff's Court and a Small Cause Court were established at Cuddalore. In

1863, the additional Munsiff's Court was transferred to Vridachellam, and the Principal Sadr Amin's and Mufti Sadr Amin's Courts were abolished. In 1866, the Small Cause Court Judge was vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge. In 1873, the name of the Civil and Sessions Court was changed to "District and Sessions Court," which appellation it now bears. An additional Principal Sadr Amin's Court was established in the same year but was abolished in the following one.

Police.

42. On the assumption of the Government of the Carnatic by the East India Company, the police of the country consisted of village watchers working under the orders of the heads of their villages and supervised by Ménkávilgárs who were appointed to groups of villages. The Ménkávilgárs were abolished in 1801, and the police were placed in the following year under the Zillah Judge, when Darogahs, Deputy Darogahs, Tannadárs and Kotwals were appointed. In 1816, the control of the police was transferred to the Collector and Magistrate. Tahsildars and Village Munsiffs were created the heads of police respectively of their taluqs and villages, and Taliaris were appointed to perform police duties under their orders. This system continued in force till 1859, when the new Madras Constabulary (formed after the models of the English county and Irish Constabulary administration) was introduced into the Madras Presidency and came into force in South Arcot in the following year.

Revenue Statistics.

43. The total net revenue of the district and its expenditure on Civil administration are shown below:—

	1802-03, the first year of which the records remain.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total revenue	32,38,021	26,97,659	32,45,739	44,31,086
Total expenditure on Civil administration	5,61,124	4,46,822	6,47,511	5,49,325

The details for the years 1860-61 and 1870-71 are as follows :—

Receipts.

Items.	1860-61	1870-71
Land Revenue ...	24,77,929	32,47,077
Forest	......	3,277
Abkari	1,33,670	23,42,341
Moturpha	41,675	......
Assessed Taxes ...	......	31,655
Sea Customs.......	43,109	50,647
Land Customs.....	69,931	79,986
Salt............	3,93,523	6,07,994
Stamps.........	77,845	50,050
Judicial Receipts.	7,678	......
Law and Justice..	......	1,08,944
Police..........	......	7,633
Education	......	2,787
Interest.........	379	2,177
Miscellaneous......	......	4,634
Total...	32,45,739	44,31,086

Expenditure.

Items.	1860-61.	1870-71.
Refunds	......	7,155
Land Revenue........	1,69,470	1,77,477
Revenue charges, Extraordinary........	5,211	......
Medical Revenue charges	4,559	......
Forest	......	2,634
Abkari........	......	179
Assessed Taxes........	......	796
Sea Customs........	3,666	3,102
Land Customs........	7,884	5,878
Salt........	1,11,137	76,452
Stamps........	4,538	1,945
Judicial charges........	2,05,108	......
Law and Justice........	......	1,35,057
Police........	......	1,37,806
Marine........	275	212
Education	12,662	20,260
Ecclesiastical........	3,842	6,698
Medical........	......	11,876
Stationery and Printing....	......	3,002
Charges of the Genl. Dept..	12,798	......
Political........	......	1,468
Compensation in lieu of resumed lands........	27,968	......
Pagoda and Mosque allowances........	64,255	......
Pensions and Charitable allowances	2,485	......
Allowances under treaties and assignments........	......	26,152
Miscellaneous........	......	13,867
Superannuation........	11,653	18,219
Total...	6,47,511	6,49,325

Rent Roll of Estates.

44. The following statement shews the number of Estates upon the Rent Roll of the district with their total revenue and other particulars :—

	1803-04 or first year of which records remain.		1850-51.		1860-61.		1870-71.	
	Ryotwari.	Zemindari, Shrotriam, &c.	Ryotwari.	Zemindari, Shrotriam, &c.	Ryotwari.	Zemindari, Shrotriam, &c.	Ryotwari.	Zemindari, Shrotriam, &c.
Number of Estates..............	......	360	......	91	......	85	......	188
Number of registered proprietors or co-parceners...........	78,566	441	1,52,418	397	3,01,716	397	3,14,825	700
Total land revenue paid......	Rs. 25,49,432	Rs. 91,819	Rs. 25,00,988	Rs. 31,445	Rs. 26,97,417	Rs. 27,424	Rs. 35,23,184	Rs. 31,271
Average land revenue paid by each Estate.....	......	255	......	346	......	323	......	166
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or co-parcener..	33	208	16	79	9	69	11	45

The following statement shews the number of courts and of convenanted officers in the district :—

	1691 or first year of which records remain.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.
Number of Magisterial Courts..	1	27	29	33
Number of Civil Courts including Revenue Courts and Deputy Collectors empowered to hear rent suits................	1	10	13	11
Number of covenanted officers at work throughout the year.	nil	5	5	6

The subjoined figures shew the Police statistics of the district:—

	Total annual cost.	Number of European Officers.	Average annual pay of European Officers.	Native Officers.	Average annual pay of Native Officers.	Number of Constables or Watchmen.	Average annual pay.	Aggregate strength of all ranks.	Proportion of Police per square mile of area.	Proportion of Police per head of population.	Proportion of cost per square mile of area.	Proportion of cost per head of population.	Number of arrests made.	Number of complaints registered.	Number of cases sent by Police to Magistrates.	Number of convictions obtained. Cases.	Number of convictions obtained. Persons.	Number of Acquittals. Cases.	Number of Acquittals. Persons.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.							
Regular Police ...	1,11,966	7	2,323	115	1,170	649	86	771	·15	·00044	22·7	·05	16,975	7,976	1,778	3,422	5,956	3,800	11,018
Village Watch ...	57,963	...	...	...	...	2,956	20	2,956	·6	·0016	11·9	·033	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Municipal Police	7,902	2	370	7	414	57	86	66	5·5	·16	658·5	·19	311	312	203	189	252	21	60
Total..	1,77,831	9	...	122	...	3,662	...	3,793	...	...	...	...	17,286	8,288	1,981	3,611	6,208	3,821	11,078

Note—There are 87 stations in the district exclusive of 5 Salt and 6 Sayer stations.

The jail statistics are given below :—

Dacoity as defined by the Penal Code appears to be the characteristic crime of the district.

1850-51.		1860-61.		1870-71.		Number of prisoners admitted into Jail during 1870-71.		Number released from Jail during 1870-71.		Number of prisoners sick during 1870-71.	Percentage of deaths to average strength in the Jail during 1870-71.	Cost per prisoner for Rations, Clothing, Jail Establishment, repairs, &c., during 1870-71.	The total value of Jail manufacture during 1870-71.	Average amount earned by each prisoner employed on manufacture.	Remarks.
Average number of prisoners during 1850-51.	Proportion to the whole population of the district.	Average number of prisoners during 1860-61.	Proportion to the whole population of the district.	Average number of prisoners during 1870-71.	Proportion to the whole population of the district.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
296·08	·0016 per cent.	335·83	·0022 per cent.	304·46	·0017 per cent.	534	33	517	34	156	·98	43 14 10	8,349 3 4	45 11 10	

The following are the Postal Statistics of the Districts.

Years.	Letters received.					Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.	Books.	Total.		
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1861-62.	136,786	12,820	2,401	1,101	153,108	3,765 4 3	9,488 9 3
1865-66.	159,887	14,896	2,568	1,398	178,749	4,997 12 7	8,136 8 8
1870-71.	210,973	18,298	1,081	5,110	235,462	5,053 13 2	19,380 1 6

The following table shews the several taluqs into which the district is divided, with their area, population, revenue, &c.

Taluqs.	Area in		Population.	Land Revenue (1874-75).	Names of the chief villages.	Proportion of Areas in acres.		
	Square miles	Acres.				Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.
				Rs,		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Tindivanam...	810	518,564	239,754	551,556	Tindivanam and Gingee.......	219,996	157,148	141,420
Villapuram.....	611	391,051	236,108	468,949	Villapuram and Valavanúr.....	215,717	82,134	93,200
Cuddalore......	459	293,492	284,849	387,491	Cuddalore and Panrutti........	169,145	64,969	59,378
Chedambram..	393	251,663	239,133	668,930	Chedambram and Porto Novo.	191,819	22,127	37,717
Vridachellam.	566	362,323	178,504	336,659	Vridachellam and Tittagudi...	178,152	113,271	70,900
Trikalúr.........	500	319,818	216,246	398,204	Trikalore and Trivanellur......	149,091	82,323	88,404
Kallakurchi....	607	388,819	196,566	321,951	Tiágar Drúg and Chinna Salem	143,593	146,602	98,624
Trinomalai.....	990	633,404	164,657	297,530	Trinomalai and Chengam......	156,523	280,642	196,239

The number of villages at various periods in the district appears to have been as follows:— 1805-06, 4,284; 1850-51, 3,260; 1870-71, 3,198; 1875-76, 3,196.

45. The average annual rainfall of the district is 35·10 inches.

Meteorology.

46. The coast of this district is remarkable for the severity of the storms which have burst on it from time to time, and for the dreadful loss of shipping and of lives resulting therefrom. In fact, it would perhaps be difficult to find any coast in the world of equal length so fatal from shipwreck to the British Navy as the coast of South Arcot. On the 13th of April 1749, there was a hurricane, during which two of the East India Company's ships were stranded between Cuddalore and Fort Saint David, the *Apollo*, Hospital ship, was lost with all her crew, the *Pembroke*, a 60-gun ship was wrecked and only six of the crew saved, and the *Namur* of 74 guns, in which Admiral Boscawen hoisted his flag and said to be the finest ship of her size belonging to the Navy of England, was lost and 750 men perished with her. (Orme, Volume I., page 109). This vessel struck on the Coleroon shoal and went to pieces with the shock. On the 31st October 1752, another hurricane broke on the coast which is described by Orme (Volume I., page 267) as the most violent remembered on it. On the 30th December 1670 a cyclone scattered the blockading fleet in the Pondicherry roads. The *Newcastle*, the *Queensborough* frigate, and the *Protector*, fire-ship, went on shore about two miles to the south of Pondicherry. The *Duke of Aquitaine*, the *Sunderland*, and the *Duke*, store-ship, all went to the bottom and 1,100 Europeans perished in them. In a violent storm on the 21st and 22nd October 1763, three of the King's ships were dismasted. In 1795, a most disastrous storm swept over the district causing immense loss of crops. From a work on India by E. H. Nolan, it seems that there were

violent storms on the coast of the district in the following years; 1784, 1808, 1820, 1831, 1840 and 1853. In this last storm seven vessels were wrecked between Cuddalore and Porto Novo besides native craft. There was also a violent storm in 1842 which did considerable damage in the district. In 1871, a cyclone burst on the coast. A large steamer, the *Yeddo*, was stranded on the Coleroon shoal, but got off subsequently uninjured. In May 1874, a violent storm passed over the north-west corner of the district, doing much damage.

Vital statistics.

47. The Civil Surgeon does not believe that any trustworthy statistics exist of the annual birth and death-rates in the district.

Endemic diseases.

48. Fevers of an intermittent and remittent type appear to be endemic in some of the western taluqs. They prevail principally in the months of February, March and April, and frequently leave sequelæ such as dropsy, splenitis, anæmia, &c. In some of the eastern taluqs, leprosy and elephantiasis are endemic, and milder forms of fever, with a great variety of skin diseases, are common. It may, however, be supposed that as more attention is paid to sanitary matters, the latent local causes of disease will act less powerfully.

Epidemic diseases.

49. Epidemic cholera appeared in Cuddalore in the years 1851, 1852, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1866, and 1875. It is generally most fatal among the poorer classes and the mortality may be reckoned a[t] about 50 per cent. Fevers are most common in the cold weather and in the jungly portions of the district near the hills, especially in the Trinomalai taluq. They result chiefl[y] from exposure and want of proper food and shelter durin[g]

the months of December, January and February, when the dewfall is heaviest.

Cattle disease.

50. The chief cattle epidemics are murrain or rinderpest (Vekkai), foot and mouth disease (Kómári), and Adaippán (Tympanitis.)

Murrain, (Vekkai) (Tamil).

Their prominent symptoms are; Murrain (Rinderpest). *First stage*—Appetite fails imperceptibly, coat staring. Ears pendent, shivering fits ensue. Small ulcers form on the lips and inside the mouth on the gums. *Second stage*—Appetite quite gone. Nose and mouth parched and dry. Discharge issues from the nose and eyes. Purging begins and the food is passed undigested. *Third stage*—Great feebleness. Blood-purging with straining. Body and feet cold. Breathing difficult. Death supervenes.

Foot and mouth disease. Kómári (Tamil.)

51. Foot and mouth disease (Epizootic aphtha). Loss of appetite and dryness of mouth and nose. Eyelids and nostrils inflamed. Skin hot. Ceases to chew the cud. Fever supervenes. Constant lifting of a leg and shaking it. Saliva issues from the mouth. Constant licking of the lips. Ulcers in the mouth and clefts of the feet. Fever decreases on bursting of the ulcers in the feet and appetite returns. Lasts for a week or a fortnight.

Tympanitis. (Adaippán) (Tamil.)

52. Left side of body swollen. Sounds hollow, if tapped with the fingers. Restlessness. Kicking at stomach with the feet. Breathing rapid.

Kómári is not fatal. Vekkai is very much so. A large proportion of the animals attacked by it die. Adaippán is also fatal but not so much so as Vekkai. There are no statistics to show the relative fatality of each disease. The extension of cultivation has of late years been very

great and has certainly diminished the pasture grounds for cattle.

Fairs and Festivals.

53. The principal fairs of the district are: (1) The Kartigai festival at Trinomalai held in Nov. or Dec. It lasts for ten days, the great day being the day of conjunction of the star Kritigai with the moon. The number of people who attend it is estimated at 100,000. The principal ceremonies are the lighting of the "Thipam" on the top of the hill at sunset on the last day of the festival, and the walking in procession with all the Pagoda idols round the hill of Trinomalai, a distance of eight miles. The staple articles of commerce at the festival are cattle, woollen cloths and brass utensils; (2) The Arudra Darsanam at Chedambram in the month of December or January. It lasts for ten days. The number of persons who attend it is estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000; (3) The Másimagam at Vridachellam, Cuddalore and Killai; (4) The Chittirai Vasantha Utsavam at Srimushnam, and (5) The great Sudra festival at Kuvágam in Trikalúr taluq. At this feast thousands of sheep and fowls are slaughtered and offered in sacrifice to Kutandár, a village deity. At Mylam is a famous Pagoda renowned as a place of pilgrimage, where an annual festival is held in July. A good many cattle are sold there. Sanitary precautions are taken at all these festivals, and there is not now as much connexion between these gatherings and epidemic attacks as there used to be.

Indigenous medicines.

54. The following medicines are indigenous to the district:—

(The Latin names are taken from Dr. Ainslie's and Jaganatha Naidu's Materia Medica).

Latin.	*Tamil.*
Menispermum cordifolium	...(Shinthu kodi)
Argemone mexicana	...(Bramathandai)
Mustard	...(Kadugu).

Cleome Viscosa	..(Nái Vélai)
Cratœva Tapia	..(Mávalinga shedi)
Tida Retusa	..(Mayir mánikam)
Hibiscus Populneus	..(Púvarasu)
Abutilon Indicum	..(Perum Tutti)
Pavonia Zeylanica	..(Sittá Mutti)
Tribulus Terrestris	..(Nerunjil)
Ægle Marmelos	..(Vilva shedi)
Hyperanthera moringa	..(Muringa shodi)
Plumbago Zeylanica	..(Kodi Véli)
Mucuna Pruriens	..(Púnai Káli shedi)
Butea Frondosa	..(Porasu)
Acacia Arabica	..(Karuvélam)
Cassia Alata	..(Shímai agatti)
Cassia Sophora	..(Pon ávárai)
Agati Grandiflora	..(Agatti)
Cassia Auriculata	..(Ávárai)
Dalbergia arborea	..(Pungam)
Periploca Indica (Country Sarsaparilla)	..(Nannári Ver)
Cassia Senna	..(Nilávárai)
Datura	..(Úmatam)
Aspalathus Indica	..(Śivanár Vémbu)
Lawsonia alba	..(Eravana shedi)
Sesbania Egyptiaca	..(Sembai)
Citrullus colocynthis	..(Attu thummatti)
Bryonia Epigæa	..(Ákásagaruda Kilangu)
Melia Azadirachta	..(Vépam).

The chief drugs in the native practitioners' Pharmacopæia are Mercury, Sulphur, Arsenic, Lead, Bismuth, Sulphate of Copper, Calomel, Magnesia, Biliary Calculi of oxen, Musk, Safflower, Orpiment, Ginger and Castor-oil.

The native practitioners' mode of treatment consists in enforcing a strict dietary, and even total abstention from food, especially in the initial stages of fevers. They never bleed or use leeches. They administer purges in the shape of draughts, pills, electuaries and powders. They do not use blisters but are much given to prescribing medicated oil-baths. In cases of delirium they apply a stimulant to the eyeballs.

PART III.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY.

The revenue administration of the district of South Arcot passed into the hands of the East India Company, along with that of the rest of the Carnatic, in 1801. The circumstances under which it was acquired have been already related.

A. D. 1690.

First possessions of the E. I. Company at Fort St. David.

For more than a century, however, prior to that date, the Company had been possessed of a small tract of country around Fort St. David, containing originally 11 villages* which they had purchased from the Mahrattas, and from this they received a small revenue.

A. D. 1698.

According to the petition presented to the Crown by the London East India Company in 1698, when protesting against the violation of their Charter, (which had still 16 years to run) by the grant of another Charter to a rival Company, the Court of Directors alleged that their revenues from Fort St. David were £6,000 a year,† but the accuracy of this statement seems very doubtful, for the records of 1694 show that the various farms from which the revenue was derived only yielded, in all, about 6,200 chakrams‡ a year, as detailed below :—

Revenue of the territory.

	Chakrams.
From the farm of the land revenue	5,050
From the farms of ganja, betel and tobacco	1,100
From the farm of the Cuddalore ferry	80
Total	6,230

* See Parwana from Zulfikar Khan in 1694, at Page 34 of Part I.

† Auber. Page 12.

‡ A chakram was worth about half a Pagoda or about Rs. 1-12-0.

Moreover, 50 years later, in 1748, the farm of the land revenue only brought in 3,335, and that of the betel and tobacco duties 1,500, Star Pagodas per annum. In that year, however, the land revenue lease having fallen in was renewed for 5 years for 4,000, and the arrack farm was leased for 800, Star Pagodas per annum. A. D. 1748.

Grant of the Trivandipuram country by the Nawab.

In 1750 the Nawáb Muhammad Áli, on his title to the Nawábship of the Carnatic being recognized by the Nizam Názir Jung, conferred on the East India Company, by a grant, the 26 villages comprised in the Trivandipuram country. In 1754, the land rental of this tract of country was 8,000 Star Pagodas, besides that of the betel and tobacco farms. In 1762, the Nawáb granted to the Company the Jaghir of Chinnamanaikanpolliam, consisting of the village of that name and of the village of Naduvirapatt.* A. D. 1750. A. D. 1754. A. D. 1762.

Report on the Farm of Fort St. David.

In 1774, the Madras Government called on the Chief in Council at Cuddalore to submit the most accurate accounts he could for the farm of Fort St. David for ten years. This was done in 1775, the period embraced by the accounts sent in being from 1763 to 1772, and in submitting them a report was sent in on the farm, its revenues, their mode of collection, &c., from which the following notes and extracts are taken :— A. D. 1774.

Farm of Fort Saint David in 1775. The territory was bounded on the east by the sea and on all other sides by a hedge, called "The Bound-hedge." It was divided into 14 divisions as shown below :— A. D. 1775.

1. Devenampatnam.	5. Chellankupam.
2. Cuddalore.	6. Chemmandalam.
3. Vadakammal.	7. Utháramánikam.
4. Tirupápuliyúr.	8. Vilvarayanattam.

* The standards of land measurement in these two villages were very different. In the former 10,000 square yards, and in the latter only 4,900 made a káni.

9. Gangananákupam.	12. Manjakupam.
10. Uchimedu.	13. Vannárpolliam.
11. Uppalavádi.	14. Karaiyeravittakupam.

Five of these divisions were to the south of the Gaddilam; six others and part of a seventh (Upalavádi) were situated between the Ponniár and the Gaddilam, while the remaining two, with the remainder of Upalavádi, were to the north of the Ponniár.

The two divisions north of the Ponniár were Gangananákupam and Uchimedu, and it is noteworthy that the former was watered by water-courses from the Bahúr tank, (now belonging to the French) as the subjoined extract proves :—

"The division of Gangananákupam is watered by water-"courses which are supplied from the yary (tank) of Bau-"gore, in the Nabob's country, about 5 miles distant from "the limits of the farm, and are low lands."

Land Measures in the Farm.—"The land of each division "is measured out into cawnees and culies which in differ-"ent divisions are of unequal dimensions, for the space of "the cawnee in some divisions is 100 culies, each culie a "square of 48 Malabar or 51½ English feet; in others, 100 "culies, of which each culie is no more than a square of 36 "Malabar or 32 English feet."*

NOTE.—* In the accounts attached to the report the size of the káni in the different Divisions varied a good deal.

In the Divisions of:

1. Vilvarayanattam 2. Vadakammal 3. Cuddalore 4. Karaiyeravittakupam 5. Tripápuliyúr 6. Chellankupam	A kani contained ; 100 kulis of 48 Malabar, or 51½ English, feet square = 29,469½ sq. yds.
1. Devanampatnam 2. Vannárpolliam 3. Manjakupam 4. Utháramánikam	100 kulis, each a square of 32 Malabar or 35 English feet= 13611⅑ sq. yds.
1. Chemmandalam 2. Uppalavádi	100 kulis, each a square of 32 Malabar or 33 English feet=12100 sq. yds.
1. Ganganankupam 2. Uchimedu	100 kulis, each a square of 36 Malabar or 32 English feet=7822$\frac{2}{9}$ sq. yds.

The length of the Malabar foot thus seems to have varied or else there are errors in the accounts.

The Revenue.—The revenue was derived from sea and land customs, from the rental of salt-pans and of lands for cultivation, from the fisheries of the Gaddilam and from juncans, (chungams) or transit duties.

The Collection of the Revenue.—The collection of the revenue was constantly entrusted to a renter who farmed it from the Company. The salt-pans were let out in small portions to the salt-makers for a money-rental, as were also the cultivable lands to the husbandmen in the farm. The Gaddilam fishery was rented out for an annual money-rent. The transit duties were collected by servants appointed and paid by the renter.

Classification of lands.—All the Sirkar lands were divided into "paddy" and "small-grain" lands. All lands capable of being irrigated directly from channels, or by means of picottahs from channels or from wells, were classed under the first head. Under the second were classed all lands entirely dependent on the rainfall.

Quality of lands and their productive powers.—The greater part of the paddy lands produced 2 crops of paddy a year, and a large proportion of the small-grain lands 2 crops of small grain. The total produce of all the paddy or small-grain lands was not ascertainable, nor were the differences in the powers of production between some parts of these lands and those of others, but we are told by the writers of the report "that on the best of the paddy lands "the annual produce of a cawny of 100 culies, each culie "a square of 48 Malabar or 51½ English feet, will be "about 2¼ garce, and on the best of the small grain lands, "from a cawnee of the same dimensions, 240 Cuddalore "mercals of cumboo and 42 mercals of grain or chollum."*

* Note.—Not knowing for certain what the garce and merkal were in 1775 it is impossible to commute the above into English measures satisfactorily, but assuming that the garce of grain was then, as now, 400 merkals, and that the Cuddalore merkal contained 4 Cuddalore measures of 140 tolas, as now, we get the following result; in 1775, the largest káni of rice land (which was more than 4 times as large as the present káni) yielded about 5·6 tons of paddy, or 1·75 tons of dry grain, during the year.

The Cultivators.—The husbandmen were all comprehended under one class and enjoyed no particular privileges.

Salt-pans and their yield.—The salt-pans were situated in three divisions only, viz., Cuddalore, Chellankupam and Devenampatnam. In the Cuddalore division the computed quantity of salt annually made on a káni of salt-pans was 50 garce, which sold, one year with another, for current Pagodas 5 per garce. In the Chellankupam division the computed yield was 13 garce per káni and sold, one year with another, for current Pagodas 5 per garce. In the Devenampatnam division the yield was estimated at 3 garce per káni, worth 3 current Pagodas per garce. The reason assigned for the yield being so different was that in the Chellankupam and Devenampatnam divisions the soil was much more sandy than in that of Cuddalore, "and sucks up more "of the salt-water that is put into the pans."

Chungams.—Were customs duties levied on such merchandize only as passed through the farm. They were levied at the following rates :—

	Per ox load.			Per man's load.		
	Pag.	F.	C.	Pag.	F.	C.
On Chintz...	0	14	0			
Palampores	0	11	20			
Longcloths	0	11	40			
Cambayas	0	11	40			
1 piece of Callicoe of whatever size	0	25	0			
Chillies, Turmeric, Pepper, Tamarind, &c., &c. ...	0	5	50	0	2	65
Cotton and Cotton thread	0	5	50	0	0	65
		per Tulam of 15⅝ lbs.				
Indigo	0	11	20			
Elephants (each)	1	18	30	for each yard (sic)		

Acheen Horses (each) ...	0	10	0				
Country do.	0	20	0				
Paddy	1	8	0	per	110 ox-loads		
Grain	0	3	0	0	1	40	
...	0	1	45	0	1	45 if passed through the bounds by a resident merchant.	

Public Servants.—These were the Poligar and the village officers of the 14 divisions. In each Division there were :—

1 Astrologer Braminy
1 Carpenter.
1 Smith.
1 Measuring Toti.

and in some of the larger ones there were besides—

1 Barber.
1 Shroff.
1 Village Conicopoly.
1 Collector of money.
1 Washerman.
1 Snake Doctor.
2 Additional totis ; one to distribute water and one to look after the dams.

The Poligar's duties were to perform the Police of the farm, to appoint Taliaris to the different divisions, and, in case of property being stolen, to make it good or detect the thief ; to watch the fields a month before the crops were cut, and to prevent any crops being stolen, and to make good any that were stolen ; to take care of all thieves that were arrested, and to prevent the husbandmen running away from the villages. He was remunerated by grain fees from the crops on every káni of land cultivated, and by some Inam lands besides ; also by a tax of 6 annas per loom in

Cuddalore and 3 annas per loom in all the other divisions; by a fee of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on all imports and exports made by the native inhabitants (except on grain, on which he was allowed 1 mercall out of 56) by a tax of 3 fanams on all boutiques in which rice, grain, &c., provisions, oil and toddy were sold; by a tax of three fanams per annum on every gold-smith's, silver-smith's and brass smith's house; by a tax of 3 fanams per annum on every dyer's yard who did not dye for the Company; and by a tax of 6 Pagodas 4 fanams, paid jointly by all the fishermen in the farm.

The village servants were remunerated by grain fees and by small Inams in land, as shown below:—

The Astrologer Braminy.—By Inam lands in 9, and by private contributions from the husbandmen in the other 5, divisions. Got no grain fees.

The Conicopoly.—By small Inam lands in 4 divisions as well as by grain fees in those divisions and in one other. In 9 divisions there were no established Conicopolies. The work in these was done by men paid by the renter.

The Shroff.—These officers were maintained in 5 divisions only, and were remunerated by grain fees and by Inam lands in 2 of them. In the other 9 the renter paid the shroffs.

The Collector of money.—Entertained in 3 divisions only. Remunerated by grain fees, and by Inam lands in 2 out of 3 divisions.

The Carpenter and the Smith.—One in each division. Remunerated by grain fees in all. Possessed Inam lands as well in 10 of the divisions; also got half a measure of rice per diem when employed by any of the husbandmen, which was paid by the employer.

The Barber.—Entertained in 9 divisions only and remunerated by landed Inams.

The Washerman.—Entertained in 5 divisions only and remunerated by Inams.

The Snake Doctor.—Entertained in 4 divisions only and remunerated by Inams in all ; also by grain fees in one of them.

Totis.—In each of 5 divisions 3 totis were employed, who had Inam lands and got grain fees as well.

In 7 divisions only one toti was employed in each. In only 4 of these divisions were there toti Inams, but in all grain fees were given. In 2 divisions no *totis* were entertained.

Report on the Trivandipuram country and the Chinnamanaikanpolliam Jaghir—1775.

In the same year a report on the Trivandipuram country and the Chinnamanaikanpolliam Jaghir was also submitted, from which the following information has been taken :—

At the time of the grant of the Trivandipuram country by the Nawáb to the Company, the villages were divided among six Náttárs or headmen, who "claimed to themselves "the particular tenancy of" the villages, three of them possessing 7 villages each, and the remaining 5 villages being divided among the other three Náttárs in the proportion of 2, 2, and 1 respectively, and in a cowle given to them in 1750 by Mr. Saunders, the Governor of Fort St. David, for the renting of the farm of the said villages, it is set forth that the Reddies (meaning the Náttárs) should be allowed the duties on paddy grounds and the privileges they had

always enjoyed. These rights and privileges and the services annexed to their enjoyment were as follows: They were the tenants or landholders of all the lands within the 26 villages, excepting only of the Inam lands, and, as being such, the descendants of each of the original Náttárs in those villages of which they were the particular tenants or landholders, claimed to be entitled to receive the following proportions of the crops on all the lands in them cultivated in share (after the joint charges on them had been deducted), and allowances on all the lands in them let out for rent, viz.;

(1) 50 per cent on all the lands watered from the rivers, eris, and tanks, and cultivated in share by themselves;

(2) 10 per cent. on all the lands of the same kind cultivated in share by either the Ulkudis or the Porakudis;

(3) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the crop on all paddy land irrigated by picottas from wells and cultivated in share by themselves, but no share of the crop when such cultivation was carried on either by Ulkudis or Porakudis.

Also to enjoy the following privileges:

(1) A deduction of 25 per cent. of the rent, whether fixed annually or immemorially, of all lands rented by themselves, and of 10 per cent. of the rent of the lands rented by Ulkudis and Porakudis.

(2) The right to mortgage any of the lands to the full extent of their privileges.

(3) The right to levy fees on dutiable goods.

(4) The right to enjoy certain of the lands in their villages as Inams.

The services attaching to the enjoyment of the above privileges were, that the Náttárs were to do their best to have all the lands of the villages cultivated; that they should jointly with the other cultivators be at half the expense of keeping all the water-courses in good repair, and should, whenever required, attend on the Amildar at his Cutcherry and inform him of the state of the several villages.

Besides the Náttárs, the husbandmen of the farm were divided into two classes, the Ulkudis and the Porakudis. The former were those who, as well as their ancestors, had resided constantly within the farm. The latter were those who were occasionally brought into the farm to cultivate such lands as were unoccupied by the Ulkudis.

The Porakudis, for this reason, enjoyed, in some cases, superior privileges to the Ulkudis, and also because of the expense they were at in bringing their oxen and implements of husbandry from distant parts.

The net produce of the lands which were cultivated with paddy was divided between the renter and the husbandmen in the following proportions, after the payment of all joint charges: 40 per cent. to the Ulkudi husbandmen or 45 per cent. to the Porakudis, the remaining 60 or 55 per cent. going to the renter of the farm. Money-rent was paid for the small-grain lands and the Porakudis got a reduction of 12½ per cent. of this on all such lands cultivated by them.

The name of Náttár, as well as the privileges enjoyed by that class of husbandmen, were ordered to be abolished by the President and Council in 1768, and they consequently sunk into Ulkudis. The renter was, at the same time, ordered to let out all the lands of the farm to the husbandmen for an annual money-rental, but this order was not obeyed up to 1775 by any renter. In that year, and in consequence of the recommendations of the Chief in Council of Fort St. David, the ancient privileges of the Náttárs were all restored to them, and they continued to enjoy them

till the 1st January 1786, when they were again abolished, and in their place a commission of 5 per cent. on the net revenues of their villages was given to them, and this the Náttárs received till 1807.*

The Police of the Trivandipuram farm consisted of a Poligar and 4 watchers. The Poligar's duties were similar to those of the Cuddalore Poligar, but he had, in addition, to provide a force of Sibbandi peons in time of war for the protection of the farm. His privileges consisted of a Shrotriam of five villages, besides Inam lands in each of the 26 villages in the farm, as well as grain fees on all cultivated lands, a tax of 2 fanams per annum on every loom in the said villages, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the transit duties collected for Government in the farm, excepting those of the village of Ariavetti (Harigoshti).

His 4 watchers performed their duties in 6 villages. For the villages of Nallatur, Mandagapatt and Chinna Gangankupam there was one watcher, and for each of the 3 villages of Viraperumanallur, Tirutoriyur and Harigoshti, one. The duties of the watchers were the same as those of the Poligar, and three of them had, in respect of their villages, the same rights as the Poligar in respect of all, except in respect of the transit duties, while the 4th (the Harigoshti watcher) had some additional fees.

The village servants were the same as those already described as belonging to the Cuddalore farm, with a few additional ones, such as the pot-maker, the shoe-maker, the player of country music, and the "Mathagu Mulligi," or sluice-diver, whose business it was to dive down and stop cracks in the tank bund with clay, and to prevent excessive leakage

* The position of these Náttárs and the rights and privileges they enjoyed resemble somewhat those claimed by Mirassidars in some other districts of the Presidency. The abolition, restoration, and second abolition, of their privileges by the Government are important and interesting facts; probably accounting for the non-existence of Mirassi right in South Arcot, and showing that the resumption of such privileges is, or was, within the power of the State.

at the sluices by packing them with straw, and to remove the packing when necessary.

Besides these were the male and female slaves of the husbandmen called Panakárars and Panakárachis who tilled the soil.

The 26 villages which originally formed the grant were:—

1. Vánamadevi.	14. Harigoshti.
2. Annavalli.	15. Tondamánattam.
3. Pachiánkupam.	16. Álapákam.
4. Chinna Ganganánkupam.	17. Rámápuram.
5. Maruthádu.	18. Tirumánikuli.
6. Varugálpatt.	19. Vadakammal.
7. Kilakupam.	20. Puthupettai.
8. Allaginattam.	21. Tirutoriyúr.
9. Kudikádu.	22. Mandagapatt.
10. Otteri.	23. Nallathúr.
11. Trivandipuram.	24. Totapatt.
12. Arishipeniankúpam.	25. Sundaravándi.
13. Karupáditundu.	26. Viraperumanallur.

The Jaghir villages of Chinnamanaikanpolliam and Naduvirapatt were always rented separately from the Trivandipuram country, until 1806.

Previous to the out-break of the war in 1780 the district of Cuddalore was in a highly cultivated and prosperous state; the population is represented to have been very great, the cattle numerous, and the lands completely cultivated. Its commerce and manufactures were extensive and valuable. "The manufactories of blue goods, "painted cloths and callicoes of all descriptions for the Indian, Eastern, and Europe markets had risen to a degree of "eminence and perfection seldom equalled. The Company's "annual investment amounted in some years to 2,500 bales "of goods of standard quality."* It suffered however so A. D. 1780.

State of the Company's territory at Cuddalore before the war of 1780.

* Extract from Mr. Fallofield's report of March 1806.

A. D. 1784. much during the war with Hyder, that in 1784 the country presented a scene bordering on desolation, the inhabitants had either perished or emigrated, and the villages were mostly in ruins.

After the war.

For the ten years 1771 to 1780, previous to the war of 1780, the average gross revenue of the district was 6,609 Star Pagodas, but it fell during the 10 years subsequent to the out-break of the war to 5,476 Star Pagodas.

During the same periods the average revenue from the Trivandipuram country, which in 1775 consisted of 34 villages and 75 hamlets, was 12,672 and 9,738 Star Pagodas respectively, while from the Chinnamanaikanpolliam jaghir the average revenue during the later of the two periods was 1,458 Star Pagodas.

A. D. 1785.

Appointment of a Resident at Cuddalore.

In 1785, on the restoration of Cuddalore by the French, a Resident, Mr. Hoissard, was sent down to take charge of the district, but he was removed from the appointment during the following year owing to the complaints made against him by the inhabitants, and Mr. C. B. Dent was sent as his successor to be Chief in Council, who, not long after taking charge, minuted on the refractory and troublesome character of the Cuddalore people, who were ever ready to make complaints, whether well or ill-founded, and to run to Madras on any trivial occasion to complain.*

Mr. Dent, Chief in Council.

A. D. 1786. In 1786 the Madras Revenue Board was constituted. For some time previous to its assumption of the management of the Cuddalore districts the lands dependent on the Cuddalore factory had been placed under amáni, that is, the dues of

* See Minute by Mr. Dent, dated 28th September, 1786, Cuddalore Records.

the Company were collected without the intervention of farmers, this mode being preferred by the inhabitants, who had suffered much during the war with Hyder, and stood in need of advances of seed and other indulgences.* The net revenue from the Cuddalore district in 1785-86 was 20,266 Star Pagodas.† During the first year of the Board's management of the revenues the amáni system was abandoned as being too complex for Europeans, and the renting system was therefore reverted to, and in the early part of 1787 the St. David's bounds and the Trivandipuram country were farmed out. The revenue during 1786-87 was only 19,743 Star Pagodas. A. D. 1787.

Devicottah included in the Cuddalore District.

Devicottah was at this time included in the Cuddalore districts, and Mr. Andrews, a Councillor at Cuddalore, was sent to take charge of it.

Resident at Cuddalore again appointed.

In 1791 a Resident was again appointed to the charge of Cuddalore. The acting appointment was held by Mr. Dashwood till the arrival of Mr. Kenworthy in 1792. In 1793, after the capture of Pondicherry, Mr. Kenworthy was ordered to take charge of the French districts, and did so. On the assumption of the French districts the coinage of Pondicherry rupees was discontinued. A. D. 1791-93.

Commercial and Revenue Departments separated.—A Collector and a Commercial Resident appointed.

From the beginning of 1796 the Commercial and Revenue departments were separated, Mr. Taylor being appointed Collector of Revenue of the Cuddalore and Pondicherry districts, and Mr. Kenworthy, Commercial Resident. On the transfer of this latter gentleman to Tinnevelly, in 1798, he was succeeded by Mr. Kinchant. A. D. 1796.

---

* Revenue Board's general Report, dated 25th September, 1786.

† Revenue Board's general Report, dated 10th July, 1787.

A. D. 1800. In the beginning of the year 1800 the districts of Tanjore were divided into 2 Collectorates, and Mr. Taylor was appointed to one of them. The Cuddalore districts were at the same time attached to the other division of Tanjore and placed under Mr. Grant, while the Pondicherry districts were placed under the Collector of the jaghir of Chingleput, but towards the close of the same year Mr. Greenway, the Collector of the jaghir, was placed in charge of the Cuddalore districts as well, and he exposed the system which prevailed of managing the land revenue by means of Adamánam,* "which "was in fact in its operation detrimental to improvement "and private property."† The abuses existing in the management of the betel and tobacco farms and in the rental of the arrack and toddy farm were also reported on. Mr. Greenway's settlement for Fasli 1210 for the Cuddalore districts was 31,869 Star Pagodas, or 6,899 in excess of the previous year, owing to the checking of abuses in the Sayar.

The Cuddalore District attached to Tanjore, and the Pondicherry District to the Chingleput Jaghir.

Settlement of Fasli 1210 for Cuddalore districts.

A. D. 1801. In August 1801, the Revenue Board received Lord Clive's orders, informing them that in conformity with a treaty which had been concluded with His Highness the Nawáb Azim ud Dowlah Bahadur, the Nawáb of the Carnatic, the entire civil and military government of that country had been exclusively invested in the East India Company for ever. Captain Graham, who was then in charge of the Kistnagherry district, was thereupon ordered to proceed and take charge of the districts of Arcot lying between the Pálár and Porto Novo rivers, and accordingly took

Assumption of the Government of the Carnatic.

Captain Graham, first Collector of South Arcot.

---

* Lease.

† Board's general letter, dated 10th October, 1801.

charge, and was the first Collector of South Arcot. The districts in his charge consisted of 14 taluqs or tahsils, besides the districts of Cuddalore and Pondicherry. These were Arcot, Vellore, Polúr, Trinomalai, Elavanasúr, Vridachellam, Bowanigiri, Villapuram, Trivadi, Vikravándi, Valdour, Trivatur, Elangád and Gingee. They contained 3,732 mouzas and 898 mouzras,* or 4,630 in all, with 3,885 tanks, 967 nullahs and 462 anicuts. In the Cuddalore districts there were 47 mouzas and 16 mouzras, with one tank and one nullah as sources of irrigation. In the Pondicherry districts there were 10 mouzas and 49 mouzras with 6 tanks and one nullah.†

In the beginning of 1802 Captain Graham was ordered to take charge of the Cuddalore and Pondicherry districts from Mr. Greenway, and did so.

In September, 1802, Captain Graham gave over charge of A. D. 1802.

Settlement of South Arcot for Fasli 1211.

the soubah to Mr. George Garrow, after conducting the settlement for Fasli 1211, which he made by merely reducing the jamma for the preceding year, the last of the Nawáb's administration, by about 25 per cent. His settlement was, as detailed below, omitting fractions :—

	Land Revenue.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
For the 14 Taluqs	6,32,774	6,182	44,984	6,83,941
For Cuddalore	17,941	9,986	4,921	32,849
For Pondicherry	6,378	11,542	5,250	23,170
Total Star Pagodas.	6,57,093	27,711	55,157	7,39,962‡

* Note.—Mouza = Village.
Mouzra = Hamlet.

† The number of ryots and ploughs in the above District were as shown below.

	Ryots.	Ploughs.
In the 14 Taluqs	28,322	42,785
In the Cuddalore district	490	245
In the Pondicherry district	519	472

‡ At Para. 311 of their General Report to Government dated 9th October 1802, the Revenue Board state the settlement to have been 7,09,923 Star Pagodas, or 2,14,180 Star Pagodas (= 24 per cent.) less than the Nawab's jamma for Fasli 1210. The above figures, however, are taken from the Cuddalore Records.

Mr. Garrow had been for some time Secretary to the Revenue Board. He conducted the settlement for Fasli 1212. The jamma amounted to 46½ per cent. above that of Captain Graham's settlement, and to nearly 33 per cent. above the average of that year and of the last 4 of the Nawáb's Government taken together.

Mr. Garrow.

From Mr. Garrow's Jammabandi Report of Fasli 1212 are taken the following interesting details concerning the revenue administration of the Province under the Nawáb's government :—

The chief executive revenue officer under the Muhammadan government was a Manager. Muhammad Áli's first Manager was Ananta Doss, who had served under the Nawáb's father, Anwar-ud-Din Khan, for many years. He held the office for three years, when he died, and the Nawáb's son, Umdat-ul-Umrah was appointed his successor, but was turned out by his father, at the end of 6 months, on the report of the Dewan Rayoji that he did not understand the work and took no interest in it. Rayoji was appointed to succeed him. This man was originally a stalla karnam in the Poonamallee Pargannah, and afterwards a gumastah on 15 Rs. a month in the office of the Bakshi of Arcot, whom he accompanied to Trichinopoly, when that officer went there with the Nawáb. He was selected to report on the revenues of the southern countries, the Nawáb being under the impression that his subordinates embezzled largely the revenues that passed through their hands. The result of Rayoji's investigations, which extended over a year, was to reveal that the collections were in excess of the amount paid into the Treasury by 8 lakhs of chakrams.

Account of the Revenue System in force in South Arcot under the Mahammadan Government.

His first measures, in connection with the southern portion of the Arcot soubah, were a regulation of the measure-

ment of the land and a Revenue Survey. For the first 10 years of his management he adopted the Amáni system. For the first 3 years of that period the plan answered, the revenue realized being between 10 and 11 lakhs of Pagodas, but during the last 7 years it fell off to an average of between 7 and 8 lakhs. At the end of the 10 years, the Nawáb sent for Rayoji and rented out the whole soubah to him for 13½ lakhs of Pagodas for Fasli 1184 (A. D. 1774.)

On this, Rayoji entrusted the soubah to 5 persons of respectability and property, who again formed dowles of the villages under them, commuting the Sirkar share due from them into money and holding the inhabitants of each village responsible for the amount assessed upon it. The revenue appears to have been collected with little variation till Fasli 1189 (1780) when Hyder invaded the Carnatic. Rayoji died during the war with Hyder.

After the peace with Tippu in 1782 the Arcot soubah formed part of the districts assigned by the Nawáb to the Company. During Faslis 1193, 1194 and 1195 it remained under their administration, but what the revenues were there are no accounts to show. In Fasli 1196 the soubah was restored, in accordance with the orders of the Board of Control, to the Nawáb, who appointed his second son, Amir-ul-Mulk, manager of it. The country was then rented out to farmers of the revenue.

On the outbreak of the war with Tippu in 1790 the Carnatic was once more placed under the Company's management, and the Arcot province was divided into Collectorates under Messrs. Kindersley, Landon and Floyer.

The rents in Fasli 1200 and 1201 were very low, and the renters accordingly made great profits.

In Fasli 1202 the Carnatic was again restored to the Nawáb's management and placed under Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad Khan. The price of grain rose to two kalams per

Pagoda in that year in the Arcot soubah, and the Sirkar share of the crops realized in consequence a revenue of Star Pagodas 9,41,137. In Fasli 1203 the revenue amounted to 9,37,807, and in 1204 to 9,96,922. In Fasli 1205 it fell to 7,60,259, owing to a most disastrous storm which swept over the district.

In this year Nizam-ud-Din Khan died and was succeeded, as manager, by Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Khan, who died the following year. In Fasli 1206 the soubah was rented out by villages for 9,27,732 Star Pagodas. Hussein-ul-Mulk was appointed Soubahdar and Murtiz Ali Khan his Dewan. It apparently remained under this management until its transfer to the Company.

The standard of land measure for the southern division of Arcot, which was adopted by Rayoji, was a "gunta" which was a square having a side of 24 lengths of the foot of the tallest man in the district. To this he added 2 more for charity, making 26 in all, which were equal to about 23 English feet. One hundred of these made a "káni."

The grain measures adopted were as follows:—

8 Addas	=	1 Rayoji Markal
12 Markals	=	1 Rayoji Kallam
100 Rayoji Kallams	=	1 Madras garce

A. D. 1803. Settlement of Fasli 1212.

In making his settlement in Fasli 1212, Mr. Garrow adopted the same rates of grain-rent (váram) for nanjah lands, and the same money-rent (tirva) for punjah and garden lands, as prevailed in Fasli 1210. The rate of conversion of the nanjah váram into money was fixed by "taking the "medium of the different prices of grain in those months "when it bore the highest and lowest prices" in each taluq. In the Arcot Tahsildari the rate so arrived at was 4 kallams per Pagoda, and the average of the various rates throughout the district came to 3 kall: 10 mar: 6 add. per Pagoda. The usual Kalavásams, Merahs, &c., were deducted from the

gross produce before the division and commutation took place.

The ryots' share of the produce was,—

For Brahmans and Payakaris, whether resident in the village or not (Ulkudis or Porakudis)...........................	45 per cent.
For Sudras..	40 do.

Including, however, Swatantrams, Kalavásams and Merahs, the ryots' share came to 50 per cent. of the gross produce.

The average of the money rates for nanjah crops grown on punjah lands (nanja taram punja) was Pag : 1-34-5 per káni.

Three rates of money-assessment had been established by Rayoji for punjah crops, one for ear-crops (kathir), one for pod-crops (kái), and one for second crops (puvasi), and these were adopted by Mr. Garrow in his settlement. Indigo was very highly assessed. In the Elavanasur taluq the assessment was 12 Pagodas per káni, and in Vridachellam 17. In Villapuram, however, it was 4, and in Valdour only 3, Pagodas per káni.

Regarding garden cultivation and its assessment, Mr. Garrow reported as follows :—

" Para 91. I come now to that article of revenue drawn "from the cultivation of the more valuable productions "raised in gardens and watered by wells during the hot "months of the year. Here again the production is taxed "and not the land, which is a drawback upon the labour of "the people, because the most valuable garden-produce re- " quires the greatest labour."

"92. This has generally been termed the inhabitants' " 'backyard,' but why it has obtained that name I cannot "tell. Garden land is as liable to a public demand as any "other in the village when that land is occupied for the pur- "pose of raising articles for public consumption and sale."

"93. Rayoji, with his consideration for the inhabit-"ants, left, however, a certain extent as mániam, in the "same manner that they are allowed nanjah and punjah "mániams. The extent of these mániams was regulated "by him as follows:—

Origin of Manaimáfs. (Rent-free house sites.)

"For Brahmins, 7 guntas for a house of one 'manai' "of 80 feet square. For Sudras, 5 "guntas for a 'manai' of the above "size in nattam villages, but in "agrahárams only 2 guntas."

Tree-tax was levied on individual trees of some classes, such as the tamarind, ellupa, mango and some others. On smaller fruit-trees the tax was Pagodas 4-12-0 on the tope. A first-class tamarind was estimated to yield 27 markals of fruit, from which 9 being deducted for sibbandi and inhabitants' share, the rest, at 4 markals per pagoda, gave a tirva of P. 0 F. 16 C. 71 per tree.

Numerous extra cesses were also levied. Some of them are given below:

Kalavásam.—An addition of 25 per cent. to the tirva to cover outstanding balances.

Púvasi Nazzar.—Levied in some parts in lieu of púvási.

Sádarwárd.—A charge varying from $\frac{10}{16}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the nanjah and punjah beriz for stationery and expenses of management.

Mámúl Nazzar.—An imposition of from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 per cent. on the beriz.

Arakálvási or Totakál.—An addition of $\frac{1}{8}$ to the garden assessment.

Dehaki.—An addition of 10 per cent. upon the ayen beriz levied in some villages in Arcot and Vellore, introduced by Murtiz Ali Khan.

Remissions of assessment were granted on crops grown on nanjah lands and irrigated by water raised by picottas, as shown below :—

If lifted by a long picotta requiring 2 men to work it	... 60 per cent.
If lifted by a short picotta worked by one man : for Brahmans	... 55 per cent.
for Sudras	... 45 per cent.

The total area of nanjah cultivation was 112,804 kánis; that of punjah was 316,281. The assessment on the latter was 3,80,014 Star Pagodas.

In making the settlement, Mr. Garrow endeavoured to repair his predecessor's error by demanding from the inhabitants the full share of the produce belonging to the Sirkar, which induced the head inhabitants of some of the villages to repair to the Presidency in hopes that by complaining to the Revenue Board they would be able to thwart the settlement which Mr. Garrow was forming, and to secure to themselves "the continuance of the overgrown "influence and immoderate advantages they had heretofore "enjoyed, equally to the disadvantage of the cultivating in-"habitants and the prosperity of the country." The Board, however, summoned some of the leading men of the party before them and pointing out to them the impropriety of their conduct and the equitable views of Government towards them, peremptorily ordered them to return to their country; in consequence of which they left the Presidency. The Board also recommended the Collector "to mortify "them by neglect rather than magnify their misconduct into "a matter of importance by resenting it too rigidly," and trusted that the indifference with which they (the Board) had listened "to the fabricated complaints of this junto" would have a good effect in frustrating their expectations

and in allaying similar hopes in any confederates they might have in the district.*

Mr. Garrow's settlement for Fasli 1212 amounted to 9,88,931 Star Pagodas, as shown below :—

Land revenue rented...	9,06,945
Do. do. in Amani villages.	34,156
Sayar...	36,347
Salt	2,482
Arrack Farm...	9,000
	9,88,931

Adding to the settlement of the South Arcot district the settled jammas for Cuddalore, Star Pagodas 39,504, and for Pondicherry, Star Pagodas 25,137, a total demand of Star Pagodas 10,53,573 was arrived at.†

Mr. Garrow strongly recommended the abolition of the 5 per cent. commission, on the jamma of their villages, which was paid to the Náttárs of Trivandipuram, but Government ordered further investigation to be made into the matter before they would sanction such a step.

A. D. 1804. Settlement of Fasli 1213.

At the beginning of the settlement of Fasli 1213 a large body of head inhabitants went to Madras from South Arcot, and about this time the inhabitants of the village of Palakaycherri petitioned Government, alleging that while their village had been assessed by Captain Graham at 1,200 Star Pagodas Mr. Garrow had raised the amount to 2,400 Star Pagodas, that 3,000 were paid with difficulty, and that in the collection of the rest one Venkata Row, who only owed 4 Pagodas, was beaten so severely that he died. Mr. Garrow being called on for explanation,

* Board's General Report, dated August 31st, 1803.

† Note—Equal to Rs. 36,87,505.

explained that Venkata Row had been bitten by a mad dog and was reported to have died of hydrophobia, but that 3 days before his death a peon had "beat him a few stripes "with a tamarind twig;" that the peon was committed for trial and had been in irons for four months awaiting his trial, and Mr. Garrow pointed out that the demand on Palakaycherri was lower by 45 Pagodas in Fasli 1212 than in Fasli 1210. The Board, in reporting to Government on the petition, remarked that the opposing struggles of the head inhabitants in other parts of the Company's territories on the introduction of ryotwar and money-rent afforded a clue to the petition addressed to Government, for in that system the petitioners foresaw the downfall of their influence over the inferior cultivation. The Government acquitted Mr. Garrow of all blame, and added that they were prepared to afford him such support as might be necessary to frustrate the opposition of interested persons in their endeavours to counteract the measures of salutary reform required to develop the sources of the public revenue in the territories of the Carnatic.

A. D. 1804.

Mr. Garrow succeeded by Major Macleod.

Very shortly afterwards, however, Major W. Macleod was appointed to be Collector of South Arcot, and assumed charge of the Collectorate from Mr. Garrow on the 2nd January, 1804.

In March, 1804, Major Macleod reported that the season was extremely unfavorable, that there were general complaints that the assessments of Fasli 1212 were above the means of the ryots, and that uncultivated lands had been included in the accounts, and asked to be allowed to form the jammabandi of Fasli 1213 by taking the averages of the money-rents of the preceding year's jammabandi and applying them on "the actual cultivation in every corres-"ponding village," with occasional exceptions where there might be good reason for deviating from the rule.

The Board recommended Major Macleod to be cautious, and pointed out that the settlement of Fasli 1212 was formed partly on the actual cultivation and partly on the engagements of the inhabitants to cultivate to a certain extent, and they desired him to complete the ryotwari settlement for Fasli 1213, in which Mr. Garrow had made considerable advance, by settling the demand with individual ryots on the extent of land cultivated by each, regulating the amount of rent for the different kinds of soil in such manner as circumstances might indicate to be necessary; but if this system could not be rendered general in the current year that it would be advisable to conform to that of the preceding Fasli, fixing a money-rent on the produce according to the averages taken by Mr. Garrow of the actual extent of land under cultivation in each village, and without disturbing for the present the scale of measurement which had obtained since its introduction by Rayoji.

Revenue Survey ordered.

A survey was also ordered to be commenced with a view to introduce the ryotwari settlement.

Settlement of Fasli 1213. 1803-04.

Major Macleod's settlement for Fasli 1213 was accordingly conducted on 2 methods: one, by fixing the demand on the actual value of the lands under cultivation, corrected by reference to the extent that was productive at the end of the season; the other, by applying the average of former years to the several kinds of soil reported by the karnams to be under cultivation, and afterwards checked by surveyors. The settlement thus made amounted to 7,15,419 Star Pagodas, or to 2,73,511 less than that of Fasli 1212, excluding Cuddalore and Pondicherry, the settlement for which districts was 6,004 Star Pagodas in excess of that of the previous Fasli. Major Macleod argued that the Fasli 1212 settlement was too high because it was 10 per cent. higher than that of Fasli 1210, which was 13 per

cent. higher than the average of the preceding 9 years, while his settlement was only below the average of the preceding 9 Faslis by 15,013 Star Pagodas. He proposed certain rates of assessment to be adopted, but the Board were of opinion that correct rates could only be determined after a survey of the land and a classification of the soils, and they therefore declined to recommend the adoption of his proposals till after the survey was carried out.

General failure of crops.

In December, 1804, information of a general failure of crops in South Arcot was received. Subsequently, however, rain fell and owing to the exertions of private parties in importing grain, no Government interference, with a view to relieve the apprehension of a famine, was necessary.

In February, 1805, Colonel Macleod was directed to transfer the districts of Cuddalore and Pondicherry to Mr. Ernest W. Fallofield, (who was appointed Collector of them,) and was directed, if possible, to submit, previous to the transfer, proposals for dividing the Trivandipuram villages into estates with permanently settled rentals, so as to admit of their being sold before the beginning of Fasli 1215. A. D. 1805.

Colonel Macleod resigns and is succeeded by Mr. Ravenshaw.

In March, 1805, Colonel Macleod resigned his appointment, owing to ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. Ravenshaw, who had two Sub-collectors given to him, Messrs. Hyde and Ross.

Discovery of extensive Revenue frauds.

Very shortly after taking charge of the district, Mr. Ravenshaw reported that a very extensive combination, contrived for the purpose of defrauding the public revenue, had been discovered to exist between the head inhabitants and the karnams of the district.

In forming the settlement, all lands had been assessed to revenue which had been sown, even though no crop was reaped from them, the jamma thus produced being left open to subsequent correction. The object of the confederacy was therefore to be attained by making false returns of the produce, and by aggravating the unfavourable effects of the season, and, in order to give less time for investigation, the completion of the settlement was retarded in every possible manner; several karnams absconded with their accounts, others withheld them on frivolous pretences, and every scheme was formed to elude detection. In 27 villages examined by Mr. Hyde, the real amount of remission for shávi was found to be 2,668 Pagodas instead of 9,861 as stated in the karnams' accounts. Mr. Ravenshaw was accordingly ordered by the Board to ascertain, by careful personal investigation, the actual productive cultivation of each taluq, and was permitted to delay his jammabandi. He accordingly made his enquiries and reported, recommending that, in addition to declaring that the head inhabitants and karnams of the villages, where these malpractices had occurred, had forfeited their offices and privileges, the former should be declared to have forfeited for ever their usufructuary right in the soil, and that the whole of their property should be confiscated; and with respect to the karnams that they should be punished with 50 lashes apiece on each of 4 successive market days. Such of the head inhabitants as had absconded from the district and had endeavoured to entice away the inhabitants, he recommended should be punished by imprisonment for 12 months in irons.

Deceitful character of South Arcot people.

Mr. Ravenshaw justified the severity of his recommendations on the ground of the character of the people, who, he observed, were not novices at fraud, but were hardened by long practice in deceit, and expressed his conviction

that it would be impracticable to reclaim them by lenient measures. The Board thought that it would suffice if only the head inhabitants and karnams of the villages, where the greatest frauds had occurred, should be deprived of their offices, and that only those should lose their usufructuary right whose conduct had been marked by peculiar atrocity, or who refused to return to their villages before a certain date, to be fixed, and to refund their peculations, and that, with respect to corporal punishment, the karnams should be dealt with under Regulation VI of 1802. The Government concurred in the Board's recommendations, but before sanctioning the forfeiture of the usufructuary interest in the land and the infliction of corporal punishment, suspended their decision till a detailed list of the persons so to be dealt with was submitted, with an explanation of the circumstances of their misbehaviour.

Settlement of Fasli 1214.

In forming the settlement of Fasli 1214, Mr. Ravenshaw adopted the mode established by Colonel Macleod for the preceding Fasli. The jamma settled was only 4,10,261 Star Pagodas or 2,78,676 less than that of Fasli 1213, which was attributable to the failure of the periodical rains and to the false accounts of waste given by the karnams; owing to which latter cause Mr. Ravenshaw considered a sum of 1,10,000 Pagodas was lost to the revenue.

Number of Puttahs in Faslis 1213 and 1214.

The number of puttahs in South Arcot in 1213 was 74,441, while in Fasli 1214 it was only 74,344.

In reporting in the beginning of Fasli 1215 to the Revenue Board on the various ready-money taxes levied in the district, and advocating the abolition of most of them, Mr. Ravenshaw recommended that when the average assessment of the nanjah lands in a village might exceed 5 Pagodas

per káni, it should be reduced to that sum, thus giving the cultivator, according to his calculation, 24 per cent. of the value of the gross produce. The assessment on punjah, when it exceeded 2 Pagodas per káni, he recommended should be reduced, as an average, to that sum, thus leaving 31 per cent. of the value of the crop to the ryot. The then existing inequalities in the rates of assessment were very great, yet in spite of them the average assessment on the land was not unreasonably high, as will be seen from the subjoined table :—

Abolition of ready money-taxes and reduction of assessments proposed by Mr. Ravenshaw.

	Highest rate per káni.			Lowest.			Average. Assessment.*		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Nanjah	14	33	60	0	25	25	4	8	43
Punjah	4	5	50	0	7	58	1	16	54
Baghayat	25	0	0	0	25	22	8	8	59

The Revenue Board had, as we have already seen, given their opinion, when reviewing the settlement of Fasli 1213, that a correct assessment could be ascertained only by a survey of the lands and a classification of the soils, but on a further experience of the depressed state of the Southern division of Arcot, they recommended Government to order the immediate modification of the assessments as proposed by the Collector, and requested their sanction for a survey establishment to proceed at once with the survey of the district, and observed that "the subversion of the oppres-"sive influence and power of the head inhabitants, the "establishment of a money settlement with the cultivating "ryots, consolidating the various assessments, abolishing "Rassúms and Nazzars, and lightening and equalizing the "assessment in the manner above recommended, would, we

* Board's General Report, dated 31st January 1806, para. 193.

"were persuaded, if sanctioned by your Lordship, have a "happy effect in restoring the energies of the country, re- "viving the industry of the people, and ultimately improv- "ing the revenues of Government."

The Governor in Council, in passing orders on these recommendations, expressed his infinite regret that the people of South Arcot had been from their first transfer to the authority of the Company, exposed, with very little relief, to all the severity and oppression which existed under their former sovereigns. The share of the produce taken by the Circar had been excessive beyond measure, and it was hoped beyond all example in any other part of the Company's territories, and the Government approved entirely the abolition of the various items of ready-money collections proposed by the Collector, as well as the honey and wax-rent and the tree-tax. With respect to the last, they considered that lands occupied by topes of fruit-trees might be assessed with a light rent, but that single trees and those of the description denominated "sundry trees" should be entirely free from assessment; and lastly, they ordered that the settlement for Fasli 1215 should be carried out on the principle of an equal division of the crop between Government and the ryot. Orders were also issued to commence the survey with the least possible delay.

Abolition of money cesses ordered by Government.

Settlement of Fasli 1215 ordered to be carried on principle of equal division of crops between Government and ryot.

The settlement of Fasli 1214 for Cuddalore and Pondicherry was 59,452 Star Pagodas. During the Fasli the districts of Mannargudi and Chedambram were annexed to South Arcot.

Transfer of Mannargudi and Chedambrum to S. Arcot.

The Revenue Board, doubting the accuracy of some of the statements submitted by Mr. Ravenshaw, on which the conclusions of Government as to the necessity for an equal division of the produce between Government and the ryot were A. D. 1806.

based, and wishing the equalization of the assessment to be regulated by the survey alone, called for further information from Mr. Ravenshaw as to the data on which the average rates of produce and of its valuation were calculated. In reply, Mr. Ravenshaw reported that the produce and its valuation were computed on the average of a number of years, that the rates of produce were the results of reports framed by several separate Panchayats of most intelligent native farmers, contrasted with each other and checked by personal examination, and showed the average produce, of 10 years, of grain of every description. These averages were:—

Method of calculation of average rates of produce and their values.

Average punjah produce per káni in a village of 1st class	... 16 Kallams
Average nanjah do. do. do.	... 30 do.

while the rates of valuation were :—

	P.	F.	C.
Punjah assessment per káni	... 2	40	73
Value of the produce	... 2	5	50
Nanjah assessment per káni	... 6	29	78
Value of the produce of káni	... 7	31	23

These were the ordinary bazaar prices in ordinary years, and were as high as they could fairly be fixed.

From the statements forwarded by Mr. Ravenshaw it appeared that in numerous cases the value of the gross produce of the land was but scarcely sufficient, and in some instances not sufficient, to meet the demand of Government, and extraordinary as these results were, he expressed his belief that they exhibited pretty correctly the situation of many villages* of the country, and he added several other strong facts to prove the diminution of population and

(*) In respect of punjah lands, 319 villages; in respect of nanjah lands, 576 villages.

deterioration of revenue in numerous villages, and in different degrees, to the extreme of 90 per cent.

The season of Fasli 1215 was too far advanced to admit of the principle of an equal division of the crop being carried into execution at once when the orders of Government were received, but Mr. Ravenshaw reported that it would be acted on as the survey proceeded, and meanwhile the abrogation of the various money cesses and the reduction of the maximum nanjah and punjah rates to 5 Pagodas (17½ Rs.) and 2 Pagodas (7 Rs.) per káni respectively, would give a sufficient immediate relief.

Pitiless rapacity of Headmen of villages.

The high rates of punjah assessment were not general, but, though the rigour of them had only a partial operation, the rapacity of the heads of villages, where the assessment was more moderate, was so pitiless that the poverty of the inhabitants was much more general than the high assessment. "These "men availing themselves of their rank and official influence "exercised an unlimited sway over the cultivating inhabi- "tants, who, in almost all cases, were compelled to pay "something beyond the demand of Government, and in "some instances even double that demand; the dread of "punishment silenced the voice of complaint, and when the "cup of calamity was full the hard alternative remained "of either drinking it to the dregs or of abandoning the soil "of their nativity."*

Sub-Divisions of the District in 1806.

At this time the 2 sub-divisions of the district were those of Arcot and Trinomalai. The taluqs of Mannargudi and Chedambram, belonged to the Principal Collector's division.

Settlement of Fasli 1215.

The settlement for Fasli 1215 for the whole Collectorate, exclusive of Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Mannargudi and Chedambram, was 2,57,150 Star Pagodas in excess of that for Fasli 1214, or 7,68,389 in all.

(*) Revenue Board's General Letter of the 5th October, 1806.

The net land revenue demand for Faslis 1211 to 1215 is given in the subjoined comparative statement:—

Fasli	1211	......	6,23,774	Star Pagodas.
,,	1212	......	9,05,642	
,,	1213	......	6,76,276	
,,	1214	......	3,97,600	
,,	1215	......	6,54,336	

The demand for 1215 in Mannargudi and Chedambram was 60,260 Star Pagodas.

Mr. Fallofield's proposals for permanently assessing the Cuddalore district.

In 1806, Mr. Fallofield reported on the Cuddalore and Trivandipuram districts, with accounts prepared for the purpose of enabling the revenues of them to be permanently settled. He proposed, that as the medium of the averages of the gross revenue from the Cuddalore districts for a number of periods during the series of years from 1771 to 1805 was 5,409 Star Pagodas, the permanent assessment should be fixed, for the first 5 years, at 4,800 Star Pagodas, and subsequently at 5,000 Star Pagodas, per annum.

The Board's proposals.

The Board considered 5,000 Star Pagodas might be fixed at once, but proposed that, as a measure of expediency, the Government should retain possession of the environs of Cuddalore town and harbour, as political events might render it of importance to keep this territory at the disposal of Government, and once sold it might be very difficult to recover it from another proprietor. All the gardens within the district, of which there were 396, were at this time held free of any payment of quit-rent. The Board proposed they should be moderately assessed, that certificates should be issued for them and that the future proprietor of the estate should be declared to have no title to these lands or to rent from them.

With respect to the Trivandipuram district, Mr. Fallofield proposed to divide it into 6 estates, and to add to it the 2 jaghir villages of Chinnamanaikanpolliam and Naduvirapatt, as a seventh. The medium of the averages of the revenue from the six estates in the Trivandipuram district for different periods from 1771 to 1805 was Star Pagodas 10,640, and Mr. Fallofield proposed a permanent jamma of 9,800 Star Pagodas, but a temporary lease for five years in the first instance of 9,400 Star Pagodas "in consideration of the district not having entirely recovered its population and full stock of cattle."

Mr. Fallofield's proposals for permanently assessing the Trivandipuram district.

The Board considered the proposed permanent jamma might be at once adopted, and divided it as proposed by Mr. Fallofield among the six estates as shown below:—

The Board's proposals.

		S. P.
Allaginattam	Estate...........	2,020
Viraperumanallur	do	1,290
Harigoshti	do	720
Trivandipuram	do	1,485
Vánamadevi	do	1,880
Tondamánattam	do	2,355
	Total...	9,800

The medium of the averages of the revenues of the Chinnamanaikanpolliam jaghir villages for 4 periods, from 1880 to 1805, was 1,426 Star Pagodas. Mr. Fallofield proposed a permanent jamma of 1,150 Star Pagodas to be preceded by a lease for 5 years at 1,100 Star Pagodas. These villages had been held on a lease for 10 years, from 1797, by Virasami Mudali, at an annual rental

Mr. Fallofield's proposals respecting the permanent settlement of the Chinnamanaikanpolliam jaghir.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY

the two villages during the currency of his lease; but if he refused these terms the estate was to be sold along with the others, and Appu Mudali's claims reported on for the consideration of Government. They also approved the Board's suggestions relative to the retention in the hands of Government of the town and harbour of Cuddalore, of the granting of certificates for gardens in the Cuddalore and Trivandipuram districts, of the pensioning of the Poligar of Cuddalore, and of allowing the Trivandipuram Poligar to continue in enjoyment of his 5 villages. With respect to the Náttárs a further report was called for on the expediency of continuing their commission or of remunerating them in some other way, and meanwhile the arrears were to be disbursed to them.

A. D. 1807.

The Trivandipuram Náttárs made proprietors of their Estates, without purchase, on certain conditions.

The sale of the estates of Trivandipuram was deferred, owing to the adverse character of the season, and as the Náttárs offered to become the proprietors if the estates were not sold, and if the commission on the revenue was continued to them, the Board proposed that they should be offered the proprietorship of these estates, without purchase, on condition of giving up their claim to the 5 per cent. commission, and Government approved the proposal. These terms the Náttárs agreed to accept, provided that a declaratory clause, to the effect that the estates were made over to them without purchase and in consideration of their abandoning their claim to the 5 per cent. commission, was included in the sannads. This was agreed to, and Government gave orders that they should be put in possession, and held responsible for the jamma of their estates from the commencement of Fasli 1217.

No offer was received for the Cuddalore estate when put up to public auction, and sealed tenders were therefore called for.

Meanwhile the renter of the Chinnamanaikanpolliam jaghir, whose lease expired on the 12th July, 1807, consented to become the proprietor of that estate on the permanent jamma of 1,150 Pagodas per annum. The Collector recommended that 500 Pagodas should be paid him as compensation for his losses during his former lease, owing to the resumption of the salt and sayar duties, and the Government sanctioned the payment.

Chinnamanaikanpolliam becomes a permanently settled Estate.

During the currency of Fasli 1216 a settlement, grounded on the survey and valuation of each field, had been completed in 7 districts* (taluqs) and caused a diminution of the demand of 28,809 Star Pagodas. The settlement for the Fasli was 5,37,231† Star Pagodas from all sources, or 2,31,157 Star Pagodas below that of the previous year. The decrease was caused by the amount of ordinary (1,50,402 Star Pagodas) and extraordinary (28,976 Star Pagodas) remissions granted on account of the unusual severity of the season.

Revenue Survey and Settlement of 7 Taluqs completed during Fasli 1216.

*See Mr. Ravenshaw's letter of 15th August, 1807, No. 42.

† Land Revenue	5,13,583
Salt	21,500
Sayar	2,148
	5,37,231

The settlement of revenue from all sources from Fasli 1211 to 1216 are shown below :—

Settled by	Fasli	Amount Star Pagodas.
Captain Graham	1211	7,09,923
Mr. Garrow	1212	9,88,931
Major Macleod	1213	7,15,419
Colonel Macleod and Mr. Ravenshaw	1214	5,20,540
Mr. Ravenshaw	1215	7,68,389
Mr. Ravenshaw	1216	5,37,231

In December, 1807, the Government relieved Mr. Fallofield of the charge of Pondicherry and Cuddalore, and transferred them to Mr. Kinchant, the Commercial Resident of Cuddalore.*

Cuddalore and Pondicherry transferred to Commercial Resident.

Towards the close of this Fasli, in his letter of the 10th May, 1808, Mr. Ravenshaw reported in detail on the new settlement introduced by him into the 7 taluqs of Gingee, Trivanellore, Villapuram, Tindivanam, Trivadi, Valdour and Bhowangiri, and from that report, and his instructions to the surveyors and assessors employed in the work of the settlement in Fasli 1216, the following account of the survey and settlement has been drawn up :— A. D. 1808.

Account of Ravenshaw's settlement.

The principal objects of the survey, so far as it related to Government lands, were ;

(1) To ascertain the actual extent of lands in each village, and the proportions thereof which were "cultivated, "waste, and not cultivated."

(2) To divide the whole of the arable lands into fields and give them names.

(3) To classify and value the fields.

(4) To assess a tirva, or rent, thereon, in proportion to their value, and on the general principle of an equal divison of the produce between the Government and the cultivator.

Result of Survey.

The result of the survey, in the 7 taluqs into which it was introduced during Fasli 1216, was to bring to light 1,46,209 kánis of arable punjah, and 16,757 of arable nanjah, more than were shown in the former accounts of the country, which were based only on estimate.

---

* See Revenue Board's General Report of 15th Feb., 1808.

The standard of measurement adopted throughout the survey was a gunta of 24 feet square, 100 of which made a káni.*

Standard of measurement.

For the purposes of the settlement all villages were classed as either first, second, third or fourth rate, the number of first rate villages in each taluq being limited to 25.

Classification of villages.

Of punjah lands, 26 varieties were described, which were grouped into seven classes. These again were sub-divided into best, middling, and lowest, thus making 21 classes in all. Of nanjah lands, 18 varieties were grouped into 6 classes, which were also subdivided into best, middling and lowest. Garden lands were grouped into three classes containing 16 varieties.

Classification of soils.

The following was the classification adopted.

Dry Lands.

Class	No.	
First Class.	1.	Lands having black-earth mixed with clay.
	2.	do. do. sand mixed with clay.
	3.	do. immediately surrounding the village.
	4.	do. having the slime and filth of a river.
	5.	do. in front of tanks.
Second Class.	6.	do. having red earth.
	7.	do. do. white earth.
	8.	do. do. black earth and sand mixed.
	9.	do. do. sand and fine sand mixed.
Third Class.	10.	do. do. red earth and sand mixed.
	11.	do. do. white earth and sand mixed.
	12.	do. do. black and white steril earth and sand mixed.

* This measure is still in use and is in many respects preferable to the acre.

Fourth Class.	13.	Lands having entirely black earth.		
	14.	do.	do.	red and white steril earth mixed.
	15.	do.	do.	white steril earth mixed.
	16.	do.	do.	sand and gravel mixed.
	17.	do.	do.	white earth and pebbles.
Fifth Class.	18.	do.	do.	black and slime earth mixed.
	19.	do.	do.	red and steril earth mixed.
	20.	do.	do.	sand and pebbles mixed.
Sixth Class.	21.	do.	do.	white and steril earth mixed.
	22.	do.	do.	sand and sand of iron colour mixed.
	23.	do.	do.	sand and steril earth mixed.
	24.	do.	do.	red earth and sand mixed.
Seventh Class.	25.	do.	do.	red earth.
	26.	do.	do.	steril earth.

Garden Lands.

First Class.	1.	Land on which village stood and become deserted.		
	2.	do.	having black earth.	
	3.	do.	do.	red earth.
	4.	do.	do.	white earth.
	5.	do.	do.	thin sand.
	6.	do.	do.	hard red earth.
	7.	do.	do.	earth as powder.
Second Class.	8.	The bed of a river.		
	9.	The bed of a pool.		
	10.	The skirts of a water-course.		
	11.	The front of a tank.		
	12.	The ground out of a village.		
Third Class.	13.	Land mixed with steril earth.		
	14.	do.	having red earth.	
	15.	do.	do.	gravel.
	16.	do.	do.	sand of iron colour.

Wet Lands.

Class	No.	Description
First Class.	1.	Land having black earth and sand mixed.
	2.	do. do. the filth and dirt of the village.
	3.	do. do. the filth and slime of a large tank.
	4.	do. do. do. do. do. of a river.
	5.	do. do. white earth and sand mixed.
Second Class.	6.	do. do. black earth and clay mixed.
	7.	do. do. red earth and sand mixed.
	8.	do. do. the filth and slime of a small tank.
Third Class	9.	do. do. red earth and clay mixed.
	10.	do. do. white earth and clay mixed.
Fourth Class.	11.	do. do. black and steril earth mixed.
	12.	do. do. red and do. do. do.
	13.	do. do. white and do. do. do.
Fifth Class.	14.	do. do. abounded with sand.
	15.	do. do. with lime stones.
Sixth Class.	16.	Steril.
	17.	Barren.
	18.	Sandy land of iron colour.

Productive powers of the different classes of soils.

Some nanjah and punjah lands of each class were estimated to yield a double crop. In the case of others classed as nanjah, the yield of the 2nd crop was admittedly dubious. The yield of each field "was estimated from the best information to be obtained,"* the fields being classed according to their produce.

* Ravenshaw's Report, 10th May, 1808, para. 9.

Standard of assessment.

Mr. Ravenshaw pointed out that the simplest mode of giving effect to the intentions of Government would have been to have given to the cultivator 50 out of every 100 kallams of

grain produced and to have converted the rest into money, which would have been the tirva of the area of land estimated to produce the 100 kallams, but, as he thought this plan would not have satisfied the cultivators of the liberal intentions of Government, he construed the orders of Government to mean that all deductions hitherto made from the gross produce, before proceeding to a division, should still continue to be made, and the accounts were accordingly prepared in a manner to convince the ryots that not only were all usual allowances made, but that something more was given them, and the following plan of fixing the assessment was adopted, in consequence, for all cultivated lands.

Every 100 kallams of paddy was divided as follows :—

	Kallams.	Tooms.*
	100	0
Deduct Swatantrams as per custom, before making division ...	3	$5\frac{2}{16}$
Balance...	96	$6\frac{14}{16}$
Deduct Kalavásam, or allowance to labourers, before making division ...	7	$5\frac{2}{16}$
Balance...	89	$1\frac{12}{16}$
Deduct Puthu Merah, as per custom, before making division ...	10	$8\frac{2}{16}$
Balance...	78	5
which being divided between the Sirkar and the ryot gave to each ...	39	$2\frac{8}{16}$

then adding to the Sirkar share the resumed Swatantram and Merah in the above ... 14 $1\frac{14}{16}$

* 12 tooms or merkals = 1 kallam.

and deducting therefrom the portion of the Swatantram made over by the Government to the ryot on condition of his paying it to the people entitled to receive it ...	2	$1\frac{6}{16}$		
			11	$2\frac{6}{16}$
the net Sirkar share was ...			50	5

	P.	F.	C.
This share was converted into money at the rate of 5 Kallams per Pagoda and gave...	10	4	17
and adding the customary 5 per cent., for Saderward paid by the ryots ...	0	22	40
the full Sirkar rent was ...	10	26	57

Commutation rate.

Making the ryot a present of the fanams 26 cash 57, Mr. Ravenshaw fixed 10 Pagodas as the tirva to be paid on any quantity of land estimated to yield 100 Kallams of paddy "so "that if one káni gave that quantity it was assessed at 10 "Pagodas, if 2 kánis gave it they paid 5 Pagodas each, "and so on."* A standard of assessment was thus fixed for both nanjah and punjah lands, and the estimated produce of each class having been determined the assessment of it became easy.

The standard assessment.

* Para. 10 of Report.

Garden lands appear to have been assessed according to the nature of their soils and the means of irrigation (by large or small picottahs) available for them.

Estimated rates of produce of nanjah and punjah lands.

Subjoined are the various estimated rates of produce of the various classes of nanjah and punjah lands adopted by Mr. Ravenshaw :

Nanjah.

Class.	Double Crop.			Doubtful Double Crop.			Single Crop.		
	Best	Middling	Lowest.	Best.	Middling	Lowest.	Best.	Middling	Lowest
	Kall.	Kall.	Kall.	Kall.	Kall.	Kall.	Kall.	Kall.	Kall.
1	80	75	70	65	60	55	45	40	35
2	65	60	55	50	45	40	40	35	30
3	60	55	50	45	40	35	35	30	25
4	55	50	45	40	35	30	30	25	20
5	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	15
6	30	25	20	20	15	10	15	10	5

Punjah.

Class.	Double crop.			Single crop.		
	Best.	Middling.	Lowest.	Best.	Middling.	Lowest.
	Kallams.	Kallams.	Kallams.	Kallams.	Kallams.	Kallams.
1	40	35	30	30	25	20
2	35	30	25	25	20	18
3	30	25	20	20	18	15
4	25	20	18	15	12	10
5	20	18	15	12	10	8
6	18	15	12	10	8	6
7	15	12	10	8	6	4

Rates of assessment.

It will thus be seen at once that the 54 sub-divisions of classes of nanjah lands group themselves into 16 groups of lands (tarams) yielding the same produce, and the 42 sub-divisions of punjah lands into 12 such groups.* Accordingly there were 16 rates of assessment for nanjah lands and 12 for pun-

* It is also equally obvious that some of the estimated out-turns of the poorer descriptions of double and doubtful double-crop nanjah, and of double-crop punjah lands are proportionally high as compared with their estimated single-crop yields.

jah. Garden lands were grouped into 9 classes. The rates of assessment fixed are given below :—

Nanjah.					Punjah.					Garden.			
Taram.	Produce.	Tirva.			Taram.	Produce.	Tirva.			Taram.	Tirva.		
	Kalls	P.	F.	C.		Kalls.	P.	F.	C.		P.	F.	C.
1	80	8	...	...	1	40	4	...	...	1	7	...	...
2	75	7	22	40	2	35	3	22	40	2	6	22	40
3	70	7	...	...	3	30	3	...		3	6	...	...
4	65	6	22	40	4	25	2	22	40	4	5	22	40
5	60	6	...	...	5	20	2	...	...	5	5	...	...
6	55	5	22	40	6	18	1	36	...	6	4	22	40
7	50	5	...	...	7	15	1	22	40	7	4	...	...
8	45	4	22	40	8	12	1	9	...	8	3	22	40
9	40	4	...	...	9	10	1	...	...	9	3	...	...
10	35	3	22	40	10	8	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
11	30	3	...	...	11	6	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
12	25	2	22	40	12	4	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
13	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	15	1	22	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	10	1	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	5	...	22	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note :—1 Pagoda = 45 fanams.
1 Fanam = 80 cash.

The lowest rates of produce and assessment in the district existed only in 19 villages, of which 9 were in the Tindivanam taluq and 6 in Gingee, and applied only to small extents of land, but in order to discourage as much as possible the cultivation of lands of the worst kinds, which had theretofore paid much lower rates of assessment than the lowest of those fixed by himself, Mr. Ravenshaw introduced the general rule that no nanjah, cultivated or waste, was to be rated at less than his lowest rate of 22 fanams 40 cash, and no punjah at less than 18 fanams. At the same time no nanjah waste was to be assessed higher than the 2nd taram and no punjah than the third. Garden waste might be classed under any of the 9 tarams according to its circumstances.

Assessment on waste.

Mr. Ravenshaw seems to have attached great importance to keeping the average assessments of villages low, for strict orders were issued to the assessors that in no case was the average

Average assessments.

nanjah assessment to exceed 5 Pagodas, nor the average punjah assessment 2 Pagodas, per káni.

Manavari and Erapupattadai lands.

Nanjah lands dependent solely on rain-fall (Manavari) or dependent on wells for their irrigation, (Erapupattadai = irrigation by means of picottas) were allowed the following standing remissions:—

(1.) Twenty-five per cent. of the Taram Tirva for all nanjah puluthikal* lands having no source of irrigation and dependent entirely on showers of rain.

(2.) Twenty-five per cent. of the Taram Tirva for nanjah lands irrigated from wells by means of picottahs, worked by 4 men during 4 months.

(3.) Ten per cent. of the Taram Tirva for lands belonging to Brahmans and Mussalmans and actually cultivated by them.

Mr. Ravenshaw's settlement of the district for Fasli 1217 was confirmed by Government. It amounted to 7,78,350 Pagodas from all sources, and was 2,43,856 in excess of that of the previous year, and the highest of any (except that of 1212) since the transfer of the Carnatic to the Company.

The survey had been going on steadily but was not finished. Mr. Ravenshaw, however, "calculated it would be "finished in Fasli 1218."†

The rent was everywhere ryotwar and was supposed to be much below former rates and to require correction for only 2 years more before being declared permanent "as "relates to the rent of fields, but not as refers to the aggre-"gate rent payable to Government."‡

The season of Fasli 1216 had been one of a most alarming nature in South Arcot.

* Sown broadcast; literally "cultivation in dust."

† Board's General letter of 5th October, 1808, Para 277.

‡ Board's General letter of 5th October, 1808, Para 278.

Revenue of Fasli 1217 greatly enhanced by repairs to irrigation works during the distress of Fasli 1216.

Great exertions had been made by Government to avert its disastrous effects by authorizing the employment of the poor in the repair of tanks and other public works, and by furnishing large supplies of rice for distribution throughout the country. In this way 46,000 Star Pagodas were advanced for cultivation, and 19,630 Star Pagodas for repairing tanks, &c., and by the latter means, the cultivation of nanjah was much extended. The result of these measures tended greatly to the enhancement of the revenue for Fasli 1217.

The Government had meanwhile been considering the propriety of substituting a different system for the ryotwari one, and on the recommendation of the Revenue Board adopted that of villagewar leases for 3 years, and orders were in consequence issued, in July 1808, for the introduction of Triennial Leases from the commencement of Fasli 1218.

Triennial Leases.

A. D. 1809-11. Fasli 1218 to Fasli 1220. 1808-09—1810-11.

Mr. Ravenshaw accordingly introduced the Triennial Lease system into South Arcot on the following principles:

The Head inhabitants were invited to farm their own villages, and, in general, their offers were accepted. In some cases, however, when they refused or neglected, the rent was given to the inhabitants of the villages, and in a few other cases, where no person offered to rent them, they were retained under Amáni. The numbers leased and kept under Amáni are given below:—

Leased for 3 years.

Sirkar villages...	3,652	
Resumed Inam villages	46	
Do. Mokhasa do.	51	
		3,742

Not Leased.

Shrotriam villages	81	
Deserted villages	59	
Under Amáni	105	
		245
		3.987*

A few offers to pay a rent higher than that assessed on the villages were rejected as speculative. The renters were required to give security, and the amount of the rent of each village was fixed upon a consideration of the average collections of 7 years, of the collections of Fasli 1217 and of the extent of waste susceptible of immediate cultivation.

If the rent of Fasli 1217 exceeded the average and there was plenty of waste in the village, the triennial rent was fixed at $\frac{1}{16}$ above that of Fasli 1217.

If the collections of Fasli 1217 exceeded the average, but there was little or no good waste, the triennial rent was fixed at that of the rental of Fasli 1217.

If the collections of Fasli 1217 fell below the average, and there was much good waste the rent was raised one, two, or even three-sixteenths nearer the average in proportion to the value of the waste.

If there was so great a difference between the average collections and those of Fasli 1217 that these latter rates were wholly inapplicable, the amount of the rent was determined on the result of a general enquiry into the state of cultivation and the circumstances of the villages.

In this way the settlement made for Fasli 1218 was 5,63,347 Star Pagodas, or 41,100 in excess of that of Fasli 1217, including the rents from farms and licenses. The villages leased in Fasli 1218 were, however, to pay an increased rental in Faslis 1219 and 1220. The amount of the increase was 6,040 Star Pagodas.

* Fractions are omitted.

The Cuddalore and Pondicherry districts were incorporated with the Southern Division of Arcot from the beginning of Fasli 1218* and were similarly leased out—the former realizing a land rental of 16,061 and the latter of 7,131 Star Pagodas, exclusive of the rental from farms and licenses which realized 5,616 Star Pagodas. In the former was included the Cuddalore estate on which the permanent jamma of 500 Star Pagodas had been fixed—but as no one would give that for it, it was leased for 4,140 Star Pagodas.

Neither the Salt Revenue nor the receipts from Town duties nor from Betel and Tobacco, nor the Dévastánam revenue, were included in the settlement, but the Abkarry was.

The net settlement of the District for Fasli 1218, including Cuddalore and Pondicherry, amounted to 5,92,156 Star Pagodas or 37,749 in excess of that of the previous Fasli. In commenting on this settlement the Revenue Board remarked at Para. 297 of their General Report of the 10th of January, 1810, "considering, however, the calamities, the "changes of management, the exorbitant settlement of "Fasli 1212, and the disastrous season of Fasli 1216, which "had contributed to impoverish, not to desolate, these "districts, we had every reason to be satisfied with the "amount of the settlement for Fasli 1218, and we hoped "that the moderate increase of the rents of the two succeeding years would invigorate the sources of industry."

The Triennial lease a failure.

The Triennial Lease proved to a certain extent a failure. The causes to which this result was attributed were unfavorable seasons, the extraordinary low price of grain, and the operation of the Judicial system, which, by taking from Collectors much of the arbitrary power which they had before possessed, which was generally exerted in inducing the ryots to cultivate as much Sirkar land,

*Board's General Report for 4th October, 1808.

and to pay for it as high a rent, as their stock permitted, (without exhausting the sources of the ensuing year's cultivation and revenue) gave more freedom to the ryots. It was found, moreover, that in many places the royts refused to cultivate more land, or to pay more rent, than suited their convenience and interests, while the competition for cultivators among the renters increased this difficulty.

The value of personal property distrained for arrears of rent during the Triennial Lease was 1,03,353 Star Pagodas, of which 14,870 Star Pagodas were realized in the first year, 33,826 Star Pagodas in the second and 54,656 Star Pagodas in the third.*

The Board recommend a Permanent Settlement.

The Board accordingly recommended to Government that the demand of the land revenue should be lowered and a system of perpetual leases adopted which would fix the demand of Government on the ryots and give them a permanent interest in the improvement of the land, if not a proprietary right in the soil, without involving the necessity for considerable remissions; and with a view to its introduction they proposed that a lease for 10 years should be entered into which would give ample time to Collectors to effect the lease in perpetuity (which was the ulterior object in view) at its close, as during each year of the temporary lease the proposed permanent shist might be introduced till at its close that shist might be fully or nearly established. The permanent shist it was proposed to establish by first determining a shist for cultivated lands and adding thereto a moderate additional shist for waste lands. The Government in ordering the introduction of a decennial lease observed that the primary cause of the failure of the triennial lease might be ascribed to the degraded and impoverished state to which

The Decennial Lease ordered.

* (Para. 3 of Mr. Ravenshaw's report, in Fasli 1221, on the progress of the Permanent Settlement).

the people had been reduced under the Native Government and to the system of collecting the public revenue which had hitherto prevailed, which they considered radically defective. The bulk of the people engaged in agriculture were shown to be in a state of depression and without any inducement to extend and improve the cultivation of their lands, and the only way of ameliorating their condition and affording them a permanent incitement to industry was by fixing the public demands on the lands in perpetuity.

The decennial lease was accordingly sanctioned on the conditions proposed by the Board, with a clause in the cowle declaring it to be permanent if approved by the Court of Directors. The Government also directed that when it might be impracticable to form such a settlement at once, with advantage to Government, a standard rent as suggested by the Board should be fixed on a calculation of the average collections of former years and the general capabilities and permanent resources of the villages, which should be declared unchangeable, and that when the principal inhabitants agreed to pay this shist in perpetuity engagements to that effect should be taken from them. In the event of the Court of Directors refusing to sanction the perpetuity of the settlement it would still last for 10 years. The settlement was to be exclusive of inams or alienated lands and of all sources of revenue other than that derived from the land.

A. D. 1812. Fasli 1221. 1811-12. Introduction of Decennial Lease.

The decennial lease was accordingly introduced into South Arcot from the commencement of Fasli 1221.

The Madras Government in sanctioning a decennial lease, as introductory to one of a perpetual nature, seem to have considered it highly improbable that the Court of Directors would not adopt their way of thinking and readily affirm the system they advocated. The Court of Directors were, however, by no means prepared to commit themselves to any

plan for a system of measures that were not only fixed and permanent, but irrevocable, in their principle, and writing in December 1811 to the Madras Government in reply to their despatch of the 24th October, 1808, delivered themselves as follows :—

"We observe that these leases (the triennial leases) are "intended as preparatory to the conclusion of permanent "settlements. We desire it, however, to be distinctly under- "stood by you, that we are by no means anxious for the "early adoption of that system in any part of our territories "to which it has not been hitherto extended. We have "always entertained a full persuasion, and have uniformly "pressed it on your minds, that before any settlements be "formed, that are intended for permanency, it is highly de- "sirable that the most correct knowledge which it is prac- "ticable to obtain should be acquired respecting the actual "state and resources of the lands and their capacities of im- "provement, and the tenures and rights of individuals. "Strong and decisive as our opinion had invariably been on "this point, it has received no small confirmation from the "experience, which, we are sorry to say, has been recently "afforded us, of the frequent failure of assessments, formed "on the principle to which we allude, in our possessions sub- "ject to your immediate authority; and we hereby think it "proper to restrict you from concluding any settlement of "a district in perpetuity, without having previously receiv- "ed our specific sanction for that purpose; nor shall we "grant that sanction, unless we are put in possession of "every information necessary to direct our judgment in a "matter of such essential concern." Moreover, the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in their fifth report on the affairs of the East India Company in 1812, condemned the substitution of the system of triennial leases for the ryotwari settlement. They pointed out that the great practical principle enforced by all the Collectors whose revenue ad-

ministration had been most prosperous, on which they acted themselves when left to their own discretion, and which they never ceased to press on their Assistants, was, that to enable a country which had been long oppressed to attain to a flourishing state, assessment must first be low and can only be increased with its increasing improvement, and that one year of over-assessment would throw it back beyond the power of several years of favorable season again to recover, and they expressed their regret that the Madras Government, holding the sentiments it did respecting the ryotwari tenure, should have been influenced in their determination to resort to triennial leases by the unsuitableness of the new code for the administration of justice to that mode of management. They also gave it as their opinion, that if the ryotwari mode of administering the revenues of an Indian country was, as they conceived, and as the Board of Revenue seemed to admit it to have been, the best calculated "to retrieve the energies "of the country, to reform the manners of the people, to "emancipate the inferior from the thraldom of superior ryots, "to develope the capacities of the country, and to remedy "the inveterate abuses of the Muhammadan Government," if from such a mode of revenue administration has flowed encouragement to industry, protection from injustice, extension of agriculture and augmentation of revenue, it was not in the minds of the Committee to be doubted that the accomplishment of objects of such paramount importance to the permanent welfare and improvement of the country, ought not to be sacrificed, even for a time, to forms of process and modes of judicial proceeding.

The views of the Committee did not reach India in time to prevent the introduction of the decennial lease into South Arcot.

The process of its introduction, however, seems to have been somewhat tedious, as apparently 4 or 5 years elapsed

before all the villages were leased as will be seen from the subjoined figures :—

Villages leased during Fasli 1221, 579 by Mr. Ravenshaw,
up to end of Fasli 1222, 2069 }
" 1223, 2613 } by Mr. Hyde.
" 1224, 2765 }
" 1225, 2801 }

In his Settlement Report for Fasli 1225, Mr. Hyde gave it as his opinion that the decennial lease was a failure. A. D. 1816.

Fasli 1225. 1815-16.

He wrote, "With respect to the state of the country, its "prosperity, and the comfort of the inhabitants, I am so far "able to state from observations made during my last tour in "the districts, that the country and the circumstances of the "cultivations are by no means improved since the introduc-"tion of the decennial rent, but, on the contrary, there "appears to be a manifest decline in the comfort of the in-"habitants, as well as in the extent of cultivation of such vil-"lages as have come under the management of the Collector; "a clear proof of which is, that the inhabitants have not the "means of carrying on the cultivation to that extent which "they formerly possessed, the cause of which appears to "be oppression and over-collections on the part of the "renters."

The jamma of Fasli 1225 was 5,04,563 Star Pagodas. In Fasli 1226 the number of leased villages fell from 2,801 to 2,726, owing to the transfer of 75 to the French and to the Vettavallam Poligar, and from this smaller number 14 fell back under amáni owing to the failure of the renters to pay their rents. During the Fasli, 49 other villages were leased, making the total number under lease 2,761, and their rental 4,93,125 Star Pagodas. A. D. 1817.

Fasli 1226. 1816-17.

The system of decennial leases proved a failure. Year after year the Collector, Mr. Hyde, reported that the ryots

had not the means of carrying on their cultivation owing to the oppressions of the renters, and that their condition and that of the country generally, was deteriorating.

A. D. 1822. Fasli 1231. 1821-22. Ryotwari Settlement.

At length, with Fasli 1230, the decennial leases expired and the settlement of Fasli 1231 was ryotwari. During the previous 13 years no detailed accounts of cultivation had been kept, so that when Mr. Hyde began his settlement for that Fasli, he was much delayed by the necessity for compiling them, and by the inexperience of his gumastahs. It was found that the extent of cultivation had fallen off in Fasli 1231 to the extent of 55,731 cawnies of all kinds. The cause of this was, in Mr. Hyde's opinion, the practice of the renters in giving to ryots holding land of the best quality, which was also the most highly assessed, an extra quantity either free or at a very low rate "to "cover the loss which might arise on it, either from an "erroneous estimate of its productive power, or from the "commutation of grain being higher than the ryot could "procure in the market." The whole of these additional grants were abandoned on the expiry of the leases and showed in consequence a diminution of cultivation. Mr. Hyde also recorded his opinion that the inhabitants derived great satisfaction from concluding their engagements direct with Government instead of being subject to the oppression and caprice of a renter.* The net Land Revenue demand of Fasli 1231 was 18,07,426 Rupees.

A. D. 1825. Faslis 1232 to 1234. ,, 1822-23 to 1824-25.

The net land revenues of Faslis 1232,1233, and 1234 are given below :—

			Rs.
Fasli 1232	...	...	20,48,815
,, 1233	...	...	14,99,925
,, 1234	...	...	18,45,587

* This statement seems rather difficult to reconcile with the preceding one, for the renters practically reduced Mr. Ravenshaw's survey rates to their tenants, while they were again imposed by Mr. Hyde.

In Fasli 1235, Mr. Brooke Cunliffe became Collector and introduced some important changes into the Revenue administration. He established the payment of the revenue in kists instead of the former custom of levying the whole demand on the crop being fit to reap;* and abolished the system of "Dittam Cultivation," by which every ryot bound himself to cultivate and pay for a certain quantity of land each year, and he allowed them to cultivate or relinquish their lands as they might think fit. A. D. 1826.

Fasli 1235. 1825-26.

Introduction of kists and abolition of "Dittam" cultivation.

In the following Fasli he abolished the system of "Taram Bharti," by means of which it was endeavoured to prevent ryots from resigning their highly assessed lands and cultivating only those that were more lightly assessed; ryots who so resigned their heavily-assessed lands being charged, for one year, the assessment of the lands so resigned on their more lightly-assessed ones which were cultivated. A. D. 1827.

Fasli 1236. 1826-27.

Abolition of Taram Bharti.

He also introduced a change into the manner of carrying on the Jammabandi. This settlement used to be made by assembling the Karnams of 2 or 3 taluqs at one spot for the preparation of their accounts, and considering that this system might be modified with benefit to the ryots by bringing them into more immediate contact with the European officers, he directed that after a general Hukumnámá had been drawn out the Huzurs of the several kacheris should each proceed to form the settlement of a certain number of villages of a taluq, (the Tahsildar and his subordinate officers being present), that during the preparation of the accounts the inhabitants should have free access to the Karnams, and that until they had individually admitted the correctness of the accounts the puttahs were not to be made out. The puttahs were to contain the names, and, (in the

Alteration in mode of conducting Jammabandi.

* This system still exists in the Pondicherry territory and has much to recommend it.

taluqs where the numbering of the fields had been concluded), the numbers of the fields, their extent and classification and the assessment to be paid for them, the names of the several co-parceners, (if 2 or more cultivated the same field), the extent cultivated by each, the sum to be paid by each, and lastly, the sum total of the puttah and the kists in which the same was to be paid. Mr. Cunliffe reported that it was very gratifying to see the avidity with which tho puttahs thus drawn out were received. After a certain number of villages in a taluq had been thus settled, the remainder were left to the Tahsildar to complete while the Huzur went to another taluq. The first kists fixed were as shown below :—

November...............	8	per cent.
December...............	8	,,
January................	15	,,
February...............	20	,,
March..................	20	,,
April..................	12	,,
May....................	12	,,
June...................	5	,,
	100	

In order to prevent the rules relating to the granting of cowles being worked disastrously to the revenue by persons resigning assessed lands in their possession in order to take up waste on cowle, it was ordered that such cowles should only be given to those who were willing to extend their cultivation, and all grants of land on cowle were ordered to be scrutinised by the Tahsildars to prevent collusion and fraud on the part of the village officers.

Revenshaw's settlement introduced into 6 other taluqs.

During this Fasli, also, Mr. Cunliffe introduced Mr. Ravenshaw's settlement, with some modifications, into the taluqs of Virdachellam, Ellavanasur, Trikalur, Kallakurchi, Trinomalai and Chetpat. From

his report of the 18th August 1827 it seems that the whole of the district with the exception of a few villages which constituted the Jaghirs of Mangalore and Melacherry, a few Shrotriam villages and a part of the taluq of Cuddalore, had been surveyed under Mr. Ravenshaw's direction, and, excepting the above villages and the taluqs of Chedambram and Mannargudi, had been regularly assessed prior to the introduction of the Triennial lease in Fasli 1218. The settlement, however, was only finally introduced by Mr. Ravenshaw into a portion of the district as already related. In the report above quoted, Mr. Cunliffe announced his intention of introducing the same settlement into the taluqs of Chedambram and Mannargudi, the preparation of the necessary accounts for that purpose being in progress, and subsequently (in October 1827) he submitted his proposals for doing so, but the Revenue Board appear never to have passed any orders on his report.*

Its introduction into Chedambram and Mannargudi proposed.

During Fasli 1237 the kists, which the ryots regarded as a great boon, were re-arranged as shown below, the payment of such large percentages of the assessment in February and March when the markets were filled with grain, and prices were low, being found a hardship :— A. D. 1828.

Fasli 1237. 1827-28.

Re-arrangement of kists.

November...............	10	per cent.
December...............	8	,,
January.................	15	,,
February................	18	,,
March....................	18	,,
April......................	14	,,
May.......................	12	,,
June......................	5	,,
	100	

* A temporary settlement had been introduced into these two taluqs by Mr. Ravenshaw in 1806-7 apparently on the same principles as that introduced by him into the rest of the district.—(Vide Mr. Hallett's report to the Revenue Board, dated 27th September 1842).

The method of conducting the Jammabandi was also again modified in consequence of the expense attending the system introduced in Fasli 1236, and the accounts of the whole of each taluq were ordered to be made up at the Huzur of that taluq, the several ryots signing their separate accounts before the puttahs were drawn out for issue.

Further modification in method of conducting Jammabandi.

In this Fasli the Sub-Collector's Division, which had consisted until then of the Tindivanam, Villapuram, Valdour, and Cuddalore taluqs and the Merkanam salt-pans, was transferred to Bowanigiri, Vridachellam, Ellavanasur, Kallakurchi and Cuddalore.

Alteration of Sub-Divisional charges.

A. D. 1829 to 1832.

Fasli 1238. 1828-29.

Resumption of Sankarápuram Jaghir.

During Fasli 1238 the Sankarápuram Jaghir was resumed.

Fasli 1239 to 1241. 1829-30 to 1831-32.

The net land revenues of the Faslis from 1235 to 1241 inclusive, are given below :—

		Rs.
Fasli	1235	20,20,895
„	1236	20,95,972
„	1237	18,44,820
„	1238	17,89,551
„	1239	18,75,073
„	1240	18,97,406
„	1241	16,89,124

In the last of these Faslis there was such a drought that numbers of cattle died from want of water, and drinking water was actually sold.

Great drought.

A. D. 1833.

Fasli 1242. 1832-33.

In Fasli 1242, again, there was a most disastrous failure of rain. Remissions of revenue to a nett amount 164,176 Rupees had to be given, and the net demand for the year fell to 13,06,080 Rupees. The remissions were given on the prin-

ciple that their amount should vary in accordance with the ryot's power to pay. None were given for short produce, all crops reaped were presumed to have been good ones, and the full assessment was levied on the lands on which they were grown. At the same time the increased value of grain was taken into consideration. It was calculated very carefully that this amounted to 15 per cent., and before any remissions were given for portions of holdings which had become shavi, 15 per cent. was added to the assessment of the portions which had borne a crop, and then the remission on the portion which had become shavi was deducted and the balance was levied. In the case of double crops no remission was given unless the loss exceeded 15 per cent. of the produce of both.

Vide G. O., 4th March 1825.

Faslis 1243 to 1245. 1833-34 to 1835-36.

The net land revenues of these three Faslis is shown below:—

Fasli 1243	16,16,896	Rupees.
,, 1244	19,80,474	,,
,, 1245	12,75,598	,,

Construction of Lower Anicut, on the Coleroon.

In Fasli 1245, the anicut across the Coleroon near the head of the Vadavár was finished. The first brick was laid on the 16th January 1836, and "both branches were completed "within the month of April."

Condition of village servants' inams.

It was in this Fasli also that the Collector, Mr. Dent, recorded his opinion regarding the inams of Taliaris and Totis. He said, "The evil noticed by Mr. Thomas * * * "is general throughout the district, "there is scarcely a village where "the Taliaris and Totis do not complain either of having no "maniam at all, or that the land allotted to them is unfit for "cultivation, or so far from the village that, called upon, as "they are, at all hours of the night and day, to perform cir-"car duty, they are unable to go out and cultivate it. This "evil is notorious, &c." The above melancholy picture of the

neglected state of the inams of the village Police and village Revenue peons of the district represented a state of affairs which had long existed, and it is no less lamentable than true that it represents with equal truth the condition of many of these inams at the present day.

A. D. 1837. During Fasli 1246, the Collector proposed to introduce a system of charging a second-crop assessment on single-crop lands on which a second crop was raised, in cases where the ryot so cultivating left a portion of his holding waste, the extent so charged being equal the area left waste. Thus, if a ryot had a holding of 20 kánis, and, instead of cultivating the whole, cultivated only 15 of them with two crops, he was to be charged a second-crop assessment on 5 cawnies at half the rate of the assessment for the first crop. If he cultivated 5 cawnies twice over, leaving 15 waste, he was to be charged second crop assessment on 15 cawnies at the 50 per cent. rate. The Board of Revenue, however, disapproved of the system and it was not enforced, and on their asking Mr. Dent for his opinion on the propriety of charging a proportionate tax for second crops raised on single-crop lands by irrigation from Government sources, so as to make the whole assessment nearly on a level with the assessment on double-crop land, and to allow a remission on land assessed for 2 crops, when, from a deficiency of water, only one could be raised, he expressed himself opposed to the introduction of such a system, arguing that, as, at the time of the introduction of the survey rates by Mr. Ravenshaw, it had been distinctly explained to the ryots that they were to pay to the extent of their cultivation alike in good and bad seasons, and had done so for 30 years without asking for remissions except in extraordinary cases, he thought it was bad policy to introduce any system which would render annual remissions necessary. He also argued that, in fixing the money assessment on the land, the gross produce, whether produced

Fasli 1246. 1836-37.

First attempt to introduce second-crop assessment.

from one or two crops, was considered, and the Sirkar share converted into money at 5 kallams per pagoda, and that in consideration of the payment of this money rent, the ryot was at liberty to cultivate what number and description of crops he chose without the interference of the Sirkar servants, subject of course to the payment of kassar,* if he raised crops on his punjah land by the aid of Government water.

Faslis 1247 to 1250. 1837-38 to 1843-41.

The net land revenues of Faslis 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250, are given below:— A.D. 1838 to 1841.

Fasli	1246	...	18,88,711 Rupees.
,,	1247	...	20,29,470 ,,
,,	1248	...	21,35,989 ,,
,,	1249	...	23,58,303 ,,
,,	1250	...	23,21,694 ,,

In Fasli 1247, Mr. Ashton, the Collector, introduced a new system of revenue assessment into those villages of the Chekkadi and Sankarápuram Jaghirs where the system of taxing ploughs and axes existed. The rates charged on these articles were;

Ashton's settlement of Chekkadi and Sankarápuram.

On old ploughs	... Rs.	10	8	0	each.
On new do.	... ,,	8	12	0	
On old axes	... ,,	1	12	0	each.
On new do.	.. ,,	1	5	0	

For these rates Mr. Ashton substituted an assessment on the land according to the extent cultivated, but the Board of Revenue disapproved of his action, and, in Fasli 1249, on its being petitioned against, ordered its abolition and a reversion to the old system. Mr. Ashton, however, argued the question with the Board and his system continued in force in the Jaghir till Fasli 1251.

Discontent in South Arcot.

While conducting the settlement of Fasli 1250, Mr. Ashton determined to assess all manaimáfs, that is, all ground occupied by houses and backyards, whether on nattam† or

* Water-rate.
† Nattam = Village-site.

assessed lands, which were not specially exempted from assessment in the survey accounts, or by subsequent authority. Orders were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars of Trikalúr, Trinomalai, Chetpat and Tindivanam, (the rest of the district having been already settled) to assess such lands to revenue. The orders were obeyed, and soon after their issue, Mr. Ashton proceeded to Trikalúr to do the Jammabandi of that taluq, and he then found the people very much excited on account of the new tax. The ryots of the first villages called up for settlement after receiving their puttahs flung them down, and the rest of the ryots coming forward in a body refused to accept theirs if the obnoxious tax was demanded and went off to their homes. Similar dissatisfaction was exhibited at the settlement at Trinomalai, but the difficulty was temporarily got over there, as at Trikalúr by giving the puttahs to the village officers. At Chetpat, however, in addition to similar dissatisfaction the monegars were not allowed by the ryots to receive the puttahs, and, on an attempt being made to distribute them, the whole body of ryots assembled in a tumultuous manner crying out and throwing handsful of dust, on which, seeing it was useless to attempt the enforcement of his orders, Mr. Ashton retired, and announced that they would be withdrawn. He then proceeded to Cuddalore and soon after set out for Tindivanam, but his authority had been so weakened that he found he was unable to complete the settlement there, and so again returned to Cuddalore. The Government, on hearing of what had occurred, appointed Mr. Dent, then senior Member of the Board of Revenue, as Commissioner to enquire into the circumstances which led to this exhibition of popular discontent, to arrange matters with the ryots and to allay the feeling of dissatisfaction which unfortunately prevailed. Mr. Ashton was relieved of the charge of the district, Mr. Hallet appointed to act as Collector, and Mr. Dent, who was invested with the powers of Collector and Magistrate for the purpose, was directed to bring the

settlement to a conclusion and then to make over the district to Mr. Hallet. Mr. Dent issued a proclamation to the effect that all houses and backyards on "nattam" would be exempted from assessment; that when "nattam" was cultivated, otherwise than as backyard gardens, it would be charged the highest punjah rate in the village; and that though assessed land occupied by houses and backyards was clearly liable to assessment, all such lands then so occupied would not be assessed, provided the areas so occupied were not greater than those allowed by the orders of Government in Fasli 1243, but that in future no assessed land occupied by houses and backyards would be exempt from assessment.

The people took advantage of Mr. Dent's presence in the district to represent many other grievances, 24 in all, some of which were well-founded and others frivolous, and after a patient investigation of them all, he drew up a revised hukamnámá, containing rules which he thought would meet every case of complaint which appeared deserving of redress. This hukamnámá was approved by the Revenue Board and Government, and, subject to the numerous modifications of its provisions which have from time to time been since introduced, contains the Revenue rules of practice as in force in the South Arcot district at the present day.

Dent's hukamnámá.

During Fasli 1251, the survey of the Sankarápuram Jaghir was commenced, and the plough and axe assessment was re-introduced by order of the Revenue Board, on the recommendation of Mr. Dent, although the land assessment introduced by Mr. Ashton had been in force for 3 years. A. D. 1842.

Fasli 1251. 1841-42.

Re-introduction of plough and axe tax into Sankarápuram.

The average assessments per káni in the district in this Fasli were:—

Average assessments in South Arcot.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Punjah................	3	10	1½
Nanjah................	9	7	8

The land revenue was 20,96,331 Rupees while frontier customs yielded Rs. 2,17,955.

A. D. 1843. The Palamcottah and Kollamalai Jaghirs were resumed during Fasli 1252, which was re-remarkable for a great outbreak of cholera and for a tremendous storm in the month of October.

Fasli 1252. 1842-43. Resumption of Palamcottah and Kollamalai Jaghirs.

The land revenue fell to 18,61,442 Rupees and the frontier customs to Rs. 1,88,198.

A. D. 1844 to 1850. The land revenues of Faslis 1253 to 1259 and the income during each from frontier customs are given below:—

Fasli 1253 to Fasli 1259. 1843-44 to 1849-50.

	1253.	1254.	1255.	1256.	1257.	1258.	1259.
Land Revenue ...	19,90,593	19,50,077	20,29,444	24,37,544	24,90,746	22,30,244	18,62,698
Frontier Customs	1,51,512	48,099	94,977	49,480	34,132	27,468	46,526

In Fasli 1259, the Nallatur mittah, containing two villages, was bought up by Government, and the system of Dittam Settlements was ordered to be again introduced by the Board. This system consisted of the practice of calling on each ryot at the opening of the season to signify the land which he proposed to cultivate during the Fasli, he being required to pay the assessment on the extent agreed on unless subsequently prevented from tilling it by accident of season or other causes beyond his own control.

Re-introduction of Dittam Settlement.

A. D. 1851. In Fasli 1260 Mr. Maltby became Collector, and during his administration a new era dawned on the district. The settlement for Fasli 1260 was made on the principle of Dittam engagements. In Mr. Maltby's opinion the high rates of assessment were the only obstacle to its efficient introduction.

Fasli 1260. 1850-51.

The land revenue was Rs. 23,40,550. The frontier customs Revenue Rs. 43,848.

Fasli 1261 to Fasli 1263. 1851-52 to 1853-54.

The land revenues of Faslis 1261 to 1263 are given below:— A.D. 1852 to 1854.

Faslis.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.
	RS.	RS.
1261 ...	25,22,927	57,516
1262 ...	24,21,369	71,745
1263 ...	20,75,612	67,771

Mr. Maltby's revision of assessments.

During Fasli 1263 Mr. Maltby submitted to the Revenue Board his proposals for revising the assessments in the 10 hulús * taluqs of the district.

The revision was based on the accounts of Mr. Ravenshaw's survey. The first step was to revise the nanjah assessments.

This, Mr. Maltby proposed to do, first, by introducing a general single-crop tirva and by making arrangements for levying an additional half tirva when a second crop was raised by the aid of Sirkar water. In re-classifying the 16 tarams of Mr. Ravenshaw's settlement on this principle, the first seven virtually disappeared, for the estimated yield of land classed under the 8th taram (as producing 45 kallams) being the highest estimated for the best single-crop land, and, the differences of estimated yield between lands of the same quality, (but classed differently under double-crop, doubtful double-crop, or single-crop,) being taken to represent the produce on which the double-crop, or doubtful double-crop, assessment was fixed, it followed that, by striking this off, the double-crop and doubtful double-crop fields fell into their proper classes as single-crop lands.

Such a re-classification of all lands assessed as double-crop and doubtful double-crop, Mr. Maltby estimated would cause a temporary loss of revenue of 1,41,353 Rupees,

* Surveyed.

which, however, he expected, would speedily be more than made good by extended cultivation.

The next step was a general reduction of nanjah assessments by 20 per cent. which was equivalent to reducing the Sirkar share of the gross produce from 50 to 40 per cent., as advocated by Mr. Hyde. This reduction was not to be an uniform one but was to be determined according to circumstances, so that the total reduction of the nanjah beriz did not exceed 20 per cent. The effect of this measure, Mr. Maltby calculated, would be a loss of 2,11,419 Rupees, which would be more than made good by an increase of cultivation which he estimated would yield 2,80,000 Rupees, leaving out of consideration 67,000 kánis of nanjah waste, included in the ayakat, which, if cultivated, would, at 7 Rupees a káni, bring in an increase of 4,69,000 Rupees.

The third measure recommended was to reduce the punjah assessments, and this Mr. Maltby proposed to effect, first, by abolishing all second-crop charge for punjah land, and next by reducing the share of the Sirkar váram from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce. The estimated effect of abolishing the second-crop assessment would be a remission of 1,32,503 Rupees, while the reduction of the váram would cause a nominal falling off in the demand on all punjah lands of Rupees 10,70,044, but a real loss from lands in holdings and under cultivation of only about 2,20,000 Rupees, which would quickly be more than made good by extension of cultivation among the 77 per cent. of all the assessed punjah lands in the district, which were then lying waste. Mr. Maltby did not consider it advisable after advocating such large concessions to propose any alteration in the commutation price of grain adopted by Mr. Ravenshaw.

The last measure proposed was the reduction of the assessment on garden lands. These were all, strictly speaking, punjah, and seem only to have been classed as garden, owing to their possessing wells at the time of the assump-

tion of the government of the country by the East India Company. Their total extent, at the time of Mr. Ravenshaw's survey, was only 4,371 kánis, of which up to 1845, about 500 had been taken up as sites for houses, while the wells on about 1,100 kánis more had been filled up and they had been thus rendered unfit for garden cultivation. The areas under cultivation and waste, at the time of Mr. Maltby's report, were only 1,146 and 1,625 kánis respectively, and he proposed to class them as punjah by placing those which possessed wells in the first taram, and the others in those classes which would make them correspond with punjah fields of similar fertility.

In consideration of the effect of his proposals, if sanctioned, Mr. Maltby recommended the abolition of the minhas (deductions of 10 per cent.) in favor of Brahman and Mussalman cultivators, and of the exemption from assessment of "náttankál" (rice seed-beds).

The Board of Revenue strongly supported Mr. Maltby's propositions, but proposed that the 20 per cent. reduction of the nanjah assessments should be increased to 25 per cent.

The Government, in E. M. C. of the 26th June, 1854, No. 748, reviewed the Board's Proceedings and Mr. Maltby's report, and, while approving the reduction of all nanjah lands into single-crop, with a provision for an additional assessment being charged in the event of a second crop being raised, considered the remission of the second-crop tirva on punjah lands most necessary. They also concurred in the propriety of abolishing the distinct garden cess and minhas. At the same time they did not perceive why the reduction of the nanjah assessments in South Arcot was proposed by the Collector to be limited to 20 per cent., and by the Board to 25 per cent., and considered that if it could be shown that the ryot could only pay $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the gross produce and get a fair return for his labor, capital, &c., it was preferable to make the reduction

to that extent at once rather than run the risk of a second failure after a short period. The Revenue Board were accordingly directed to re-consider this part of the subject, and were also called on to state whether they were assured that the revision of assessments in South Arcot could be carried out satisfactorily on the principle proposed by the Collector, which Government considered the correct one, viz., that of adopting the ratio of reduction to the supposed capabilities and requirements of the several lands to be affected by it. Some further explanation was also called for of the process by which the Collector proposed to apportion the rate of relief to particular cases. Finally, after some further correspondence, the Board, of which Mr. Maltby was by this time a Member, recommended that the remission should be regulated according to tarams or classes, that for punjah lands the full remission of 33 per cent. should be given to the first 8 tarams and 25 per cent. to the last four, and that for nanjah lands 25 per cent. should be struck off the first ten tarams and 20 per cent. off the remaining six. They also repeated their recommendation that the maximum rate of reduction for the nanjah lands should be 25 per cent., and they advised the limiting the charge of extra assessment to second crops on double-crop or doubtful double-crop lands.

On these principles accordingly the Government, in para. 4 of E. M. C. of the 4th August, 1854, sanctioned the introduction of the revised assessments, but, with respect to second-crop assessments, ordered the Revenue Board to recur at an early period to the general question.

The following notification was then issued;

Notification.

1. With a view of promoting the prosperity of the country and ameliorating the condition of the ryots, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been graciously

pleased to order a reduction to be made in the present assessment on punjah, nanjah and totacal ayakat lands belonging to the villages situated in the 10 hulús taluqs of this district. It is therefore hereby notified for public information that a revision of the assessment will be made to commence from this year's settlement according to the following rules:—

Nanjah.

2. A remission of 25 per cent. on the first 10 tarams and 20 per cent. on the last six.

Punjah.

3. A remission of 33⅓ per cent. on the 8 highest tarams and 25 per cent. on the four lowest.

Totacal—(Garden.)

4. All lands now called totacal to be classed as punjah and assessed at 7 Rupees per cawny, the rate of the highest taram under the modified assessment.

In carrying out the above reduction the following rules are to be observed:—

Nanjah.

5. Double-crop and doubtful-of-two-crop lands will be registered as one-crop land, and the two-crop assessment will only be collected when the two crops are actually grown. The proprietors of these lands on applying to the Tahsildar or Kurnam, or at the Huzur, will learn what the tirwah of one crop is.

6. No tirvah or fussal jasti will be levied for a second crop grown on single-crop lands.

7. The remission of 25 and 20 per cent. does not extend to Manavari* and Erappupattadai† lands. These lands will receive at the jammabandi the usual remission of 25 per cent., besides which a permanent reduction of 10 per cent. is allowed them.

---

* Dependent for water supply on rainfall.

† Irrigated by water lifted by picottas.

Punjah.

8. The reduction of $33\frac{1}{2}$ and 25 per cent. is allowed to all lands whether they have private wells or not.

9. Some punjah lands have now a two-crop tirvah. In future they will be changed for one crop only, and the future modification of tirvah thus caused can be learnt on application to the Tahsildar, Kurnam, or at the Huzzur.

Totacal—(Garden.)

10. If any lands hitherto called totacal, from having no wells cannot pay first class punjah rate of Rupees 7 per káni, ryots wishing to cultivate them can make darkhasts on lower terms when an enquiry will be made.

11. It is to be clearly understood that the reduction now granted is only upon the taramwar ayakat land, and that it does not extend to the "survey waste" lands, whether assessed or unassessed, nor to poramboke, which have been taken up since the time when the hulús assessment was introduced.

12. The deduction of 10 per cent., (known as minha) made at the annual settlement, for lands cultivated by Brahmins and Mahomedans, will be discontinued.

13. No remission will be allowed hereafter for náthankál lands.

14. When punjah land is permanently brought under nanjah cultivation, by the use of Government water, it will be transferred from punjah to nanjah and assessed accordingly, meanwhile "kasser"* will be continued to be charged.

15. A deduction of one anna for each káni of land upon which permanent reduction is given, will be made annually from the remission now so liberally granted by Government to form a fund for making and improving the district roads, by which a great benefit will also be conferred on the people.

16. Under this liberal reduction, ryots will be expected

* Water rate.

† This proposal originated with Mr. Maltby.

to cultivate entire fields, and will not be allowed to claim remission for Shamalat Bunjer (portions of fields left waste).

17. The rates of assessment under this modification will be as follows:—

Column 1 shows the number of the taram.

Column 2 shows the old tirvah per káni.

Column 3 shows the new tirvah, with the one anna added for the Road Fund.

18. *Punjah.*

Taram.	Old Tirvah.	New Tirvah.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	14 0 0	Altered to lower.
2	12 8 0	Altered to lower.
3	10 8 0	7 1 0
4	8 12 0	5 15 0
5	7 0 0	4 12 0
6	6 4 9	4 5 0
7	5 4 0	3 9 0
8	4 3 3	2 14 0
9	3 8 0	2 11 0
10	2 12 10	2 3 0
11	2 1 7	1 11 0
12	1 6 5	1 2 0

19. *Nanjah.*

Taram.	Old Tirvah.	New Tirvah.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	28 0 0	These are all transferred to lower rate.
2	26 4 0	
3	24 8 0	
4	22 12 0	
5	21 0 0	
6	19 4 0	
7	17 8 0	
8	15 12 0	11 14 0
9	14 0 0	10 10 0
10	12 4 0	9 4 0
11	10 8 0	8 8 0
12	8 12 0	7 1 0
13	7 0 0	5 11 0
14	5 4 0	4 5 0
15	3 8 0	2 14 0
16	1 12 0	1 8 0

20. Totacal will be abolished and brought under punjah.

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,

Sub-Secretary.

A. D. 1855. The revised settlement was introduced by Mr. Hall in Fasli 1264.

Fasli 1264. 1854-55.

Had the old rates of assessment remained in force, the settlement of the land revenue of that Fasli would have been 3,19,183 Rupees in excess of that of the previous one, whereas it was 3,03,142 Rupees below it, thus showing that the effect of the reduction in that Fasli was a loss of 6,22,325 Rupees.

Fasl Jásti first charged.

The practice of charging for a second crop raised by the aid of sirkar water on registered two-crop and doubtful-two-crop lands, on which the portion of the consolidated assessment appertaining to such second crops had been remitted, was introduced for the first time during the Falsi and yielded a revenue of 19,826 Rupees against a reduction of the consolidated assessment of the lands on which it was charged of Rupees 1,01,560. The land revenue of this Fasli was Rupees 19,51,276. Land customs yielded 46,866 Rupees.

Mr. Hall's proposals for reducing the assessments in Chedambram, Mannargudi and Cuddalore.

In his letter of the 15th September, 1854, Mr. Hall submitted proposals for introducing a temporary reduction of assessments into the Chedambram, Mannargudi and Cuddalore taluqs. He showed how Mr. Ravenshaw first settled the two former taluqs by introducing two rates per káni for punjah, 12 for nunjah, and one uniform rate for garden, lands. Of the punjah rates the lower one, Rupees 3-1-0 per káni, was for Brahmans, and the higher one, 3-12-7 for other ryots.

The villages in the two taluqs had been grouped by Mr. Ravenshaw into 5 classes in respect of nunjah lands, the 5th class being those possessing only "Mánavári" nunjah, *i. e.*, dependent solely on rainfall.

The 12 rates were distributed among them thus :—

Taram.	Assessment per Káni.														
	First class Village.			Second class Village.			Third class Village.			Fourth class Village.			Fifth class Village.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st	14	14	0	13	2	0	12	4	0	11	6	0	7	0	0
2nd	14	0	0	12	4	0	11	6	0	10	8	0	6	2	0
3rd	13	2	0	11	6	0	10	8	0	9	10	0	5	4	0
4th	12	4	0	10	8	0	9	10	0	8	12	0	4	6	0
Avarage rate for waste.	13	2	0	12	4	0	10	15	0	10	1	0	5	4	0

An average rate per káni for waste lands was also fixed, as above shown, and one uniform rate of 10-15-0 per káni for garden lands. In 1838, after the construction of the lower anicut across the Coleroon, the nanjah rates in the fifth class villages were raised $\frac{1}{3}$, and therefore were for 1st taram Rs. 9-2-4, for second do. Rs. 8-2-8, for third do. Rs. 7-0-0, and for fourth do. Rs. 5-13-4.

Mr. Hall's proposed settlement for Chedambram and Mannargudi.

Mr. Hall proposed one rate of 3 Rs. per káni for punjah lands, with an additional anna for road-cess, and for nanjah, that the rates in the villages of the 4 first classes should be reduced 20 per cent., and those in the fifth class 10 per cent., as shown below :—

Nanjah rates proposed by Mr. Hall.

Taram.	*Assessment per Káni.														
	First class Village.			Second class Village.			Third class Village.			Fourth class Village.			Fifth class Village.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st	11	14	0	10	8	0	9	13	0	9	2	0	8	10	0
2nd	11	3	0	9	13	0	9	2	0	8	7	0	7	8	0
3rd	10	8	0	9	2	0	8	7	0	7	11	0	6	3	0
4th	9	13	0	8	7	0	7	11	0	7	0	0	5	6	0
Average rate for waste	10	8	0	9	13	0	8	12	0	8	1	0	6	8	0

The rate for garden lands he proposed, should be reduced to Rs. 7-0-0 per káni, and he recommended the abolition of all Minhas.

The settlement proposed for the Cuddalore Taluq.

As to the Cuddalore taluq, it consisted of 50 villages comprised in the two farms of Fort St. David and Trivandipuram, only 36 of which were held on ryotwari tenure, and one of these was uninhabited. Exclusive of inam and poramboke lands there were, in the taluq, 2,694 kánis of nanjah and 6,851 of punjah, comprised in the taramwar ayakat, of which only 1,784 and 4,609 kánis, respectively, were cultivated, leaving 910 and 2,242 kánis, or 33¼ and 32¾ per cent., of each, respectively, waste. There were 5 tarams for nanjah, the last being an average rate for waste. The nanjah rates varied very much, ranging from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 38½ per káni. There was no registered totakal, but all garden produce was charged ordinarily Rs. 43-12-0 per káni, to which an addition was made if plantains, sugar-cane or betel were grown. In 1837, however, these crops were ordered to be charged for as nanjah crops.

Mr. Hall recommended that all the garden lands should be classed as punjah, as in the hulús taluqs; that all punjah rates above 7 Rs. should be reduced to that amount, and that the nanjah rates should be variously reduced by from 30, to 5, per cent., according to a statement submitted, including Mánavári and Erappupattadai lands.

He pointed out that the effect of his proposals, if accepted, would be a loss of revenue in Mannargudi and Chedambram of Rs. 48,633 and in Cuddalore of Rs. 5,628, or Rs. 54,261 in all. Finally he proposed to add on one anna to all the rates for road-cess.

The Board, in their Proceedings of the 12th October 1854, No. 152, sanctioned one rate of Rs. 3-1-0 per káni for punjah in Mannargudi and Chedambram, which would, they remarked, be virtually the same as what Mr. Hall proposed, viz., Rs. 3 for land-tax and one anna for road-cess. Garden lands, when dry and irrigated by wells, were to be assessed as proposed by Mr. Hall at Rs. 7 per káni, but when irrigated from anicuts or channels were to get only the remission allowed to the superior descriptions of nanjah.

The orders of the Revenue Board on the above proposals.

As to nanjah, reductions of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. were sanctioned for villages of the first 4 classes, and the 5th class, respectively. The abolition of Minhas was approved. Punjah lands regularly irrigated, and charged kassar at rates raising the consolidated assessment to nanjah rates, were to get 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. reduction on the consolidated rate, according to the class of village in which they were situated. Lastly, fasal-jasti was to be charged on nanjah lands at 50 per cent. of the reduced rates.

As to Cuddalore taluq, they approved of Mr. Hall's proposals to limit the revision of assessments in punjah fields to a reduction of all the rates above 7 Rs. to that rate, and to abolish Minhas; while as regarded his proposals for reduction of the nanjah assessments, they disallowed all those above 10 per cent. but approved of all the others. These assessments prevail at the present day.

In his letter of the 20th September of the same year, Mr. Hall reported on the anomalous assessments prevailing in the villages of the resumed Sankarápuram Jaghir and proposed some amendments. This Jaghir was conferred by the Nawab Wallajah, on his minister, Sayad Muhammad Azim Khan Bahadur, in 1788, and was enjoyed by the grantee till his death. It consisted of 4 estates known

Mr. Hall's report on the anomalies of assessment in the Sankarápuram Jaghir.

as Palamcottah, Kollimalai, Sankarápuram and Chekkadi, and comprised 182 villages,* situated in the Chedambram, Mannargudi, Trikalúr, Kallakurchi and Trinomalai taluqs. On the death of the original grantee, the British Government in consideration of his high character and good conduct, renewed the grant in favour of his eldest son, Sayad Kallim Ullah Khan, in 1811. A dispute among the various members of the family appears then to have arisen, and the Jaghir became the subject of a suit in the Supreme Court, and, during the pendency of the litigation, the Jaghir villages were placed under the management of the Principal Collector of South Arcot by order of the Court, and appear to have remained so from Fasli 1230 to Fasli 1238 (1828-29). At length, on the 30th January 1829, the Government ordered the resumption of the Jaghir from the 1st February, and the members of the family of the Jaghirdar were pensioned. The objects of the Government in resuming the Jaghir and granting pensions to the members of the Jaghirdar's family were, "to preserve the respectability "of an ancient Mussalman family, deprived of their subsist-"ence by the consequences of their family quarrels, and to "render it impossible that they should continue to distress "each other by suits filed upon frivolous pretences in "the Supreme Court." Between 1834 and 1836 the villages in the Palamcotta and Kollimalai portions of the Jaghir were surveyed and classified by Mr. Ashton, who in the latter year proposed a scheme for revising the assessments. His proposals, as well as those of Mr. Hallet in 1842 and of Mr. Davis in 1847, appear to have been left unnoticed, and nothing was done till Captain Priestly commenced the survey of the villages in 1853. While this survey was in progress, Mr. Hall requested permission in the

---

* Para. 53 of Mr. Banbury's Report printed at page 667 of No. 74, of the Selections from the Records of the Madras Government. Two of these villages in Kallakurchi are Shrotriams. Their names are Trikanangur and Kollatúr.

letter abovementioned to abolish at once the anomalous and burdensome taxes which prevailed throughout the Jaghir.*

He pointed out that the assessment on Punjah land varied according to the kind of crop grown and the caste of the cultivator, an extra cess being levied, when a second crop was grown, equal to 50 per cent. of that paid for the first one, and that for garden crops the rates were excessive, varying, according to the crop grown, as shown below:—

Turmeric ...	from	Rs.	21-14-0 to	Rs.	43-12-0	per káni.
Tobacco ...	„	„	10-15-0 to	„	32-13-0	„
Plantains ...	„	„	14- 0-0 to	„	21-14-0	„
Brinjals ...	„	„	10-15-0			
Chillies ...	„	„	5- 7-6 to	„	10-15-0	„
Betel ...	„	„	10- 8-0 to	„	32- 1-7	„

As to nanjàh lands the demand had never been properly commuted into a money rent, but in 60 of the villages, in the Kallakurchi and Trikalur taluqs, payments in money had been in force at rates fixed by former Collectors, 12 or 14 years before, at the request of the ryots, which rates, though various, were uniform in each village, but the land was not classified into tarams. The rates varied from 12¼ Rs. to 5 Rupees per káni. In the remaining villages an actual division of produce was in force, the Government share being from 60 to 70 per cent. of the gross produce from the resident ryots, and a somewhat smaller percentage from others. There were also various extra collections made, such as Nazzar, Bázi kharch, and Rassúms. Mr. Hall proposed the abolition of all these extra cesses as well as of the cess charged for second crop on punjah lands, and that 7 Rupees a káni should be charged on all punjah land cultivated with garden produce.

Mr. Hall's proposals regarding the Jaghir assessments.

* In this letter he says the Jaghir comprised only 180 villages.

The nanjah assessments he proposed to leave alone till a regular re-assessment took place. His proposals were approved by the Board in their Proceedings of the 9th October 1854, and, so far as regards the 60 ayan villages in the Trikalúr and Kallakurchi taluqs the assessments still remain as modified by Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall's settlement of the Palamcottah villages.

Subsequently, in 1856, after the completion of the survey of the Palamcottah villages, Mr. Hall introduced a settlement into them which was approved by Government in E. M. C. of the 26th October 1857, No. 1,093. The rates then sanctioned for this part of the Jaghir were as shown below:—

Taram.	Irrigated.			Dry.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st	5	5	0	2	5	0
2nd	4	10	0	1	10	0
3rd	3	15	0	1	5	0
4th	2	10	0	0	14	0

These were subsequently slightly modified when the new settlement was introduced into the Chedambram and Mánnargudi taluqs in 1860 and thus modified are still in force.

A. D. 1856.

Fasli 1265. 1855-56. The Putcut system.

In Fasli 1265 the system of Dittam Settlements was abolished and in its place the "Putcut" system was introduced. The principle of this system was that the holding of the previous Fasli should be taken as the land for which the ryot was responsible in the current one, and as a necessity on its adoption it was declared that every ryot was liable to pay assessment for all lands entered in his pattah whether he cultivated them or not, and that he might resign any portion of his land provided he did so within a prescribed time.

An enormous extent of fresh land was taken up this year, amounting in all to 235,274 acres. (See para. 21 of Mr. Hall's Settlement Report).* The increase of cultivation in excess of that of Fasli 1264 was—

Great increase of cultivation.

	Acres.	Assessment.
Punjah...	149,112	292,351
Nanjah...	32,525	166,261
Garden...	773	4,116
Total...	182,410	462,728

In this Fasli "kassar" was charged for the first time under the orders of the Revenue Board noted in the margin* for the water of jungle streams and gullies running to waste and for the cultivation of the beds of rivers and tanks.

* Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1855, and Settlement Report, for Fasli 1865.

An alteration was made in the kistbundy, by which the first kist became due in October instead of in November.

The rates of "kassar" chargeable in the district were reduced in Fasli 1266 to Rs. 5 per káni for nanjah, and Rs. 2 per káni for punjah, crops, under the circumstances set forth below. Before detailing these, however, the present opportunity seems a fitting one to give a brief account of the various phases through which this charge has passed. A. D. 1857.

Fasli 1266. 1856-57.

Kassar.

"Kassar" is the term used in South Arcot to designate the charge for Government water used for irrigating lands classed as punjah, or dry.

* In this report Mr. Hall alludes to the cultivation of the ground-nut, and speaks of it as the "Manilla" ground-nut. This perhaps accounts for the Tamil name, viz., "Manilla Kottai."

The charge was first introduced by Mr. Brooke Cunliffe in Fasli 1236 and was regulated thus; If a nanjah crop was raised on punjah land by means of the water used, then the assessment charged was the equivalent of the average of the rates on all the nanjah holdings in the village, the difference between this average and the dry assessment of the land irrigated being considered the "kassar" or charge for water. If a punjah crop was raised by means of the water, half the above average rate was charged. Water was charged for if taken from a well registered in the survey accounts as an "old well." This system continued till Fasli 1245 when Mr. Dent introduced a change. Money rates per káni were then charged as follows :—

8 Rs. per káni for garden, 6 Rs. per káni for nanjah, and 3 Rs. per káni for punjah, crops.

In Fasli 1264, Mr. Maltby, with the sanction of the Revenue Board and Government, abolished the garden water-rate or "Totakal kassar" and assimilated the charge for garden, to that charged for nanjah, crops.

In the same Fasli Mr. Hall recommended a reduction of the rates of kassar by $\frac{1}{3}$ and the Revenue Board* sanctioned the proposal as a temporary measure, but limited its application to the 10 hulús taluqs. Circumstances, however, prevented Mr. Hall's giving full effect to the measure, and he contented himself with granting remissions of kassar within the above limits in those cases only in which he thought it urgently called for. At length, in May 1856 (Fasli 1266), he submitted proposals for a general revision of the kassar rates based on the principle of charging for the water with reference to the quality of the land. The rates he proposed were Rs. 5, 4 and 3 per káni, for the first 5 punjah tarams, the next three and the last 2

* Board's Proceedings, dated 4th December 1854.

respectively, if nanjah crops were raised, and Rs. 2 and 1, respectively, for the first five and the last five tarams, if punjah crops only were raised. In Mannargudi and Chedambram, where there was only one rate of punjah assessment, viz., Rs. 3-1-0 per káni, he proposed to charge a maximum of 5 Rs. a káni, as nanjah kassar, and 2 Rs. a káni as punjah kassar, respectively, subject to a reduction of one rupee in each rate at the Collector's discretion.

For unassessed waste in the hulús taluqs, and for assessed waste in Cuddalore he proposed the following rates:—

For Nanjah Crops.	Rs. 5 per káni if the assessment fixed			was Rs. 3-9-0 or more.
	Rs. 4	do.	do.	was between Rs. 2-3-0 and 3-9-0.
	Rs. 3	do.	do.	was below „ 2-3-0.
For Punjah Crops.	Rs. 2	do.	do.	was Rs. 3-9-0 or more.
	R. 1	do.	do.	was below Rs. 3-9-0.

The Board* declined to discuss Mr. Hall's proposals, because Government in E. M. C. of the 21st August 1856, No. 813, had already passed orders on the subject in connection with the charge for water in the newly irrigated taluqs of Guntúr, disapproving of the principle advocated by Mr. Hall, and ruling that water must be charged for in proportion to its cost to Government and without reference to its relative value to the ryots using it. Accordingly, Mr. Hall, on receipt of the Board's Proceedings, requested leave to reduce the charge for kassar to 5 Rs., and 2 Rs., per káni from the then existing rates of 6 Rs. and 3 Rs., and, permission being granted, the lower rates were introduced as above stated, and continued in force until quite recently.

Reduction of assessments on Poramboke lands.

From the Settlement Report† of this Fasli it seems that in 1856 there were 56,349 works of irrigation in the district including wells. The reduction in the rates

* Board's Proceedings of 15th September, 1856, No. 3,027.
† Paragraph 13.

of kassar caused a falling off in water-rate revenue of Rs. 17,505 as compared with the previous Fasli, although a larger area of punjah land was irrigated in Fasli 1265 than in the preceding one. Another important change in the Revenue Administration was effected during the Fasli, viz., the reduction of the assessment on poramboke (unassessed waste) lands and the placing of these lands on the same footing as assessed lands. This change involved a remission of 61,772* Rs.

A very large extent of fresh land was occupied during Fasli 1266, amounting to 139,775 acres, and the averages of assessed dry and wet lands cultivated rose to 35 per cent., and 72 per cent., respectively, from 23 and 46 before the revision of assessments in 1854.

A. D. 1858 to 1861.

Fasli 1267 to Fasli 1270. 1857-58 to 1860-61.

Large remissions granted.

There was a falling off in land revenue this year (Fasli 1267) of Rs. 5,45,211 owing to a severe drought. Remissions for shavi (withered crops) were granted to the extent of 3,46,340 Rs. Fasli 1268, however, was a very good year.

Great changes in revenue administration.

In Fasli 1269, the Government permitted ryots to surrender their fallow lands at any time during the Fasli, up to the close of the settlement, instead of being limited to the beginning of the Fasli as before, and some great changes in the revenue system of the district were introduced. These were the abolition of remissions for fallows and for withered crops, and the further reduction of the assessment on dry land. The history of these is given below:

In para. 2 of E. M. C., dated 11th March 1856, No. 283, R. D., the Government, in reviewing the general settlement report for Fasli 1263 (1853-54), observed, with reference to the abolition of the "dittam" system of settlement, that

* See Settlement Report for Fasli 1266, Paras. 52 and 53, and Administration Report for 1856-57.

"some more precise and definite rule will be required in "lieu of it" than what was proposed by the Board, and they wished them to take the subject into consideration in communication with Collectors, and observed that relinquishments and transfers of land required to be notified, and that "dittam bunjer"* required regulation. The Board accordingly communicated with Collectors on the subjects of dittam, dittam bunjer, and relinquishments and transfers of land, and in their Proceedings of the 9th July 1858, No. 2353, laid down rules on all four subjects. In their Proceedings of the 16th July 1858, No. 2645, they also laid down the rules under which a ryot might be allowed to retain in his puttah lands for which full remission had been granted as being left waste, even though the rule was well established that he was responsible for the assessment of all land in his puttah for which he had not given a relinquishment and they called for proposals from Collectors for dealing with fallow lands.

In E. M. C. dated 2nd September 1858, No. 1200, the Government reviewed the regulations laid down by the Revenue Board on the above subjects and approved them. They, however, directed the universal abolition of the system of remission for nanjah seed beds (náttankál), and remarked, that the system which must ultimately be introduced was that of levying the land-tax on all land in occupancy, but until the universal remission of assessment admitted of such a rule being enforced unhesitatingly, it would be necessary to make local rules, permitting the poor ryot, who was not able to cultivate and make good the demand upon any one of his ancestral fields in any particular year, the privilege of resuming possession of it in the following one in preference to other applicants. The Board accordingly issued orders abolishing náttankál remissions and ordering that unirrigated lands of which the assessment had been remitted as

* Land left waste out of the extent undertaken to be cultivated.

podugál,* or for other sufficient reasons, were to be retained in the ryots' puttah.

With his letter of the 16th February 1859, No. 619, the Acting Collector, Mr. Ratliff, submitted a revised Hukumnámá, which contained a rule for doing away with the system under which the owners of punjah lands on which varagu was generally grown, were allowed to leave them fallow occasionally for a year without being called on to pay for them, or losing their right of occupancy. As Mr. Ratliff was new to the district, the Board referred the matter for the opinion of the Sub-Collector, Mr. McDonell, and the Head Sheristadar, and in their Proceedings of the 2nd May 1859, No. 1552, on a complaint from Messrs, Parry and Co.'s agent that fasaljasti was being newly charged on sugarcane grown on single-crop land, and that the remission for sugarcane fallow was in future ordered to be refused, the Board ordered that sugarcane was to be treated as a single crop when grown on registered single-crop land, even though the ryot so holding it held other double, or doubtful-double, crop land on which he only raised a single-crop; but if "irrigation for 2 crops" (*i. e.*, apparently sufficient water to raise 2 crops of rice) was supplied fasaljasti was to be charged, and with respect to sugarcane fallow, though agreeing with the Collector in principle, they ordered the continuance of the then existing practice of granting remission for "podugál waste" after a cane crop. A little later, in their Proceedings of the 27th May 1859, No. 1949, reviewing the opinions of the Sub-Collector and Sheristadar, above alluded to, on the question of abolishing remissions for varagu fallow, they came to the conclusion, that, because in their Proceedings of the 5th August 1850, they had approved the issue of a notice to the people of South Arcot, when the dittam system was intro-

* Lands cultivated and left fallow in alternate years or only cultivated once in several years.

duced, that punjah fallows would be allowed remission, it was not expedient to abolish the concession, and they ordered its continuance till the rates of assessment had undergone further scrutiny, either in reference to this question, or in the progress of the Revenue Survey, and they cancelled the Collector's order No. 222, of the 25th February 1859, directing the abolition of the privilege.

Abolition of remissions for fallows and withered crops.

On the 18th June 1859, the Government in their Proceedings No. 806, R. D., considered the question of annual remission on a ryot's holding, and after reviewing the various stages through which it had passed resolved* to make it a clear and positive rule, that no remission was to be allowed hereafter at the annual settlements either for waste, or under the other terms which had hitherto appeared in the annual reports. The rule was to be that all land in the puttah was to be paid for, and, generally speaking, this rule was to be strictly enforced. In some extreme cases the necessity for relaxing it was recognized, and, as regarded nanjah lands, it was only in cases of indubitable failure of water, and when the failure of the supply was not the result of any act or neglect of the ryots of the village, or of any of them, that remissions might be granted. It was also ordered that no man relinquishing land should be allowed to take it up again, and the Board of Revenue were directed to draw up a circular to Collectors, to give effect to the orders of Government, and to submit it to them for approval before issuing it. The Board accordingly did so, but the Government (G. O., of 25th July 1859, No. 992) considered that the Board's instructions relative to "shavi remissions" were far less stringent than it was the desire of Government to establish, and they were accordingly ordered to revise them; the 30th April was fixed by Gov-

* Paras 10 and 11.

ernment as the latest date for relinquishing lands; the practice of granting remissions for fallows was wholly disallowed for reasons given in the 5th para of the G.O., the Government declined to discuss the question of the assessment on lands cultivated in tank beds; and remissions for lands habitually liable to floods were disallowed, but were permitted for loss by unusual and extraordinary floods. The Board were ordered to revise and re-submit their circular, which they did, and having at length been approved by Government, it was circulated to Collectors on the 8th August 1859 (Board's Proceedings, No. 3061 of 8th August 1859), and they were informed that the grant of remissions for—

1. Entire fields not cultivated.
2. Portions of fields not cultivated.
3. Land ploughed but not sown.
4. Land used for seed beds.
5. Destroyed crops.

were completely abolished; while, as regarded remissions for withered crops (shavi or nathappál), they were only called for in seasons of extreme drought. The orders of Government relative to fallows were ordered to be given effect to, and the rule was laid down with reference to withered crops, that remissions for them should be given by a general percentage for a whole taluq or set of villages, or for a particular crop, as the case might be, and the Board finally ordered, that ryots giving up land should not be allowed a preference over others to have it again. The orders of Government on this point, however, really went much further, for they forbad that a man relinquishing lands should be allowed to have them again.

Reduction of Punjah assessments.

In their Proceedings of the 23rd August 1859, No. 1127, R. D., the Government reviewed the rates of punjah assessment in

South Arcot, and considering them high, suggested the subjoined modification of rates:—

Existing Rates.				Proposed by Government.			
Taram.	Assessment.			Taram.	Assessment.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
3rd...	7	1	0	1st...	7	1	0
4th...	5	15	0	2nd...	4	5	0
5th...	4	12	0	3rd...	3	13	0
6th...	4	5	0	4th...	3	4	0
7th...	3	9	0	5th...	2	11	0
8th...	2	14	0	6th...	2	3	0
9th...	2	11	0	7th...	1	11	0
10th...	2	3	0	8th...	1	2	0
11th...	1	11	0				
12th...	1	2	0				

These rates all included one anna per káni for Road Fund. The proposals of Government were submitted to the Acting Collector, Mr. McDonell, for his opinion whether they could be carried into effect without further modification. Mr. McDonell proposed the following rates in modification of those suggested by Government:—

Government Scale.				Mr. McDonell's Scale.			
Taram.	Assessment.			Taram.	Assessment.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1st...	7	1	0	1st...	7	1	0
2nd...	4	5	0	2nd...	4	5	0
3rd...	3	13	0	3rd...	3	13	0
4th...	3	4	0	4th...	3	4	0
5th...	2	11	0	5th...	2	11	0
6th...	2	3	0	6th...	2	8	0
7th...	1	11	0	7th...	2	0	0
8th...	1	2	0	8th...	1	9	0
				9th...	1	1	0

These rates also included the one anna per káni of road-cess.

Mr. McDonell's proposals gave to the 4 lower classes of dry land the 8 per cent. remission which they had received in 1854 less than the higher classes. The effect of the proposals of Government was estimated to be an immediate

loss of revenue from dry holdings of Rs. 39,749. The effect of Mr. McDonell's proposals was calculated to be an additional loss of Rs. 40,954 or Rs. 80,802 in all. The Board supported the latter, and the Government approved them in G. O. of 28th September 1859, No. 1314, and these are the punjah rates (reduced by the one anna per káni for road-cess, which is now differently levied) which are in force at the present day.

The rule abolishing remission for fallows was not enforced until Fasli 1270, owing to the late season at which the Government order was passed, and the Collector pointed out that in Fasli 1266 (on the revenue of which year the Government had based their calculations of the effect of the further reduction of assessments on dry lands) the podugál remissions had been 1,72,968 Rs. against the estimated relief to ryots of 80,802 Rs. by the reductions in the dry rates.

Mr. Pelly's scheme of revision of Establishments.

During 1859, the Government appointed Mr. Pelly, of the Civil Service, to revise the Revenue Establishments throughout the Presidency. His proposals for South Arcot were sanctioned in G. O. of the 21st December 1859, No. 1738. They entailed the grouping of the 13 taluqs of the district into 8, as shown below:—

Taluqs.	How Composed.	Computed area in square miles.	Computed revenue.	Population.
1. Tindivanam ...	Tindivanam .... 427 and part of Chetput... 378	805	3,54,000	1,48,400
2. Trinomalai......	Trinomalai........................	927	1,34,000	91,613
3. Villapuram ...	Villapuram.............. 343 part of Trikalúr......... 230 part of Trivadi 29	607	4,25,000	1,58,047
4. Cuddalore	Cuddalore.............. 91 Trivadi .... 206 Bowanigiri (half)...... 122	419	4,00,000	2,11,538
5. Chedambram...	Chedambram........... 127 Mannargudi .... 74 Bowanigiri (half) 122	323	4,17,000	1,48,942
6. Kallakurchi ...	Kallakurchi .... 648 Trikalúr (part) 135	783	3,33,000	1,22,766
7. Yellavanasúr...	Yellavanasúr .... 374 Trikalúr (part) 135	509	2,48,000	1,10,350
8. Vridachelam...	Vridachelam........................	560	2,52,000	1,14,351

The portion of the Chetpat taluq transferred to the North Arcot district contained 54 villages, and just included the Cusbah town of Chetpat itself.

The new taluqs were divided according to their revenues into 5 classes, thus :

FIRST CLASS.

1. Chedambram.
2. Villapuram.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Tindivanam.
2. Cuddalore.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Virdachelam.
2. Trikalúr.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Kallakurchi.

FIFTH CLASS.

1. Trinomalai.

The salaries of Tahsildars were at the same time raised from Rs. 120, 100 and 42, to Rs. 250, 225, 200, 175 and 150 per mensem.

In the same year the Inam Commission began their enquiry into the tenure of the inams in the district. This work was brought to a close in 1862.

1860-61. Fasli 1270.

Although the Government sanctioned Mr. Pelly's scheme for South Arcot in 1859, it was not carried into effect till July 1860, or the commencement of Fasli 1270.

In the same year Rules for the reservation of jungles were introduced into the district (vide Revenue Board's Circular, No. 5497, dated November 27th, 1860).

Newill's settlement of Chedambram and Mannargudi.

In their order of the 19th October 1860, No. 1906, the Government sanctioned the introduction of the new rates of assessment proposed by Mr. Newill, the Director of Revenue Settlement, for the Mannargudi and Chedambram taluqs. The settlement seems to have been carried out much on the same principles that appear to have guided Mr. Ravenshaw. An elaborate classification of 15 kinds of soils was drawn

up which included all lands, whether wet or dry. The out-turn per acre of the different kinds of irrigated land were calculated to vary, according to their respective qualities, from 45 to 15 Harris kallams, and as several of the descriptions of land were found to give the same out-turn of crop as some one or more other descriptions, the number of differences of out-turn or "taram" became merged into nine. The villages were then classed into three grades with reference to the facilities for irrigation possessed by each, and Mr. Ravenshaw's standard of commutation, having, apparently, been adhered to, and the expenses of cultivation determined after protracted enquiry, (although as Mr. Newill observed "any calculations of the kind can have no pretension to strict accuracy") the following rates of assessment for wet and dry lands were worked out:—

For Irrigated lands.

Class.	First Grade Village, per acre.			Second Grade Village, per acre.			Third Grade Village, per acre.			Class.	First Grade Village, per acre.			Second Grade Village, per acre.			Third Grade Village, per acre.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st ...	8	8	0	7	8	0	6	8	0	5th ...	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
2nd...	7	8	0	6	8	0	5	8	0	6th ...	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
3rd ...	6	8	0	5	8	0	4	8	0	7th ...	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	8	0
4th...	5	8	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	8th ...	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	4	0
										9th ...	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	0	0

For Punjah lands.

Class.	Tirvah.			
	RS.	A.	P.	
1st ...	3	8	0	Per acre.
2nd ...	3	0	0	
3rd ...	2	8	0	
4th ...	2	0	0	
5th ...	1	12	0	
6th ...	1	8	0	
7th ...	1	4	0	
8th ...	1	0	0	
9th ...	0	12	0	
10th ...	0	8	0	

The rates which were prevailing at the time of the introduction of the new settlement were those introduced by Mr. Ravenshaw in Fasli 1216, (1806-7) modified by the additions, already mentioned, made in 1836, after the construction of the lower anicut across the Coleroon, and by the reductions granted in 1855 on Mr. Hall's recommendation.

These varied from Rs. 11-14-0 to Rs. 5-6-0 per káni, for nanjah lands. For punjah lands there was but one rate of Rs. 3-1-0 per káni, and for garden lands also but one, namely, Rs. 7-0-0 per káni.

The new rates were also proposed to be introduced into the Kollimalai portion of the Sankarapuram Jaghir situated in the Mannargudi taluq. As regarded the Palamcottah portion of that Jaghir, Mr. Newill merely proposed to modify the rates introduced by Mr. Hall in 1859, to the extent shown below:—

Taram.	Irrigated.						Dry.					
	Mr. Hall's rates.			Mr. Newill's rates.			Mr. Hall's rates.			Mr. Newill's rates.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st ...	5	5	0	5	8	0	2	5	0	2	8	0
2nd ...	4	10	0	4	8	0	1	10	0	1	8	0
3rd ...	3	15	0	4	0	0	1	5	0	1	4	0
4th ...	2	10	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	0	12	0

It will be observed from the first of the above tables, that the irrigated rates proposed by Mr. Newill were really 11 in number, and in noticing this part of his scheme, the Revenue Board remarked: "The Board fully recognise the propriety of taking the description "and the efficiency of the irrigation into account in fixing the "assessment, but they are of opinion, that this should be done "without having different '*grades*' or scales of assessment. The assessment is to be fixed on a consideration "of *all* the circumstances which affect the land, and one

Para. 10 of Board's Proceedings of the 10th November 1859, No. 4498.

"nanjah scale might be formed after the maximum scale "has been fixed, into which all the lands might be brought." The results of the settlement were at first estimated to be a loss of about 93,000 Rs. of annual revenue, and on this point the Revenue Board observed (Para. 16): "The in-"troduction of the new rates cannot, in their (the Board's) "opinion, be recommended on the argument that no loss of "public revenue will ensue in these taluqs, but must be based "on the general grounds of equity and administrative policy" —and again at Para. 22: "The practical result of Mr. "Newill's proposed rates will consequently be not only to "effect great changes in the present relative value of land, "by altering its taxation, but to give up a lakh of rupees in "a revenue which is now collected with ease." Mr. McDonell and Mr. E. Maltby, both officers well acquainted with the 2 taluqs, were opposed to the introduction of Mr. Newill's scheme into the delta villages, the latter officer remarking, in his Minute of the 20th May 1860, that his knowledge of these taluqs led him to share Mr. McDonell's doubt whether there was available waste land to make good such a loss as that proposed by Mr. Newill. Finally, however, Mr. Maltby's scruples were overcome, and it was resolved to let the scheme be introduced, one of the three strong reasons for doing so being that it would be an embarrassing step to nullify the proceedings of the survey. The Government, however, in their order sanctioning the introduction of the settlement, took occasion to remark, that there would be various sets-off against the apparent loss entailed by its introduction; in particular, the cultivation might be expected to be more steady, and, under the more moderate rates, much less indulgence would be necessary in the way of annual remissions, and they enjoined on the Revenue Board the duty of seeing that this state of things was realized in these taluqs. (G.O., No. 1906 of 19th October 1866).

Fasli 1271. 1861-62.

The Income Tax.

Fasli 1871 was remarkable, from a Revenue point of view, for the first introduction of the Income Tax into the district. A. D. 1862.

Fasli 1272. 1862-63.

Darkhast Rules.

In 1863, rules for the receipt and disposal of darkhasts (applications) for assessed lands for cultivation, and for the transfer of ruined Government tanks to private individuals for repair, were promulgated. These are, with some slight modifications, still in force. A. D. 1863.

Fasli 1273. 1863-64.

Village Topes.

Mánavári assessment.

Sanction for the formation of "village topes" for public purposes was accorded in this year on a proposal of the Collector of Coimbatore, to establish a "People's Park" in every village. (Vide Board's Miscellaneous Circular No. XIV of the 18th February 1864). In this year also a change was made in the assessment of Mánavári lands. They used to be assessed as nanjah subject to a remission of 25 per cent., subsequently increased by Government to 35 per cent. in 1854. In 1861, the Government (in G. O., of the 9th July 1861, No. 1365) ordered the transfer of all Mánavári lands in South Arcot to nanjah or punjah, according as they had or had not means of irrigation, and after some delay, the then Collector, Mr. Reade, submitted his proposals in October 1863, for giving effect to the orders of Government. The Revenue Board called for some further information, and the Collector's proposals were at length finally submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings of the 23rd September 1864, No. 6278, who approved them in G. O. of the 25th October 1864, No. 1967. From Mr. Reade's report, it appears that there were 5,005 kánis of Mánavári land throughout the district of which he recommended the transfer of 3,571 kánis to nanjah and 1,434 kánis to punjah. A. D. 1864.

It has recently been discovered, however, that Mr. Ravenshaw had assessed some of the Mánavári lands in the district with full nanjah, and some with $\frac{3}{4}$ nanjah, assessment, and that Mr. Maltby's and Mr. Reade's proposals, relative to Mánavári lands, only referred to those of the latter class, which therefore have alone benefited by the orders of Government of 1861, although, as it now appears, the means of irrigation of the former class, which are still classed as "Mánavári," is in many cases bad or of doubtful quality.

Disposal of ruined Government Tanks.

In this year also Government imposed a special favourable rate of assessment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per acre on all lands lying under ruined Government tanks made over to private individuals for repair and capable of being irrigated by those tanks.

The Revenue Recovery Act.

A very important Local Law came into force in 1864, viz., Madras Act II of 1864, called the Revenue Recovery Act.

A. D. 1866. Fasli 1275. 1865-66.

Abolition of Income Tax.

The Income Tax was abolished from the 1st August 1865, after 5 years' currency.

Reduction of assessment for poramboke (immemorial waste) and kyvit (small areas without survey numbers owing to errors in measurement) lands.

In this year also, effect was given to some proposals of the Collector, Mr. Reade, relative to a reduction of the assessment on poramboke and kyvit lands, under the following circumstances; In 1862 the Revenue Board had called on Collectors to report the extent, class and assessment of the "assessed waste" lands in their districts, and to state the causes which tended to keep them out of cultivation, particularly cases arising from over-assessment, the impaired state of the irrigation works, or the absence of means of communication with markets, and to suggest remedies. Mr. Reade submitted his report and views in 1864. He showed that at the end of Fasli 1271 (1861-62), the "assessed waste" in the

district amounted to 888,218 acres, assessed at 15,10,701 Rs., and distributed as shown below:—

	Acres.	Rupees.
In the hulús taluqs..................	875,344	14,82,011
In certain villages where no hulús settlement was made.......	2,386	6,853
In the old Chedambram and Mannargudi taluqs...	10,488	21,837
	888,218	15,10,701

In the hulús villages 60 per cent. of the assessed dry, 24 per cent. of the wet, and 33 per cent. of the garden, ayakats remained waste. The want of capital, the uncertainty of the monsoon rains, the existence of large tracts of jungle and the paucity of labourers, were reported as the reasons variously given for this state of things. Of 819,365 acres of dry waste, 621,365 were overgrown with jungle, and 105,600 absolutely uncultivatable, leaving 92,400 capable of being immediately cultivated. Mr. Reade doubted whether, having regard to the enormous increase of cultivation, consequent on the reductions of assessments granted in 1854, and the subsequent rise in prices, any further reduction would produce like results, but proposed that the assessed waste covered with jungle should be granted on progressive cowle for 5 years, and the poorer qualities of waste for 4 years. As for the assessed nanjah waste, 39,850 kánis, in all, 5,000 were uncultivable, and the rest were scattered about through several taluqs, the largest areas being in Tindivanam, Trinomalai and Villapuram. Improvements to some existing irrigation works and the formation of some others, would, he thought, bring the culturable waste into cultivation, while as to garden waste, of which there were only 1,000 kánis fit for cultivation, he thought it would be gradually all cultivated. He also recommended the grant of cowle for the culturable waste in the old Che-

dambram and Mannargudi taluqs, and drew attention to the assessments on poramboke lands and on kyvit lands, not exceeding 2 kánis in area. In the pymash account, all poramboke is entered as "unassessed" and up to 1831-32, it was the practice to charge such lands, if cultivated, with an assessment equal to the average of the hulús rates of assessment of the adjacent lands and they were thenceforward known as "assessed poramboke." Mr. Maltby's revision in 1854, did not affect poramboke lands at all, and Mr. Hall's in 1857, only affected the assessment imposable on "unassessed poramboke" which resulted in their being more lightly assessed when cultivated. Mr. Reade therefore proposed, that these assessed poramboke lands should be placed on the same footing as the unassessed poramboke. As regards kyvit lands, he divided them into two classes, namely, (1) areas in excess of survey fields, and (2), plots altogether omitted from the survey accounts. He proposed to treat the first class like the fields adjoining them, and to reduce the assessment on the latter, so as to place them on the same footing as lands which shared in the reduction of 1854. He estimated the amount of assessments to be thus given up at 57,555 Rs. His proposals, relative to poramboke and kyvit, were approved by the Revenue Board, but the rest of his letter was reserved for future consideration.

A. D. 1867.

Fasli 1276. 1866-67.

Reduction of assessment on lands irrigated from old wells.

In 1866, a long correspondence came to an end which had had its origin in 1862, in an order of Government relative to the reduction of assessments, in the Coimbatore district, on lands which had been formerly irrigated by means of wells sunk at the landholder's expense, but which had been allowed to go to ruin because of the heavy water-rate charged for the water taken from them for irrigation purposes, and the lands under them, which had been classed as nanjah, given up. The Government directed, that these waste well-lands

should be offered to the proprietors of the wells or their representatives subject to appropriate punjah assessments, and that those which were unclaimed should be treated like other waste. All Collectors were thereon called on to report, how far the application of the order of Government was necessary or expedient to the cases of well-lands in their respective districts. Mr. Reade reported,* that there were only 66 such wells in South Arcot, of which, 39 had no nanjah lands under them, and 7 were in tank beds; so that only the remaining 20 needed to be considered, and for these he proposed a punjah assessment of Rs. 2-11-0 per káni on all the nanjah waste under them, and that they should be made over to the owners of the wells. As regarded the present holders of well-lands which had been taxed under the old rules, he observed that under the orders of Government they would hereafter be exempted from any additional taxation. Mr. Reade's proposals were approved by the Revenue Board, but he was called on to explain more fully the manner in which he proposed to treat existing holders of well-lands taxed under the old rules, as well as to state what would be the financial effect of his proposals. The correspondence finally terminated in the Board's Proceedings of the 3rd March 1866, No. 1477, in which it was ruled (1), that in the case of well-lands classed and assessed as punjah, all additional charge for water, whether kassar or fasaljasti, should cease, (2), that on lands classed as nanjah, but dependent solely on private wells, the assessment should be reduced to the highest punjah rate, subject to a minimum of one rupee per acre, and (3), that wells existing within the prohibited distance (10 yards) of a Government source of irrigation, should be excluded from these concessions, and these orders were accordingly given effect to.

---

* Letter dated 8th December 1863, No. 619.

In August of the same year, the classification of land in the public accounts as "garden," was ordered to be discontinued, irrigated garden being classed as nanjah, and unirrigated as punjah. Consequently, from that time irrigated garden lands have been assessed at the highest nanjah rate, namely, 11-13-0 Rs. per káni, instead of paying a water rate of 5 Rs. in addition to a land tax of 7-1-0 Rs.

Abolition of "garden" classification.

A. D. 1868. The Road-Cess Act of 1866 came into force this year. The cess levied under it was ½ an anna in the rupee of assessment, instead of one anna per káni as before.

Fasli 1277. 1867-68.

Road Cess Act.

The official year also first began to be reckoned from the 1st April, instead of the 1st May, from the 1st April 1867.

Official year to begin on 1st April instead of 1st May.

All Sub-Magistrates were created Deputy Tahsildars, and were invested with authority to dispose of such revenue matters as were referred to them by their Divisional Officers.

Creation of Deputy Tahsildars.

A. D. 1869. Fasli 1278. 1868-69.

The "License Tax" was introduced this year, and was amended during its currency.

The Income Tax was again introduced this year.

On the recommendation of the Revenue Board, the Government in G. O. of the 4th September 1869, No. 2507, sanctioned the imposition of prohibitory assessments in cases of cultivation of assessed or unassessed waste land without darkhast, or when lands reserved for communal purposes were cultivated without permission.

Prohibitory assessments sanctioned in cases of cultivation of waste lands without permission.

Fasli 1879. 1869-70.

In July 1870, the charges of the several divisional officers were altered, as shown below :— A. D. 1870.

Old Charges.		As altered.	
Collector ……	Cuddalore, Villapuram and Sayar.	Collector	Cuddalore.
Sub-Collector…	Vridachellam and Chedambram.	Sub-Collector	Chedambram, Vridachelam & Kallakurchi.
Hd. Asst. Col.	Tindivanam and Trinomalai	Head. Assistant Collector.	Tindivanam, Villapuram and the Sayar.
Dy. Collr. G. D.	Trikalur and Kallakurchi.	Deputy Collector G.D.	Trikalur and Trinomalai.

Local Fund Act.
Fasli 1280. 1870-71.

The Census.

The land cess was raised this year from ½ an anna to one anna in the rupee by Madras Act IV of 1871. (The Local Funds' Act). A census of the population of the district, in common with the rest of India, was effected this year. A. D. 1871.

Inam lands to pay second crop assessment.

In this year also the Revenue Board ruled, that Inam lands, unless classed as double-crop in the survey or Inam registers, should be charged a second crop assessment, whenever a second crop was raised on them by means of Government water (Board's Proceedings of the 26th May 1871, No. 2149), and in their Proceedings of the 12th July 1871, No. 2888, on Mr. Reade's proposal to reduce the charge made on unassessed poramboke, both wet and dry, when taken up for cultivation, because the assessment imposed was disproportionately great in comparison with the capabilities of the land and with the assessment on the regularly assessed lands in the same localities, ruled that such land newly taken up in future, might be assessed at reasonable rates, calculated with reference either to the present average of the villages, or, where possible, to the present assessment

Mode of assessing poramboke.

of neighbouring land of the same quality. They declined to entertain Mr. Reade's specific proposals, which that gentleman estimated, would result in a loss of a lakh of rupees of annual revenue, but desired that the subject "might not be "lost sight of until a general revision can be effected under "the proper department."

Modification of Income Tax.

A modified Income Tax Act came into force this year by virtue of XII of 1871, all incomes above Rs. 750 per annum only being assessable.

A. D. 1872.

Fasli 1281. 1871-72.

The Income Tax was re-enacted this year as Act XIII of 1872, but still further modified, only incomes of above 1,000 Rs. per annum being assessable.

Reservation of rights of Government in water supply from new irrigation works.

In view to keeping the control of the supply of water for new irrigation works entirely in the hands of Government, it was this year ordered by the Revenue Board in their Circular Order, No. II. of 1872, that, in the event of an anicut or other irrigation work being newly constructed, public notice should be given in each case, that the privilege of benefiting by the new work is permissive on the part of Government, and that they reserve to themselves the full control and disposition of the supply.

New remission rules.

New rules for the remission of assessment when there is a failure or loss of crops were issued under the sanction of Government this year.

Introduction of excise system.

The system of raising the Abkari Revenue by means of an excise duty, was introduced in 1872. The farmers were Messrs. Parry and Co.

An alteration in the kistbandi of the district was ordered this year (vide Board's Proceedings, No. 923, dated 3rd June 1873), and came into force from the 1st July, (Fasli 1283). It is given below, but has been since modified: A. D. 1873.

Fasli 1282. 1872-73.

October.................	6¼	per cent.
November..............	6¼	,,
December..............	6¼	,,
January..................	25	,,
February...............	25	,,
March....................	25	,,
April......................	3⅛	,,
May.......................	3⅛	,,

By G. O. of the 26th July of this year No. 785, Government ordered that, when dry crops were raised on wet land, which must otherwise have remained waste owing to deficiency of water, only the highest dry rate of the village should be charged. A. D. 1874.

Fasli 1283. 1873-74.

Assessment on wet land cultivated with dry crops.

In their Proceedings of the 3rd February 1874, the Revenue Board ordered the levy of second-crop assessment on all single-crop nanjah lands, on which a second crop was raised by means of Government water. Under the old classification of wet lands as "double-crop" "doubtful-double-crop" and "single-crop" it was the practice to levy a second crop assessment on the first class of lands, whether a second crop was raised on them or not, and to charge it on the second class of lands only when a second crop was raised on them by means of Government water. The third class of lands were never charged for a second crop. In the revision of assessments carried out in 1854, lands registered as "double-crop," were placed on the same footing as those registered as "doubtful-double-crop" and were declared liable

Second-crop assessment on single-crop lands.

to a second crop assessment only when a second crop was actually raised by means of Government water, but lands registered as single-crop still enjoyed their old immunity from such assessment, although the Government, in passing orders on the whole question of the revision, desired the Revenue Board to take this matter into their consideration at an early date. In the settlement of the Mannargudi and Chedambram taluqs in 1861, all registered single-crop lands were declared liable to pay for a second crop raised by means of Government water, and in the Proceedings above quoted, the Revenue Board extended the rule to all the hulús taluqs of the district. The charge was introduced from the beginning of Fasli 1284.

New kassar rates.

New water rates, to be charged on dry land irrigated by means of Government water, were introduced this year by order of Government from the beginning of Fasli 1284.

A. D. 1875.

Cowles for lands overgrown with prickly pear. Fasli 1284. 1874-75.

In order to encourage the reclamation of land overgrown with prickly pear, Government in G. O. of the 29th September 1874, No. 1236, directed that these lands might be granted on cowle, for periods varying from 5 to 10 years for cultivation, free of assessment.

Sub-division of survey fields sanctioned.

A very important modification of the old revenue system was introduced this year, under the orders of Government. (Board's Circular Order, No. VII of 1875). The integrity of the areas of survey fields which had been preserved with the greatest care since the time of the survey (all sub-divisions of such fields being ignored for purposes of transfer or registry) was abandoned, and the sub-division of survey fields at pleasure, whether when applied for on darkhast, or when proposed to be transferred, was ordered to be recognised. In the case of relinquishments of land only, is the

old practice to be still adhered to, and relinquishments of whole fields only are to be accepted.

Abolition of Jamma Karambu, Khet Karambu, and Adamáná Karambu.

Another old practice was abolished this year, viz., that of charging for land in excess of the actual area constituting a holding in a survey field, in order to bring that area up to the recognised minimum of a holding, namely, 1 káni for nanjah, and 2 kánis for punjah, lands. This charge was levied whether the land charged was cultivated, left waste, or newly assigned on darkhast, and was known as (1) Jamma Karambu, (2) Khet Karambu and (3) Adamáná Karambu, respectively, according as whether the holding was cultivated in its entirety, but was less than the prescribed minimum; or whether part of the holding only was cultivated, although within the minimum standard; or whether it had been newly assigned on darkhast but only part or none of it had been cultivated.

* In G. O. of the 3rd February 1875, No. 180.

Recognition of squatters' rights.

Another important change in revenue administration was inaugurated this year by the formal recognition by Government* of "squatting" on Government waste land. A darkhast is no longer obligatory before possession of such land can be taken by a "squatter," and his right to be registered as the proprietor, (in the absence of any objections to such a course) is to be recognised. A darkhastdar can, however, acquire a right to the land over his head by darkhasting for it, but has to oust the squatter by a law-suit. Until the G. O. above marginally quoted was passed, any person cultivating Government land without permission was liable to be charged an arbitrary rate of assessment, but this power was withdrawn by the Government order.

The arrack and toddy farms leased separately.

The first lease of the Abkari farm under the excise system having expired this year, the Government determined to lease the

arrack and toddy farms separately. The former was again leased to Messrs. Parry and Co., for three years, one of the conditions of the lease being that they had no interest in the toddy farm, which was put up to auction and sold for 1,30,000 Rs. per annum to Ponnusami Pillai.

A. D. 1876. Fasli 1285. 1875-76. The kistbandi of the district was again changed this year, and is now as shewn below:—

November...........	2	annas in the rupee.	
December.......... ...	2	,,	,,
January..............	2	,,	,,
February.............	4	,,	,,
March.................	4	,,	,,
April.................	2	,,	,,

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABKARRI.

The revenue derived from the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, known as the "Abkarri Revenue" was, until 1872, realized in South Arcot by farming out to renters (for periods varying from one to five years) the exclusive right of manufacture and sale of such liquors subject to the payment of a fixed annual rental. The farm was put up to auction and generally given to the highest bidder. From 1801-02 to 1812-13, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling "Ganja" (an intoxicating drug prepared from hemp) was also included in the farm, but this was then given up as the rent realized was very small.

The spirituous and fermented liquors included in the Abkarri farm are "Arrack" and "Toddy." (*Hind.* tári). The former is a spirit distilled from jaggery. The latter is the fermented juice of the palm. The exclusive privilege of manufacturing and vending these liquors seems to have been rented separately from 1801-02 up to 1838-39, but the accounts shewing the separate rents for the first eleven years of that period are not available. The total annual rents for those years are, however, given in the statistical statement at the end of this article.

Up to 1844-45 the system of leasing out the farm by taluqs, or divisions of the district, was in force, each taluq or divisional renter being directly responsible to Government for his rent.

In 1844-45 (Fasli 1254), the whole district was sold in one farm in view to inducing capitalists to embark in the business. It was knocked down subject to the payment of an annual rent of 73,000 Rs., or but little less than what was realized under the system of Taluq Farms. The renter was a native of the district, and during the next 21 years, he, and his brother after him, succeeded in securing the farm at every sale, the rental during that period, increasing to more than double the original rent, being Rs. 1,81,500 for the five years from 1861-62 to 1865-66, (Fasli 1271 to Fasli 1275). On the expiration of that lease, however, and on the re-sale of the farm, two strangers from Tanjore purchased it, subject to the payment of an annual rental of Rs. 2,70,000 for two years. It was re-sold again at the end of that period, and realized a rental of 2,16,000 Rs., and in 1869-70, (Fasli 1279) on being put up for sale for three years, was sold for Rs. 3,11,500 a year to a native of the district, who seems to have been determined to oust the Tanjore renters at any price. He failed to meet his liabilities to Government, however, within 6 months, and on the farm being attached and again sold, for the remainder of the lease, it was purchased by the former renters for Rs. 2,33,000 per annum. These renters used to divide the farm into taluqs or divisions and sublet them at a profit, distributing the whole rental payable by themselves among their sub-renters, but generally keeping the principal town of the district in their own hands as a set-off against their sub-renters failing to pay their rents. Only one renter, however, (who had the farm during Fasli 1276) adopted a different system. He sublet the toddy farm, but managed the sale of arrack all over the district himself by supplying the shop-keepers with such quantities as they wanted on payment.

On the expiration of the farm last abovementioned, at the end of Fasli 1281, the excise system was experimentally introduced. Under this system the arrack and toddy

farms were sold together by auction as before, but the following conditions were attached to the sale; the toddy farm was to be sub-rented and 75 per cent. of the rent paid to Government; an excise duty was to be paid on every gallon of arrack on issue from the distilleries, and the strengths at which it was to issue and to be sold were prescribed. It was further stipulated that if the total revenue, thus realized, fell below a certain sum per annum, fixed with reference to the rents previously realized, the contract might be terminated after six months' notice. Under this system, Messrs. Parry and Co. became the renters for three years. The rate of excise on arrack was fixed at 1 Rupee 12 Annas per gallon of 30° under proof, except on liquor for certain shops on or near the French frontier. On liquor sold in these frontier shops a reduced rate of duty of 1 Rupee per gallon, of the same strength, was fixed, in view to enable the South Arcot renters to compete with the French shop-keepers along the French frontier, by selling at a price more nearly approaching that for which French liquor was obtainable, and all restrictions as to the strength of the liquor and the price at which it might be sold in these frontier shops were removed. Elsewhere in the district, the minimum selling price was 2 Rupees 4 Annas per gallon.

The toddy was sub-rented for 84,000 Rupees, of which 63,000 were paid to Government, and the minimum revenue below which if the year's revenue fell notice of terminating the contract might be given, was fixed at 1,75,000 Rupees. The receipts, however, always exceeded this amount as shown below:—

YEARS.	Issues of Arrack in gallons of 30° U. P.	Duty.	¾ of Toddy. Rent.	Total.
Fasli 1282—1872-73	79,396	128,067	63,000	191,067
Fasli 1283—1873-74	84,567	130,679	63,000	193,679
Fasli 1284—1874-75	77,623	125,853	63,000	188,853

At the expiration of the lease, (the continuance of the excise system having been decided on by Government) it was renewed in 1875, for a further term of three years to the same firm, but some important modifications were introduced into it :—

First.—The toddy farm was to be no longer in their hands, but was to be sold separately, and they were bound to have no interest in it.

Second.—A minimum revenue from arrack of 1,24,000 Rupees per annum was to be *guaranteed* by them.

Third.—The excise on 30° U. P. arrack was to be Rupees 2, instead of Rupee 1-12, per gallon on issue, and a maximum selling price of Rupees 4, with a minimum price of Rupees 3-4, per gallon, was fixed for liquor of the above strength.

The result was that the toddy farm sold for 1,30,000 Rupees per annum, and that during Fasli 1285 the sum realized by the duty on issues of arrack from the distilleries amounted to Rupees 1,36,058, making a total revenue for that Fasli from Abkarri of 2,66,058 Rupees, which nearly equalled the highest revenue ever realized before under the old system.

There are four distilleries in the district, at Bandipolliam, Nellikupam, Trivanellur and Kallakurchi.

A Government gauger is appointed to each to gauge and test the liquor on issue and to levy the duty. A police guard is also provided at each. The cost of these establishments is, under the terms of the renters' contract, paid by them, within the limit of 100 Rupees a month for each distillery.

The spirit after issuing from the distilleries is carted to the renters' different taluq godowns, of which there are 35, as shown in the margin. These godowns are the centres of issue to the shopkeepers.

List of Arrack Godowns in South Arcot belonging to Messrs. Parry & Co.

No.	Taluqs.	No.	Places where Arrack Godowns are situated.
1	Cuddalore......	1	Cuddalore
		2	Bandipoliam
		3	Nellikuppam
		4	Panrutti
		5	Kurinjipádi
2	Chedambram ..	6	Chedambram
		7	Bhuvanigiri
		8	Porto Novo
		9	Mannargudi
		10	Nangudi
3	Vridachellam..	11	Vridachellam
		12	Sirupákam
		13	Thittagudi
4	Kallakurchi....	14	Kallakurchi
		15	Tiágardrug
		16	Sankarapuram
		17	Chinna Salem
		18	Varanjaram
5	Trikalúr...... ...	19	Trikalúr
		20	Trivanellur
		21	Ulandurpett
		22	Manalurpett
6	Trinomalai	23	Trinomalai
		24	Chengam
		25	Thandrámpett
		26	Karappur
		27	Mangalam
7	Tindivanam ...	28	Tindivanam
		29	Chettipoliam
		30	Maliyanur
		31	Chennur
8	Villapuram.....	32	Villapuram
		33	Valavanur
		34	Anniyur
		35	Uthayathur

The renters are obliged to send in periodical accounts of their sales, profits, value of plant, and other information which may enable Government to form an accurate estimate of the amount of capital necessary to work the Abkarri farm of the district and of the margin between minimum and maximum prices necessary to be left to give a reasonable profit.

The retail price of arrack varies from Rupees 3-5-1 to 4 Rupees per gallon. That of toddy from 2 to 5 Annas per gallon.

There are now only 21 French frontier shops in the district, 15 in the Villapuram, and 6 in the Cuddalore, taluq. The duty on the liquor sold at them is Rupee 1 per gallon.

Subjoined are the statistics showing the Abkarri revenue from 1801-02 to 1875-76; the average consumption of arrack per head in the district during 1874-75; and the ratios between the number of shops, the areas of the different taluqs and the population. Similar statistics are not pro-

curable in respect of toddy, but the number of licensed shops for its sale is shown below :—

Statement showing the Abkarri Revenue of South Arcot, from 1801-02 *to* 1875-76.

Fasli.	Official year.	Annual Rent.			Fasli.	Official year.	Annual Rent.
				Rs.			Rs.
1211	1801- 2			40,353	1249	1839-40	60,600
1212	1802- 3			35,273	1250	1840-41	62,315
1213	1803- 4			37,460	1251	1841-42	60,700
1214	1804- 5			35,651	1252	1842-43	64,770
1215	1805- 6(*a*)			48,540	1253	1843-44	77,160
1216	1806- 7			33,043	1254	1844-45	73,000
1217	1807- 8			31,400	1255	1845-46	75,100
1218	1808- 9(*b*)			27,695	1256	1846-47	73,250
1219	1809-10			35,429	1257	1847-48	83,730
1220	1810-11			56,233	1258	1848-49	82,370
1221	1811-12			78,072	1259	1849-50	68,000
		Arrack. Rs.	Toddy. Rs.				
1122	1812-13	37,352	49,266	86,618	1260	1850-51	81,300
1223	1813-14	36,706	38,789	75,495	1261	1851-52	78,000
1224	1814-15	33,034	29,662	62,696	1262	1852-53	85,000
1225	1815-16	34,819	31,841	66,660	1263	1853-54	95,100
1226	1816-17(*c*)	29,680	25,767	55,447	1264	1854-55	85,000
1227	1817-18	28,038	19,190	47,228	1265	1855-56	104,900
1228	1818-19	28,230	18,124	46,354	1266	1856-57	135,300
1229	1819-20	28,789	18,333	47,122	1267	1857-58	135,300
1230	1820-21	29,768	17,606	47,374	1268	1858-59	135,300
1231	1821-22	34,468	21,206	55,674	1269	1859-60	135,300
1232	1822-23	42,624	23,916	66,540	1270	1860-61	135,300
1233	1823-24	49,770	26,102	75,872	1271	1861-62	181,500
1234	1824-25	36,775	20,028	56,803	1272	1862-63	181,500
1235	1825-26	32,732	17,719	50,451	1273	1863-64	181,500
1236	1826-27	32,755	18,620	51,375	1274	1864-65	181,500
1237	1827-28	36,290	22,685	58,975	1275	1865-66	181,500
1238	1828-29	47,230	25,770	73,600	1276	1866-67	270,000
1239	1829-30	53,060	26,505	79,565	1277	1867-68	270,000
1240	1830-31	48,309	26,886	75,195	1278	1868-69	216,000
1241	1831-32	44,468	23,180	67,648	1279	1869-70	298,417
1242	1832-33	37,190	20,280	57,470	1280	1870-71	233,000
1243	1833-34	32,155	19,486	51,641	1281	1871-72	233,000
1244	1834-35	31,752	19,904	51,656		Excise System.	
1245	1835-36	32,216	20,978	53,194	1282	1872-73	191,067
1246	1836-37	31,778	21,412	53,190	1283	1873-74	193,679
1247	1837-38	35,501	21,096	56,597	1284	1874-75	188,853
1248	1838-39	40,501	23,269	63,770	1285	1875-76	266,058

(*a.*) In this year, the Chedambram and Manargudi taluqs were transferred to South Arcot from Trichinopoly.

(*b.*) Arcot, Vellore, Tripattore, Wandiwash, Polur and the Jaghir of Arni, which formed part of South Arcot till Fasli 1217, were transferred in Fasli 1218 to North Arcot.

(*c.*) Pondicherry was restored to the French during this year.

Statement showing the average annual consumption of arrack per head of population; the number of shops; and the ratios between shops, area and population.

Taluqs.	Population as per Census of 1871.	Area in square miles.	No. of shops open.	Consumption in gallons.	Consumption per head of population.	Average sales per shop in gallons.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
Cuddalore ...	284,849	418	132	16,214	·056	123	3·1	2,094
Chedambram ...	239,133	381	110	12,115	·050	110	3·4	2,174
Vridachellam ...	178,504	540	60	5,492	·030	92	9·0	2,975
Kallakurchi ...	196,566	805	98	6,544	·033	67	8·2	2,006
Trikalúr ...	216,246	487	96	7,217	·033	75	5·0	2,252
Trinomalai ...	164,657	887	162	10,734	·065	66	5·4	1,016
Tindivanum ...	239,754	734	126	6,767	·028	54	5·8	1,903
Villapuram ...	236,108	618	100	7,336	·031	73	6·2	2,361
Totals and averages for district.	1,755,817	4,870	884	72,419	·041	82	5·5	1,986

Statement showing the number of Toddy Shops in the District.

Taluqs.	No. of Toddy Shops.
Chedambram	126
Cuddalore...	110
Villapuram	73
Tindivanum	56
Trinomalai...	55
Trikalúr	18
Kallakurchi	7
Virdachellum	6
Total...	451

———o———

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR OF SOUTH ARCOT.

The agricultural year begins on the 1st *April*. During that month, little, if any, cultivation is carried on, but grain crops of a late growth are harvested. Rainfall in April (Tamil பங்குனி) is considered bad, as exhausting the soil.

In *May*, sugar-cane is planted, and dry lands of light soils are ploughed in anticipation of the first burst of the south-west monsoon, which sometimes reaches the district. Slight freshes come down the Coleroon.

In *June*, the ploughing and manuring of dry lands preparatory to sowing and subsequent to the first fall of rain; the sowing of kambu after the second fall; the harvesting of the second crop raised on wet or dry land (such as coarse paddy of four months' growth); the 2nd cutting of indigo and the harvesting of nachini and samai are carried on. Land winds generally begin to blow during this month and pasturage grows scarce. Slight freshes come down the Coleroon.

In *July*, kambu cultivation is carried on extensively. Hot land winds prevail and paddy is planted out in seed beds. Freshes in the Coleroon are heavier and afford the means of irrigating land in the Chedambram taluq. Pasturage generally improves.

In *August*, the cultivation of kambu, white paddy, varagu, cholum, tovarai, gram and ground-nut are pushed on with vigour. Early harvests of kambu and nachini are gathered, and the third cutting of the indigo crop is effected. Kambu is brought into the market for sale, and from this time till January forms the staple food of the lower classes. Freshes come down the Ponniar and the Vellar and supply the tanks dependent on them.

In *September*, the cultivation of varagu, cholum and sambá paddy is extensively carried on, and coarse paddy, nachini, and any late kambu crops are harvested.

In *October*, the cultivation of sadai sambá, which is a four months' crop, is carried on, and the paddy crops are extensively weeded.

The north-east monsoon generally begins to blow about the middle of this month, and the monsoon rains to fall towards its close.

In *November*, the cultivation and weeding of paddy crops are chiefly carried on.

In *December*, rape and indigo are generally sown, and the cultivation of navara paddy is carried on in some places. If the season has been a good one, rice crops, which have been planted out early, will be ready to be harvested and the out-turn of the principal crops is able to be prognosticated.

In *January*, paddy is reaped and brought to market for sale, and as soon as the first crop is reaped preparations for the second are made. Well irrigation is much resorted to, particularly if the monsoon rains have been scanty.

In *February*, the cultivation of a second rice crop is carried on wherever water is available. Paddy, cholum and varagu are extensively reaped, and labour is in consequence scarce; a little sugar-cane is also cut. It is in February that the ryot generally sells his crop and that food-grains are consequently cheapest.

In *March*, late first crops of paddy and dry crops are harvested, and second crop cultivation on wet and dry land carried on to a small extent. The first cutting of indigo and the harvest of rape-seed are got in, in this month. Sugar-cane is also generally cut during its currency.

ARCHŒOLOGY.

The most ancient structures in the district are, most probably, certain "dolmens" which are to be found in parts of the Trinomalai and Trikalúr taluqs. A large group of these singular erections is to be seen at Devanúr, within a mile north of the Araikandanallur pagoda, on the left bank of the Ponniár, and about 2 miles from Trikalúr. They are scattered about over a considerable area, and in the middle of them stands a huge slab of granite, extremely like a round-headed tombstone. Its height above the ground is about 14 feet, and it is about 8 feet wide and six inches thick. It is known as the "kacheri kal" (the stone of office).

The structures alluded to are cells or chambers formed of six slabs of granite, one for the roof, one for the floor, and one for each of the 4 sides. In the centre of the slab forming the eastern wall is a circular hole about 18 inches wide and large enough to admit of the passage of the body of a slightly-built man.

Each chamber is usually surrounded by one, or two, and sometimes by three, concentric rings of smaller stone slabs sunk in the ground.

The size of some of these chambers, when cleared out, is about 7½ feet high, 6½ feet broad and 8 long. In some of those that were cleared out by the compiler were found a number of earthenware pots of all sizes, from one not much bigger than a large marble to one capable of holding 12 or 14 gallons of liquid. Many of these had a non-vitrified glaze on them, and were of black clay. The shapes were different from those of the pots now in use; none of them having any neck or lip, and, from their somewhat oval form, were apparently intended to be rested on earthenware rings, of which some were found. The most singular vessel, however, was a shallow fiddle-shaped kind of pan, about 4 or

TRIVANDRUM PUBLI

4½ feet long and 15 inches across at the widest part, resting on 15 heavy legs. Two of these were found in one chamber—one being much smaller than the other—and in one of them there were some fragments of human bones. One or two pieces of iron, that might have been spearheads or blades of knives, were also found in one chamber.

The remains of other smaller groups of these structures are to be seen at Kollur, about three miles east of Devanúr, near Jambodai to the west of Trikalúr, and among the Gangavaram hills on the borders of the Trinomalai and Tindivanam taluqs. Similar structures have been found in Coorg and Mysore by Captain Cole, who considers them pre-historical.

In the Stala Purána of the Trikalúr pagoda allusion is made to those at Devanúr, as being the habitations of certain Máhárishis called Válikilyas. Local tradition says of these people that they were a race of dwarfs, and that there were 60,000 of them.

It is singular that in the jungles of Trinomalai there still exist a few families of an aboriginal tribe known as Viliyar (from the Tamil "Vil," a bow). One of these who was seen by the compiler, was only 4' 8½" inches high, but perfectly proportioned. His companion was, however, as tall as the ordinary race of natives.

Besides these "dolmens," the fort of Gingee and the pagodas of Chedambram, Virdachellam, Srimushnam and Trinomalai are perhaps the only archœologically interesting buildings in the district.*

BARRETT'S JAGHIR.

Colonel Thomas Barrett was, for about 20 years, the Secretary to the Nawabs Muhammad Ali and his successor Umdat-ul-Umrah Bahadur, and about a year before the death of the latter, in 1800, he conferred on Colonel Barrett

* Regarding these buildings the reader is referred to the separate articles on each, under the heading of "Places of Interest," for such information as the compiler has been able to gather.

an *Altamgah Jaghir* in the southern division of Arcot, to be held in perpetuity by him and his heirs for ever, free of all dues and duties.

The Jaghir consisted of 41 villages situated in the Trivadi, Villapuram and Trikalúr taluqs.

On the assumption of the Government of the Carnatic by the East India Company in 1801, the Jaghir was taken possession of by the Collector, Captain Graham, the Governor in Council not considering the title under which Colonel Barrett claimed to hold as of any validity, and being pleased to resolve that his pretensions to the produce and possessions of the lands comprised in the Jaghir ceased on the transfer of the Carnatic to the Honorable Company. The Collector, however, was directed to pay over to Colonel Barrett the money realized by the sale of the produce of the Jaghir which was found on it on its assumption and to hand over to him the unsold grain. The sum so realized was 5,414 Star Pagodas, and the quantity of grain unsold was 3,214 Kallams, valued at 763 Pagodas, thus making a total outstanding balance in favor of Colonel Barrett of 6,177 Star Pagodas. Shortly after this, Colonel Barrett died, and Mr. Garrow, the Collector, paid to Messrs. Binny and Dennison, the agents of the administratrix to the estate, the sum of 2,165 Star Pagodas. Colonel McLeod, who was Mr. Garrow's successor, sent orders to the headmen of the villages from which the balance of 4,012 Star Pagodas was due to collect and pay it up. The headmen seem, however, to have disputed the justice of the demand, on the plea that they were entitled to a remission on account of various unauthorized collections made from them by the managers of the late Colonel Barrett and of the Nawab during the first three months of the year in which the Jaghir was granted to the former, on which Colonel McLeod directed an enquiry into the matter in the presence of the heads of the villages and of one Ram Row who was one of the defaulters. The

result of the enquiry was to show that only 2,812 Star Pagodas were due, (525 by Ram Row and 2,286 by the head inhabitants) inasmuch as their claims to remission were valid. No steps for the immediate collection of the balance seem, however, to have been taken, as in 1806, Mr. Ravenshaw, the Collector, reported with reference to it that the balance due by the head inhabitants might, he thought, be recovered from them by instalments in 3 years, but not sooner, while Ram Row's son agreed to pay, so far as he could, any claim which could be proved against his father.

The proposed terms of liquidation were communicated to the administratrix's agents, Messrs. Binny and Dennison, who declined on her behalf to accede to any mode of settlement tending to do away the claim which she was advised she had upon Government for the indemnification of the estate. The Revenue Board thereon advised Government to let the administratrix resort to such further measures as she might prefer in prosecution of her claim; on which Government directed Mr. Ravenshaw to intimate to Messrs. Binny and Dennison that, viewing the claim advanced by the administratrix as unreasonable and not maintainable by legal process, His Lordship the Governor in Council did not consider the subject to require any further orders.

CAMPBELL'S FARM.

In 1779, Mr. Edward Campbell was permitted by the Court of Directors to proceed to India, for the express purpose of introducing into the Company's territories the West Indian method of manufacturing sugar. Mr. Campbell seems to have commenced his undertaking first in the Bára Mahál and Coimbatore countries. He afterwards made an experiment in Tanjore, which failed, owing to opposition and disinclination to co-operate with him on the part of the

inhabitants. In 1803, he applied for a lease of certain lands at Chedambram (then part of the Collectorate of Trichinopoly) for a term of years, renewable at option. These lands consisted of 19 villages in the neighbourhood of Chedambram, containing 5,678 kánis, of which 3,555 kánis were arable and were assessed to the amount of Star Pagodas 2,364, and the ryots in possession of which, had entered into agreements with Mr. Campbell, consenting to cultivate under his orders, on condition of his discharging the Sarkár demands against them and allowing them half the produce of the land cultivated with sugar-cane and their usual tenants' share from such of the lands as were cultivated with grain.

The Board of Revenue recommended to Government that Mr. Campbell's application should be granted, and pointed out that a lease of a considerable extent could alone afford to Mr. Campbell a prospect of recovering the large sums he had already expended, or might be obliged to lay out, in this speculation.

The Government accordingly granted Mr. Campbell a lease for these villages for 10 years, at an annual rent of Star Pagodas 2,062 F. 3 C. 25, which was the average of the rent realized from them during the two preceding years.

The following is a list of the villages comprised in the lease :—

1. Chedambram (Cusbah.)
2. Vélagudi
3. Perampat Tenpathi.
4. Do. Vadapathi.
5. Kattur.
6. Sivapuri Vadapathi.
7. Usupur.
8. Khanbipuram.
9. Kadavacheri.
10. Palayanallur.
11. Salientope.
12. Kúthankovil.
13. Inayetpuram.
14. Nabipuram.
15. Elanangur.
16. Vayalur.
17. Thillainayakapuram.
18. Kothangudi.
19. Sivapuri Tenpathi.

The principal conditions of the lease were; 1st, that the rent agreed upon was to be paid in all years without requiring any abatement or remission on account of unfavourable seasons or accidents of any kind, with the exception of losses caused by an enemy; 2nd, that the lessee was to enter into engagements with the inhabitants of the villages comprised in the lease for the cultivation of their lands, either with grain as they had hitherto done, or with sugar-cane, if they should agree to cultivate it, as well as for the rent payable by them; 3rd, that he was not to attempt forcibly to appropriate land, then occupied, to the culture of sugar-cane, nor in any respect to infringe the right of occupancy theretofore enjoyed by the resident inhabitants; and 4th, that all waste and unoccupied lands in the villages were to be at his disposal during the currency of the lease.

Mr. Campbell was appointed Munsif of the farm and was put in possession of it on paying up the outstanding arrears of revenue then due by the ryots to Government.

In May 1808, Mr. Campbell begged permission to surrender his farm to Government at the end of that Fasli, for the following reasons:—

1*st.*—Because, in fixing the rent payable by him, the Collector of Trichinopoly (Mr. Wallace) had omitted to make the usual allowances for annual expenditure on maramat, takávi, &c., and because the Revenue Board, while acknowledging the omission, had deemed it inexpedient to correct it.

2*nd.*—Because Mr. Wallace's estimate of the rents of the farm included a species of monopoly of the betel gardens in the village surrounding Chedambram, which, from a custom that had prevailed during the Nawáb's Government, was brought to account as belonging to the town of Chedambram, and because the aggregate charge formed an article of the rent of that town charged against Mr. Campbell, while, on

the transfer of these villages to South Arcot, the Collector had resumed this monopoly in all the villages with the exception of Chedambram.

3rd.—Because, in the 1st year of his lease, the ryots were tolerably attentive to their cultivation, though slow in payments; but that since then they had been very negligent, and for the last two years, in particular, so extremely contumacious and unmanageable that Mr. Campbell found himself totally unable to do anything with the farm; that they resorted to litigation against him on the most frivolous pretexts, and that consequently a considerable diminution had occurred in the nominal rent of the farm.

Mr. Campbell further requested that the arrears due to him by the tenants might be taken in part payment of the balance due by him to Government.

This letter having been submitted through the Board to Government, the latter permitted Mr. Campbell to surrender the farm in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th July, 1808.

Mr. Campbell was known by the soubriquet of "Sugar" Campbell. He died at Caddalore in 1809. He built a house at Chedambram, and endeavoured to manufacture indigo on his farm. After the failure of his speculations, the buildings passed into the possession of Mr. Thomas Parry, about the year 1810.

CUSTOMS (LAND).

The Sáyar, or Land Customs, Department is under the control of the Collector, but its immediate administration is entrusted to the Head Assistant who resides at Tindivanam.*

Frontier Stations.—There are six stations where goods are passed and duty levied, besides 43 out-gates, where Police Constables are posted, whose duty it is to prevent smuggling and to see that import and export traffic proceeds only along the routes prescribed by Government.†

Out-posts.—The number of these out-posts is liable to occasional fluctuation arising either from the abandoning of some or establishing of others, according as circumstances may from time to time render advisable. The annexed table shows the names of the villages where these out-posts are at present located, with the strength of the Police force stationed at each; the principal station or customs gate of the range to which they belong; and the cost of the Revenue

* Since this was written, the Sub-Collector's head-quarters have been transferred to Tindivanum, and the Sáyar is under that officer.

† For the positions of these stations and out-gates see the map of the French territory.

and Police Establishments maintained in connection with the Department :—

Names of Outposts.	Strength of Police Guards. Head Constables.	Strength of Police Guards. Constables.	Principal Stations.	Cost of Establishment. Land Customs. Monthly. RS.	A.	P.	Land Customs. Annual. RS.	A.	P.	Police. Monthly. RS.	A.	P.	Police. Annual. RS.	A.	P.
Cusbah gate	2	4	Kotta-kupam...	50	0	0	600	0	0	98	0	0	1,176	0	0
Muthiyálpett...	...	1													
Vatthukkarai ...	...	1													
Karikadai	...	1													
Pillaichávadi... ...	...	1													
Putthuppatt	...	2													
Cusbah gate	2	4	Mortándi Chávadi.	143	0	0	1,716	0	0	118	0	0	1,416	0	0
Ghóri	...	1													
Karadikupam ...	...	2													
Pápánchávadi ...	...	1													
Vanúr	...	1													
Búthéri	...	1													
Parangani	...	2													
Cusbah gate... ...	3	5	Muthala-patt	157	0	0	1,884	0	0	139	8	0	1,674	0	0
Káttuppolliam ...	...	2													
Pudukkadai	...	2													
Mólalinjipatt ...	...	1													
Thálaugádu (sea gate)	...	1													
Uchimedu	...	1													
Ponniar	...	2													
Kuppanchávadi ...	...	1													
Cusbah gate	1	3	Thúkanám pákam ...	68	0	0	816	0	0	98	0	0	1,176	0	0
Nalláthúr	...	1													
Yémbalam	...	1													
Manakkupam ...	...	1													
Pákkam...	...	1													
Shorappúr	...	1													
Sòrnavúr	...	1													
Maruthádu	...	1													
Nathaputt	...	1													
Unnámalai Chotti Chávadi	...	1													
Cusbah gate	2	3	Kandam-angalam.	97	0	0	1,164	0	0	126	8	0	1,518	0	0
Thennol...	...	2													
Kandiyánkupam ...	...	1													
Mángupam	...	1													
Gangarampáliam ...	...	1													
Siruvanthádú ...	...	1													
Pársu Reddipaliam.	...	1													
Rampákkam	...	1													
Puthupott	...	1													
Mandagapatt ...	...	2													
Cusbah gate	2	4	Valdour.	82	0	0	984	0	0	105	0	0	1,260	0	0
Sáman tope	...	1													
Kandachávadi ...	...	1													
Mathurapákkam ...	...	1													
Múngilpatt	...	1													
Kómalam	...	1													
Kólankupam... ...	...	1													
Perambai	...	1													
Total...	11	74		597	0	0	7,164	0	0	685	0	0	8,220	0	0

A clerk upon a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem is also entertained in the Head Assistant's office to conduct the correspondence and prepare the accounts connected with the routine administration. A Special Inspector superintends the working of the Police force employed.

Customs Routes.—The routes by which goods are allowed to pass the frontier from and into the French territory of Pondicherry were fixed by a notification under Sections 10 and 12, Act VI of 1844, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 17th January 1845, and no change in this respect has since been made. These routes are those passing through the six chowkis or stations of Kottakupam, Mortándi Chávadi, Valdour, Kandamangalam, Thúkanámpákam and Madalapatt. The old designations of Ameenah and Nivisindah, used in that notification to denote the officer in charge of the chowki who is empowered to collect duty and grant certificates, have merged into the more modern title of "Superintendent of Land Customs."

Organization of Department.—The department is organized under Act VI of 1844, the provisions of which enactment also govern the general principles of administration. The tariff is that fixed by Act XVI of 1875. Certain rulings already passed respecting the levying of duty on particular commodities are appended separately.

Passes.—There are three kinds of passes issued by the Superintendents, namely, Duty-passes, Free-passes and Amad-o-raft passes. All passes are numbered in the office of the Head Assistant before they are sent for use to the Superintendents.

Duty Passes.—These are printed in triplicate and are issued in books of 100 each. They are given, as their name implies, when duty is paid upon goods exported or imported through the several stations. The number and classification of the articles, together with the amount of duty levied, is entered in each of the three forms, two

of which are delivered to the payer, of which he retains one as his own receipt, and delivers the other to the Police officer on duty at the station. The third is retained as a counterfoil by the Superintendent, who, as each book is exhausted, transmits it to the Head Assistant's office where it serves as a check in the preparation of the monthly returns which are forwarded to the Collector. The copies given to the Police are similarly forwarded to the Head Assistant Collector by beat constable, and a statement showing the numbers received and not received is compiled and sent periodically to the District Superintendent of Police.

Free-passes are granted to the bearer to be shown to the Police at the frontier gate, and to every other customs officer on demand and are only issued by the Superintendents in two classes of cases, namely; first, for exported goods upon which no duty is leviable under Act XVI of 1875; and, secondly, for goods passing through French territory, the value of which does not exceed ten Rupees. If the value exceeds ten Rupees, an Amad-o-raft pass is employed as hereafter described.

"*Amad-o-raft" passes.*—Amad-o-raft is a Persian expression meaning "to go and come." The passes known by this name are issued in duplicate, and only in the cases of goods passing from English to English, through intervening French, territory, and where the value exceeds ten Rupees. No duty is levied, but the description of the goods is carefully entered with the name of the conveyer, and the counterfoil is retained by the Superintendent who ultimately forwards it to the Divisional Office to be checked. The duplicate is handed to the Police who arrange for a peon (whose batta is defrayed by the conveyer) to proceed with the goods and not leave them until they have passed through the French territory and across the English frontier. Where the value of the goods exceeds 1,000 Rupees, a constable accompanies the batta peon. The pass is signed by

the out-post constable and by the village Munsiff of the village to which the goods are consigned, when such village is off the line of road where the out-post is. This procedure is necessitated by the extremely irregular boundary between the two territories and the way in which isolated portions of both intervene along the routes of transit, and by the necessity which exists for rendering it impossible that smuggling should be effected under cover of the pass by goods being taken up or set down in foreign territory midway.

When French goods are conveyed through our frontier stations to French territory other than that of Pondicherry, for instance, to Karikal, a different system is pursued. The duty leviable on the goods is levied at the first English gate of import, and a certificate of payment is given to the payer. The amount of duty is then kept in deposit until the bearer of the certificate returns it with an endorsement from the Superintendent on the frontier of consignment to the effect that the goods have really passed into foreign territory, when the duty levied is returned. If the certificate is not returned within a month, it is presumed that the goods have really been imported into English territory and not carried beyond it, and the money is finally credited to Government under import duty. This result, however, rarely occurs.

French Passes.—These are granted by the French authorities for goods passing from Pondicherry across intervening English territory to outlying portions of the Pondicherry Settlement only. Such goods can only be conveyed by the prescribed routes and must pass through one of our chowki stations, where the Superintendent, if he finds the pass and goods agree, countersigns the former and lets the goods go on.

Liquor Permits.—In order to obviate the inconvenience which would arise to importers of foreign wines, spirits or

beer from Pondicherry, by reason of their being liable to the penal provisions of the Abkarri law for conveying such articles through British territory without a valid permit, all Superintendents have been authorized by the Collector to issue permits to cover such liquors so imported on payment of duty, provided the quantity does not exceed fifty gallons. If this is exceeded a reference has to be made for orders to the Divisional officer.

Colombo Arrack.—Sáyar Superintendents may pass Colombo arrack on payment of duty, but are not authorized to give permits to cover it in transit. Before levying the duty, however, on any Colombo arrack brought to the custom-house they are to inform the intending importers that it will be liable to be seized, and they themselves to be fined, the moment it passes the frontier, unless covered by a permit in transit through the district, which permit can only be obtained from the Abkarri contractor's agent at Cuddalore.*

It had been customary to allow French arrack and toddy to be conveyed from French to French villages, through English territory, covered simply by a pass from the French village officers initialed by a Sáyar Superintendent. But, with the approval of the Board of Revenue,† it was notified that from the 1st July 1875, the provisions of the Abkarri law relating to the transit of liquor through English territory, uncovered by a valid permit, would be strictly enforced with reference to arrack and toddy of French origin; that is to say, that all such liquor passing through any part of English territory, no matter in what quantity, would be liable to be confiscated, along with the vessels, vehicles or animals in or on which conveyed, unless covered by an English permit, which, in the case of Colombo arrack, country arrack and toddy, could be obtained only from the

* Notification in South Arcot Gazette of 23rd January, 1875.

† Proceedings of the Revenue Board, dated 6th April 1875.

Abkarri Contractor's Agent at Cuddalore. This led to a remonstrance on the part of the French Government, and under the orders of Government, dated 3rd October, 1876, No. 1404, the old procedure has been revived and French passes are again recognized.

The British Consular Agent at Pondicherry was authorized by the Revenue Board in their Proceedings of the 9th August, 1871, to levy the duty on wines and spirits leaving Pondicherry for British territory, and has since been authorized to issue permits to cover all liquors, on which he has levied the duty, in transit through the Madras Presidency.

Rewards for detection of Smuggling—To stimulate the exertions of the Sáyar officials, Revenue and Police, percentages of the values of articles seized while being smuggled, and afterwards confiscated, are given to them. These vary according to the value of the goods and the circumstances under which confiscation is ordered.

The following special rules are appended with the authority under which they are passed:—

1. Excepting in the case of indigo which is liable to duty when imported or exported in quantities however small, duty is only to be levied on dutiable articles when it amounts to three pies or more.

2. Cloths and articles of personal attire are not to be taxed if in use at the time of passing the frontier, provided that new cloths, jewels or other articles of attire, worn inappropriately or in unreasonable quantities on the person at the moment of passing the Sáyar gate, shall not be exempted from payment of duty.

3. Pillows and bedding in reasonable quantities even though new, when in actual use, shall not be liable to be taxed when imported. (Proceedings of Board of Revenue, No. 2178, dated 10th August, 1874.)

4. A collection of separate articles, each of which may be denominated a grocery, but which taken individually, would, by reason of smallness of value, be exempted from duty, becomes subject to duty as a collection if the collective value exceeds 5 annas.

Grain, indigo and lac are the only dutiable articles under the present export tariff. Of these, grain for the food supply of Pondicherry has been allowed to pass the frontier free for many years past under the circumstances set forth in a separate article.

CUSTOMS (SEA).

The revenue derived from Sea Customs duties in South Arcot is small, and has fluctuated greatly at different times since 1801, as will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Statement showing the Sea Customs Revenue of South Arcot, from 1801-02 *to* 1875-76.

Fasli.	Official Year.	Duty collected.	Fasli.	Official Year.	Duty collected.
		Rupees.			Rupees.
1211	1801—02	27,110	1230	1820—21	42,782
1212	1802—03	27,110	1231	1821—22	43,280
1213	1803—04	45,118	1232	1822—23	45,680
1214	1804—05	47,749	1233	1823—24	47,988
1215	1805—06	33,875	1234	1824—25	44,038
1216	1806—07	25,998	1235	1825—26	43,450
1217	1807—08	28,571	1236	1826—27	51,152
1218	1808—09	19,600	1237	1827—28	52,424
1219	1809—10	13,164	1238	1828—29	49,181
1220	1810—11	20,843	1239	1829—30	41,425
1221	1811—12	22,979	1240	1830—31	20,690
1222	1812—13	22,793	1241	1831—32	32,487
1223	1813—14	25,806	1242	1832—33	31,594
1224	1814—15	24,009	1243	1833—34	24,795
1225	1815—16	23,604	1244	1834—35	24,526
1226	1816—17	28,788	1245	1835—36	22,376
1227	1817—18	33,441	1246	1836—37	18,832
1228	1818—19	40,093	1247	1837—38	16,103
1229	1819—20	43,379	1248	1838—39	19,364

Statement showing the Sea Customs Revenue of South Arcot, from 1801-02 *to* 1875-76 (continued).

Fasli.	Official Year.	Duty collected.	Fasli.	Official Year.	Duty collected.
		Rupees.			Rupees.
1249	1839—40	19,168	1268	1858—59	20,996
1250	1840—41	14,500	1269	1859—60	34,845
1251	1841—42	13,956	1270	1860—61	42,854
1252	1842—43	11,672	1271	1861—62	49,193
1253	1843—44	11,231	1272	1862—63	48,966
1254	1844—45	35,690	1273	1863—64	46,059
1255	1845—46	51,617	1274	1864—65	39,209
1256	1846—47	62,915	1275	1865—66	42,591
1257	1847—48	40,332	1276	1866—67	44,133
1258	1848—49	24,918	1277	1867—68	64,482
1259	1849—50	24,748	1278	1868—69	43,288
1260	1850—51	31,070	1279	1869—70	41,831
1261	1851—52	29,003	1280	1870—71	60,547
1262	1852—53	20,421	1281	1871—72	87,031
1263	1853—54	22,213	1282	1872—73	75,728
1264	1854—55	16,196	1283	1873—74	78,844
1265	1855—56	23,784	1284	1874—75	78,136
1266	1856—57	30,701	1285	1875—76	80,118
1267	1857—58	25,720			

There are only two sea-ports in the district, viz., Cuddalore and Porto Novo. Pondicherry is, however, practically a third; for, though it belongs to the French, it is surrounded on three sides by the South Arcot territory, and considerable quantities of South Arcot produce are exported therefrom. The trade with Pondicherry, however, is not taken into consideration in what follows.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the district, including imported bullion, has increased very much during the last 10 years, having risen from Rs. 8,65,512 to Rs. 24,03,730, as shown below:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total of Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1866-67	5,86,543	2,78,969	8,65,512	3,07,574
1867-68	7,30,589	3,14,576	10,45,166	4,16,012
1868-69	4,81,953	3,46,349	8,28,302	1,35,604
1869-70	3,31,948	2,64,035	5,95,983	67,913
1870-71	4,91,939	2,57,841	7,49,780	2,34,098
1871-72	9,44,779	2,34,717	11,79,496	7,10,062
1872-73	9,61,391	2,39,411	12,00,802	7,21,980
1873-74	12,24,972	5,19,195	17,44,167	7,05,777
1874-75	10,05,628	11,24,277	21,29,905	—1,18,649
1875-76	12,73,690	11,30,040	24,03,730	1,43,650
Total...	80,33,432	47,09,411	127,42,843	33,24,021

About 73 per cent. of the present trade is with foreign ports, 24 per cent. with ports in the Madras Presidency and the remainder with ports in other parts of India. The recent construction of a railway through the district and the consequent import of large quantities of railway material during the last two years have materially affected these statistics.

The foreign export trade by sea consists chiefly of paddy and rice to Ceylon, and ground-nut oil to the United Kingdom; the import trade, of chickney nuts from Acheen, palmyra rafters and reepers from Ceylon, and recently, of railway materials from England. The statistics of the value of the exports of rice and paddy to Ceylon during the last 10 years are given in the margin and show that the trade is extensive. The interportal trade with Madras ports consists chiefly of exports of paddy and rice and imports of betelnuts, sugar, sugarcandy and jaggery.

Value of Paddy and Rice exported to Ceylon.	Rs.
1866-67	303,402
1867-68	583,651
1868-69	459,859
1869-70	247,274
1870-71	333,105
1871-72	705,198
1872-73	836,833
1873-74	971,809
1874-75	955,532
1875-76	890,982

DEVASTANAMS.

The "Dévastánams" or pagodas of South Arcot may be grouped into 3 classes, viz: 1, Sillara (minor); 2, Madhyáma (middle class); 3, Tasdik (endowed by the State).

Under the first head are comprised all village kovils dedicated to the village deities (grámadévatá), such as Pilliar, Ayanár, Munianár, Pidári, Dharmarájá, Droupathi Amman, Káli Amman and Mári Amman. Every village possesses one or more of these institutions which is managed by a Pújári, or officiating priest of the Súdra caste, who is remunerated by the enjoyment of a piece of land rent-free,

called the Pagoda Mániam, and by grain fees voluntarily contributed by the village community. The supervision and control of these village pagodas has always vested in the communities of the villages where they are situated, as represented by the Monegar, or village headman.

In 1842, the revenues of all institutions of this class in the district were estimated to be worth 37,911 Rupees if fully realized, and the actual receipts to be 20,000 Rupees per annum.

The second group comprises a more important class of pagodas dedicated to the worship of Vishnu, Siva, Subramaniyar or some of the more important deities. These, too, are supported by incomes from landed endowments and by voluntary contributions. The officiating priests are Brahman Gurukals or Archakars, and in the majority of instances there is an annual festival of several days' duration celebrated at each of them. These festivals are called "Utsavams."

An establishment of musicians and servants is maintained at these pagodas. The managers are called "Dharmakartás" and their office is usually hereditary. Mr. Hallett, the Collector, in 1842 estimated the actual income of these pagodas at 19,000 Rupees per annum, and the nominal income at 27,432 Rupees. These institutions were at one time nominally subject to inspection by the Tahsildar of the taluq wherein they were situated, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, but practically they have, in common with the "Sillara" pagodas, been always free from Government supervision or control.

In the third class are included all the most important places of Hindu worship in the district, with two exceptions, namely, the large pagodas at Chedambram and Trikalúr. It is with this class of pagodas that Government have been directly concerned at various times. Prior to the assumption of the government of the Carnatic by the East India

Company, the revenues of these pagodas used to be derived from various sources of which the principal were the following :—

1. Swatantrams and Merahs..............These resembled tithes, being certain proportions of the harvested grain collected from cultivators for the support of the institutions.

2. Rassums...........Fees in grain, resembling Swatantrams.

3. Varthanai..........Money endowments granted by the State, usually in the shape of assignments of Land Revenue.

4. Magamai...........A percentage of Transit duties' collections assigned as part of the State endowments.

5. Tarapadi Maniams.Rent-free grants of lands.

Two or three years after the government of the Carnatic had been assumed by the Company, all the allowances enjoyed by the Tasdik Déyastánams in South Arcot were resumed by the Madras Government, and after commutation into their estimated money values were added to the Government land revenue demand leviable from the lands which had before been subject to the commuted charges. The total money value of these privileges was estimated to amount to 19,675 Star Pagodas* in 1803-04.

In 1806, Mr. Ravenshaw, the Collector, reported to the Board of Revenue that the sources of revenue appropriable to the support of the great pagodas in the district (exclu-

* Rupees 68,862.

sive of those at Mannárgudi and Chedambram) amounted in the Náwab's time to 25,124 Star Pagodas, and that at the date of his report 8,381 Star Pagodas were still realized, and that S. P. 6,269 might become so by the extension of cultivation, but that S. P. 10,474 had been lost by the abolition of certain taxes and of the transit duties. He then recommended that an annual fixed allowance of 25,500 Star Pagodas should be given to the pagodas, and explained that though this was in excess of the actual receipts, he expected the difference would decrease annually from the cultivation, and consequent assessment to revenue, of waste pagoda land. He urged the claims of the pagodas to compensation for the resumption of their sources of income by Government stating that "the pagoda people have, for want of a regular allowance and in consequence of the abolition of some of their sources of revenue, been exposed for the last four years to very serious distress, to relieve which the grámatáns or heads of villages have been in the habit of making unauthorized collections from the ryots and thereby oppressing them most shamefully." The sum he recommended to be given annually to the Mannárgudi and Chedambram pagodas was 1,840 Star Pagodas, which was 300 S. P. more than the value of what they had formerly enjoyed. He also proposed, if his recommendations were approved, to lay out half the first year's endowment in repairing the pagoda buildings which were in a very ruinous condition. His proposals relative to endowments were approved by Government, it being the wish of "His Lordship in Council to afford every just support and encouragement to the religious establishments of this country." In 1808, however, the allowance of 25,500 S. P. being found to be much in excess of the actual receipts from the commuted money values of the resumed privileges, was reduced to S. P. 15,858. In a Report dated 20th August of that year, Mr. Ravenshaw thus sketches the abuses in connection with pagoda management which existed prior to the assumption of the government of

the Carnatic by the East India Company and until the resumption of the Dévastánam privileges;

" The numerous sources whence the revenue was derived, " the number of people from whom it was due, and they as " well as the pagoda lands being scattered all over the " country from one to one hundred miles distant from the " residence of the person who had to collect the revenue, " rendered the realization of it extremely uncertain, very " expensive and very troublesome not only to the collectors " of it but to the people—it rendered it impossible for the " Superintendent to manage the cultivation of the land suc-" cessfully, so that what was cultivated at a distance was " almost a chance, and much that *was*, he never knew of, " for it was a common practice of the grámatáns and kar-" nams to cultivate these lands and never to pay for " them."

" The collection of the revenue derived from Swarnádá-" yam and Swatantrams was equally troublesome and un-" certain; it subjected the people paying it to repeated an-" noyance, for while the pagoda men pulled one way, the " Sirkar servants pulled another. The latter, however, got " paid first; the consequence was the pagoda revenue was " never realized till after the Sirkar demand was complied " with, and not till the last month of the year. Hence the " pagoda people were obliged to borrow money wherewith " to carry on the necessary expenses during the former " part of the year and to pay interest therefore. The " pagoda servants were always greatly in arrear. They " absconded in consequence, and many essential ceremonies " were either omitted altogether or performed in a most " slovenly way to save expense."

" It was the interest of the Superintendents to keep up " as small an establishment and to perform as few ceremo-" nies, as possible, for what was saved thereby he pocketed " himself."

The money values of the revenues of these institutions were thus estimated by Mr. Ravenshaw:—

	Cs.	As.	Pag.	Fan.	Cash.			
Punjah lands resumed	4,033	9 ..	5,654	14	53½			
Nanjah do.	1,203	14 ..	3,914	39	44			
Totakál do.	28	0 ..	185	6	2			
						9,754	15	9
Swatantrams or fees resumed						13,508	35	41
Swarnádáyam do						793	21	39
Fees, &c., receivable from Shrotriams and Dahet Inam villages						1,272	32	9
Sayar Magamai resumed						2,502	10	9
Total Star Pagodas..						27,831	24	31

In 1841 the Court of Directors ordered that the connection of the public officers with the religious institutions of the country should cease, and, in pursuance of these orders the pagodas, which from 1808 to 1843 had been supervised by the Revenue officers of the Company, were transferred in the latter year to native trustees, and the connection of Government with their management ceased. In giving effect to the orders of the Court of Directors, the Government stated that it was not their desire that the Revenue officers should relinquish the management of the lands forming the endowments of the pagodas, and directed that they should continue to manage these as before paying the nett proceeds without reservation to the respective trustees, but these orders were disapproved of by the Court of Directors,* and in consequence Collectors were called on for proposals for the transfer of the landed endowments to the trustees. This was in 1846. The Collector of South Arcot, Mr. Davis, having accordingly reported that it would be difficult to identify and make over the lands which had formerly formed these endowments, the Government in E. M. C. of 15th August 1854, No. 954, ordered that the villages in the Cuddalore taluq entered in the accounts as

* Letter of 25th August 1841, No. 17.

pagoda Inams should be made over to the trustees of the respective pagodas which had formerly owned them, and that in lieu of the ready-money payments thereto enjoyed by them rent-free grants of land in that taluq, of equal value, should be made and the ready money allowances credited to Government. These orders, however, were not carried into effect till 1858. In respect, however, of the tasdiks of those pagodas in the rest of the district of which the old landed endowments could not be identified, the Government expressed their desire that fresh assignments of land should be made in lieu of them, but no action was taken in the matter until after the Government, in 1863, laid down the principles on which the commutations should be made. These were; first, that the trustees should have the option of choosing the description of land they would take, whether cultivated or waste; second, that if cultivated land was chosen the allowance to be commuted should be increased by 10 per cent. so as to cover the risk of loss attendant on vicissitudes of season and the expenses of management, while if waste lands were taken the increase was to be from 15 to 20 per cent.; third, that when land in occupancy was selected the ryots were to pay their assessments to the trustees instead of to Government. The commutations were effected on these principles throughout the district in 1866-67 and the tasdik allowances thereafter ceased. The Government officers until 1863 had remained in the position of being responsible, under Regulation VII of 1817, that the endowments of pagodas were properly expended, the pagodas themselves properly maintained, trustees regularly appointed and malversations punished, but from the passing of Act XX of 1863 they were relieved of these obligations and all connection between the officers of Government and the religious institutions of the country absolutely ceased. Under the provisions of the Act a General Committee for the whole district, and separate committees for each of the taluqs, were appointed in 1864. A

list of the pagodas in the district under the General Committee's management is subjoined :—

Taluq.	Village.	Name of the Tasdik Pagodas.	Endowments per annum. Ready money. RS.	A.	P.	Value of income from land. RS.	A.	P.
1. Cuddalore.	Singirigudi	Perumal Dévastánam.	1,036	4	0	...	...	...
	Trivadi	Ranganátha do.	1,266	8	6	...	...	...
	Do.	Sara Náráyanaswami do.	637	10	0	...	...	...
	Do.	Sanjívirâyaswami do.	91	5	0	...	...	...
	Do.	Vírattéswaraswami and Iswara Dévastanam	1,295	12	0	...	...	...
	Do.	Vyása Púja	31	8	0	...	...	...
	Panrutti	Sanjívirâyaswami Púja	22	2	9	...	...	...
	Púngunam	Sanjívirâyaswami do.	22	2	9	...	...	...
	Vengatámpett	Perumal do.	962	14	6	...	...	...
	Do.	Sanjívirâyaswami	34	2	10	...	...	...
	Do.	Vyása Púja	11	0	5	...	...	...
	Tírtanagiri	Iswaran Kovil	717	1	0	...	...	...
	Do.	Sanjívirâyan Kovil	28	3	0	...	...	...
	Tiagavalli	Iswaran do.	594	8	0	...	...	...
	Tripápuliyur	Pataléshwaraswami Kovil	...	...	...	1,521	4	1
	Trivandipuram	Dévanáyakaswami do.	...	...	...	1,317	5	2
	Tirumánikuri	Tirumánikuri Dévastánam.	...	...	...	669	3	0
			6,751	2	9	3,507	12	3
2. Vridachellam...	Vridachellam	Vridáchelléswarasami Bindu Mádava Perumal	2,401	4	0	...	...	...
	Gopurápuram	Gopúranadéswaraswami	1,227	12	0	...	...	...
	Agaram	Kóthandarámaswami	496	14	0	...	...	...
	Tittagudi	Vythianádaswami, Sukásanaperumal, Ranganádaswami	2,568	7	0	...	...	...
	Pennádam	Pralayakáléswaraswami Perumál	976	8	0	...	...	...
		Kúgayúr	574	14	0	...	...	...
	Nallúr	Vilva Vanéswarar	1,814	10	5	...	...	...
	Podiyúr	Pasupathi Iswarar	878	7	0	...	...	...
	Tiruvádathorai	Thírthapuri Iswarar	839	6	0	...	...	...
		Siruvákam	624	7	0	...	...	...
			12,402	9	5	...	...	...
3. Tindivanam...	Tindivanam	Perumál Kovil	764	10	6	...	...	...
	Do.	Iswaran do.	737	15	0	...	...	...
	Mylam	Subramaniyaswami	906	11	9	...	...	...
	Merkánam	Merkánam Dévastánam	709	13	6	...	...	...
	Alathúr	Alathúr do.	563	11	6	...	...	...
	Páthirápuliyúr	Páthirápuliyúr do.	567	5	6	...	...	...
	Perumukal	Perumukal do.	475	11	3	...	...	...
	Kílpákam	Kílpákam do.	420	2	6	...	...	...
	Gangavaram	Gangavaram do.	768	1	9	...	...	...
	Singavaram	Singavaram do.	420	2	0	...	...	...
			6,334	5	3	...	...	...

Taluq.	Village.	Names of the Tasdik Pagodas.	Endowments per annum. Ready money. RS.	A.	P.	Value of income from land. RS.	A.	P.
4. Trinomalai ...	Trinomalai	Kasbah Dévastánam.........	5,938	8	6	...	...	...
	Véttavalam	Véttavalam do	1,470	14	0	...	...	...
	Búdamangalam ...	Búdamangalam do	791	8	0	..	...	...
	Chengam	Chengam do	638	7	0	...	...	...
	Mékalúr...............	Mékalur do	516	2	0	...	...	...
	Kánjí	Kánji do	351	13	6	...	...	...
			9,707	5	0	...	...	...
5. Villapuram...	Villapuram	Kasbah Dévastánam.........	956	2	0	...	...	...
	Parayavaram.........	Parayavaram do	492	14	6	...	...	...
	Tiruvámáthúr	Tiruvámáthúr do	961	1	3	...	...	...
	Sévúr	Sévúr do	739	12	0	...	...	...
	Tiruvakkarai.........	Tiruvakkarai do	945	9	6	...	...	...
	Arakandanallúr ...	Arakandanallúr do	620	6	0	...	...	...
	Aniyúr	Aniyúr do	865	15	0	...	...	...
			5,581	12	3	...	...	...
6. Kallakurchi...	Siruvángúr	Siruvángúr Dévastánam ...	619	9	0	..	...	...
	Pandalam	Pandalam do.........	555	7	0	...	...	...
	Velámpár	Velámpár do.........	546	12	11	...	...	...
	Varanjaram	Varanjaram do.........	923	4	0	...	...	...
	Chinna Salem	Chinna Salem do.........	826	15	0	...	...	...
	Ulaganallúr	Ulaganallúr do.........	708	8	0	...	...	...
	Tiruvarangam	Tiruvarangam do.........	1,449	3	1	...	...	...
	Jambai	Jambai do.........	648	10	0	...	...	...
			6,278	5	0	...	...	...
7. Trikalúr ...	Elavánásúr	Elavánásúr Perumal.........	1,801	2	5	...	...	...
	Ulundúr	Ulundúr Iswara Dévastánam	853	10	0	...	...	...
	Rishivandiyam......	Rishivandiyam Dévastánam	712	3	0	...	...	...
	Trivanallúr	Iswara and Perumal do ...	1,122	10	6	...	...	...
	Grámam	Gráman do do ...	894	5	0	...	...	...
	Parikkal............	Parikkal do do ...	567	4	0	...	...	...
	Tirunámanallúr ...	Iswaran and Perumal Dévastánam	853	10	6	...	...	...
	Trikalúr...............	Perumal Dévastánam	2,378	13	7	...	...	...
	Kílúr	Iswaran do................	399	12	6	...	...	...
	Tirupálapandal......	Do. do................	561	4	0	...	...	...
			10,644	11	6	...	...	...
8. Chedambram.	Srimushnam.........	Bhúvaráhaswami	2,911	3	5	59	4	0
	Do.	Nitiyéswaraswami	700	3	0	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi	Víranárráyanaswami	574	5	0	...	...	...
	Bowanigiri	Srinivása Perumal............	424	15	7	...	...	...
	Do.	Védapurieswarar	403	5	0	...	...	...
	Do.	Sanjivaráyaswami	32	6	0	...	...	...
			5,046	11	0	59	4	0

FREE EXPORT OF GRAIN BY LAND TO PONDICHERRY.*

After the restoration of the French territory of Pondicherry to the French, in 1816, it became necessary to determine on what terms the exports to and from that territory should be treated. In the beginning of 1817, the Supreme Government addressed the Government of Madras on the subject of the privileges to be allowed to the Danish inhabitants of Tranquebar and to the French inhabitants of Pondicherry, &c. That Government pointed out that any indulgences in respect to remissions of the prescribed rates of duty should be received distinctly as an act of grace, that it was essential such remissions should be confined to articles not the objects of foreign trade, and further that the indulgence should be granted not by a Legislative Enactment, but by an Order of Government, so that no difficulty might be experienced in modifying or rescinding the rule should circumstances render such a course necessary. As regarded Pondicherry the Supreme Government were of opinion that the indulgence should be immediately restricted to "articles of daily consumption."

The Madras Government had in the meanwhile issued instructions to their officers very much in accordance with the views of the Supreme Government and had directed that their instructions should be put in force from the 1st March 1817. Under these orders all articles exported from any of the French Settlements into the territories subject to the Madras Presidency were liable to double duty, as were also all articles of external trade, or materials fit to be wrought into such articles, exported from British territory to any of the French Settlements. All articles fit only for the internal consump-

* Abstracted from Revenue Board's Proceedings of October 17th, 1865, No. 6575.

* *i. e.*, Transit duty... 5 p/c.
Export duty............ 3 p/c.
Total... 8 p/c.

tion of the French Settlements were liable to a single rate of duty of 8 per cent.* Grain, livestock and all other provisions were liable to no duty, but grain exported by sea was liable to a 3 per cent. export duty. Subsequently, orders were issued that this 3 per cent. export duty should be levied on *all rice* exported to French Settlements and drawback granted on such quantity as was consumed there. On a representation, however, being made by the French Government on this subject, and on their consenting to furnish, every three months, a statement of all articles received from British territory and afterwards exported, the indulgence of a free export of rice by land was again granted, *as a temporary measure*, to be continued only so long as the export of rice from Pondicherry was inconsiderable. This indulgence was, however, confined to the territories around Pondicherry by G. O. of 9th June and 14th August 1817. Towards the close of that year, and on the French Government having accepted certain propositions made to them by the English Government in regard to the discontinuance of the manufacture of salt in the French Settlements, the Madras Government agreed to the following concessions in respect to Customs and duties on articles passing the frontier to and from foreign Settlements :

1. All live stock and articles of provisions (grains of all sorts included) in quantities *actually and bonâ fide* required for consumption at Pondicherry and other French Settlements to be allowed to pass the frontier free of duty.

2. All articles other than grain and provisions, such as native cloths, drugs, curry-stuffs, &c., to an extent actually required for consumption in the French Settlements, to be subject to a duty of eight per cent.

3. All articles imported at any British port, which have paid full duty as required by regulation, to be allowed to pass free of all further duty into the French Settlements.

The foregoing concessions, however, were to be confined to the actual wants of the French inhabitants, while all articles of export and import trade were still to be liable to duty.

The subject was again brought forward by the French Government in 1819, but the British Government saw no reason to alter the existing state of things. All, therefore, that could be claimed by the French Government under the above concession was that articles of food might be exported by land to the French Settlements free of duty, provided they were for the consumption of the inhabitants, and that all other articles of local consumption were not to be charged more than 8 per cent. duty.

On the passing of Act VI of 1844, and the abolition of the transit duties, the Government, on a reference from the Collector of South Arcot, decided that the privilege hitherto conceded was to be continued at all French Settlements on the French Government giving a guarantee for the payment of the usual export duty on all grain exported from their Settlements. On this occasion the draft of a Convention, providing for the free importation of grain, by land, into all the French Settlements and for the levy of British rates of export duty on all grain exported from them, was forwarded by the Governor of Pondicherry to the Madras Government, but it was never formally executed, the privileges intended to be secured by it having been practically already conceded by the English Government.

In September 1858, it was notified that the export and import sea tariff of the Madras Presidency would in future be applicable to the trade on the land frontier, (small quantities of certain petty articles of consumption, such as betel and grain, when imported by land into the French Settlements being exempted from payment of duty as usual), and that, for the present, duty would only be collected on certain

articles which were detailed for each frontier. The French Government had, during the correspondence which took place on this occasion, been invited to free from frontier duty eleven articles, which, under former arrangements, had been on the free list, by engaging to levy, on behalf of the British Government, the British rates of export duty whenever any of these articles were exported from French Settlements, as was done in the case of grain, but they declined to do so. In 1859 "drawback" was allowed on articles imported by British Mail Steamers and afterwards forwarded to Pondicherry, and this privilege, in 1862, was extended to all goods however imported. In 1860 the French Government asked that the same privilege might be conceded to grain exported to the French Settlements, *by sea*, as was in force in regard to grain exported thither by land, but the Madras Government, on Mr. Reade's representation that even the original concession was no longer necessary, as the local supply of grain was fully equal to the local consumption, declined to accede to the request. (G. O., 18th May 1863, No. 856).

In 1865, the Pondicherry Chamber of Commerce applied through the French Government to that of Madras for a favorable and sound application of, what the former called, the International Convention of 1819. The Chamber's action originated in the levy of export duty on firewood and charcoal crossing the frontier into Pondicherry. The French Government also again solicited the exemption from export duty of grain sent by sea from a British to a French port. It was subsequently explained, on the French Government being asked to forward a copy of the so-called International Convention, that the allusions of the French Government and Chamber of Commerce were grounded on the correspondence which passed between the English and French Governments in 1816 and 1817. The Madras Government, in disposing of the application of the French Go-

vernment in G. O. of 17th July 1866, No. 1771, repealed the duty on firewood and charcoal, but declined to grant the concession asked for relative to the free export of grain by sea to Pondicherry.*

GEOLOGY.

The following notes on the Geology of South Arcot are taken from two reports which are published in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India as Parts 1 and 2 of Volume IV, the former by Mr. H. F. Blanford "on the cretaceous and other rocks of the South Arcot and Trichinopoly "districts, Madras," and the latter by Messrs. W. King and R. B. Foote, "on the geological structure of the districts of "Trichinopoly, Salem and South Arcot included on sheet "No. 79 of the Indian Atlas." So far therefore as South Arcot is concerned both reports relate only to that portion of it included in the above sheet; that is, all the district lying south of a parallel of latitude about 12 miles north of Pondicherry. For fuller details the reader is referred to the reports themselves.

General geological conformation. (Part II) King & Foote.

The general geological conformation of the country is very simple. The greater part of the area is occupied by metamorphic rocks belonging to the gneiss family. Resting on these are three great groups of sedimentary rocks belonging to different geological periods and over-laying each other in regular succession from west to east. The first of these great groups belongs to the cretaceous era. Resting on these

* During the Famine of 1877 the Government of India granted this concession as a temporary measure for 6 months, and on the expiry of the first period renewed it for a second.

cretaceous rocks are, secondly, a group of rocks whose exact age has not yet been determined, owing to the absence of organic remains, but which are provisionally distinguished as the post-cretaceous rocks. Resting on these again are the beds of the fluvio-marine alluvium of the coast and river deltas. The sedimentary formations form great bands running in a north-east by north, and south-west by south, direction, and widening generally as they extend southward.

Changes in physical configuration of the Payín Ghat. (Part I) Blanford.

There is strong reason to believe that the main features of the physical configuration of the Payín Ghat have existed unaltered through a long geological period, and that since the commencement of the cretaceous epoch no disturbance of any magnitude or extent has remodelled or effaced the main geographical features. A great portion of the Payín Ghat has, however, suffered depressions and re-elevations, and the materials which during the oft-repeated oscillations of the country have accumulated in the thick beds of conglomerate, sand, and clay, which now occupy the eastern portion of our area, and entomb in vast numbers the fossil remains of the faunas and floras of several successive periods, have been derived from the hills or the still unsubmerged area at their foot.

Cretaceous Rocks. Blanford.

The fossiliferous cretaceous rocks of the Carnatic were first brought to public notice in 1840, by the late Mr. Kaye of the Madras Civil Service. In 1836 or 1837, M. E. Chevalier, who visited Pondicherry in the French exploring vessel La Bonite, had his attention attracted to the fossiliferous beds in the neighbourhood of that place. His observations however were not published till 1844, and he seems only to have confirmed the existence of beds of the cretaceous epoch near the above town. In 1842 Mr. Kaye sent a notice to the Geological Society of London of the researches of himself and

Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, and in it described the cretaceous rocks of Vridachellam. In 1857, the examination of a collection of fossils made by Mr. Cunliffe, from a place between Trichinopoly and Vridachellam, proved them to be identical with species obtained from Pondicherry or from the rocks of cretaceous age in Europe.

Tiruvakarai group. (Blanford.)

The existence of a group of rocks, associated with the cretaceous series of the Carnatic, at Tiruvakarai, about 15 miles from Pondicherry, was first noticed by Captain J. Warren in 1810. They consist of ferruginous sandstones which occasionally contain fossil wood but are almost without any trace of other organic remains. Beds of a similar lithologic character were also discovered by Captain Newbold, in 1845, near Vridachellam, where he also found fossil wood similar to that found at Tiruvakarai. The rocks are much denuded and cut up by a number of gullies, and in the beds so exposed large masses of exogenous silicified wood are imbedded; some of the trunks exposed being 15 or 20 feet long and 5 and 6 in girth. Captain Newbold mentions the occurrence of a trunk 100 feet in length.

Post cretaceous rocks or Cuddalore sandstones.—(Blanford.)

The most recent of the sedimentary rocks are the Cuddalore sandstones, a mass of coarse ferruginous grits of unknown thickness. They are easily recognizable by their coarse grain, their mottled colours, and the universal absence of fossil remains. These rocks occur in distinct areas, separated by the valleys of the Ponniar and Vellar rivers, and are, in all probability, part of a great continuous deposit over the eastern side of the Carnatic, which was cut through, and in great part denuded away, during the formation of the valleys formed by the above rivers.

(King and Foote.)

Relation of the cretaceous rocks and Cuddalore sandstones—(Blanford.)

In the neighbourhood of Vridachellam are to be found the Arrialúr group of fossiliferous rocks and the Cuddalore sandstones emerging from the alluvium and stretching away to the north till they disappear beneath the alluvial deposits of the Gaddilam and Ponniar. The cretaceous rocks occupy a strip of country from 2 to 3 miles across, extending from the bank of the Manimukta Naddi to that of the Gaddilam. The bottom bed of these rocks is generally calcareous and sometimes forms a tough arenaceous limestone, at other times it occurs in the form of thin calcareous shales. These arenaceous limestones are well seen in a nullah about a mile from Parúr, a village about 5 miles from Vridachellam. The cretaceous beds disappear under the alluvium of the Gaddilam near Shénthamangalam, and do not appear again till near Valdour.

Valdour and Arrialúr groups.

The area occupied by the sedimentary rocks near Pondicherry is not more than 10 miles in length from north to south, while it extends westwards for about 8 or 12 miles. Between the Red Hill near Pondicherry and the Tiruvakarai ridge, the cretaceous rocks have been exposed by recent denudations. Valdour is situated near their extremity. The fossils characteristic of the Arrialúr group of rocks are very abundant in its vicinity near the Usateri channel. Large nodules or fragments of a dark grey compact limestone, never conglomeratic, and mostly without fossils, are also to be found in its neighbourhood. A bed of limestone or calcareous sandstone can easily be traced from Valdour to Rayaputhupákam. It crops out at the surface near the Madras road, where it is quarried by the natives. At Rayaputhupákam a tank is paved at the sides with blocks of limestone principally derived from this bed. These are full of fossils, and being somewhat decomposed, are easily broken up, affording one of the best fossil grounds in the

district. The limestone bed has been largely quarried for the paving of Pondicherry.

Cuddalore Sandstones.

It is a question yet to be settled whether parts of the lateritic deposits of the low country of the west coast are not of the same age as the sandstones of Tiruvakarai and Cuddalore. These formations consist in a great measure of grits and sandstones; thin beds of clay are intercalated, but are rare, and the whole formation is characterized by its ferruginous character, the sandstones, clay, &c., being tinted of all hues of yellow, red, brown and purple. This is in part due, doubtless, to the infiltrations from the surface, the red soil and laterite being the original source of the iron, but much of the iron must have been introduced contemporaneously with the formation of the beds, as they have occasionally highly ferruginous bands intercalated with them, and, in general, the whole mass is evenly tinted with the peroxide of iron to an extent that can scarcely be due to superficial infiltration. There is also a considerable quantity of carbonate of lime distributed through the beds, in the form of irregular pipe-like concretions, which penetrate the coarser beds in every direction.

At Palándorai.

At Palándorai they crop out as a soft sandstone of a pink and white colour. The former colour, which is the prevalent one, is due to ferruginous infiltration. The rock, in consequence of the unequal rèsistance of its parts, weathers into a roughly mammillated mass, bearing a rude resemblance to masses of coral, wherever the surface is laid bare and much exposed to the action of rain.

At Vridachellam.

The rock at Vridachellam consists of a massive yellow sand-stone, tolerably hard and well adapted for building.

Near Trivadi, on the south bank of the river, a gully cuts deeply into the Cuddalore beds, exposing a white hackly clay used by the natives for making their caste-marks.

At Trivadi.

There is a fine escarpment at Trivandipuram, where a sectional view of the sandstones can be procured. They consist of sandstones and grits, mottled pink and white in a manner much resembling the beds at Palándorai. About 25 feet of the upper part of the section is occupied by a bed of ferruginous clay half converted into laterite. It appears to belong to the Cuddalore formation. At Capper's Hill, opposite Cuddalore, the beds are sometimes ochreous and mottled and more or less conglomeratic.

At Trivandipuram.

At Capper's Hill.

At Tiruvakarai some low broken hillocks of ferruginous grits rest on the gneiss. At the base the grits are very conglomeratic.

At Tiruvakarai.

The rocks comprising the Red Hills to the east of the cretaceous area closely resemble those at Tiruvakarai. In several small nullahs to the east of the Usateri tank they are to be seen resting on the denuded surface of the Arrialúr beds, affording the only visible junction of the 2 formations met with in South Arcot. Here the Cuddalore beds are coarse in grain consisting of comminuted garnet, quartz, and magnetic iron, with specks of dark mica cemented by ochreous clay and kaolin.

Red Hill of Pondicherry.

The Cuddalore sandstone formation must have been formed at a period when the principal physical features of the surrounding country were much the same as at present, with the exception that a large portion of the actual plains of the Carnatic must have been below the level of the sea.

Period of formation of Cuddalore sandstone.—(Blanford.)

The principal rivers of South Arcot are the Coleroon, the Ponniar, the Vellar, the Gaddilam and the Varáhanaddi, or Gingee.

Principal Rivers.

The deposition of alluvium has been taking place along the whole sea-board of this part of Southern India, forming a continuous belt varying in breadth, which in a westerly direction runs up the valleys of the three rivers and of their tributaries, while all along the edge of the seaward belt, and occasionally further inland, ridges of sand have been formed by the winds prevalent in these localities.

Alluvial deposits.—(King and Foote.)

The alluvial deposits of a bygone age extending inland to the westward are now upraised from 20 to 30 feet above the reach of the highest floods, and the great rivers flow for several miles through plains of an old alluvium now in the course of destruction. In South Arcot this formation is to be found in 2 divisions; the first, about 12 miles across occupying the country between Cuddalore and Pondicherry and extending inland as far as Trikalúr, and including the Gaddilam and Ariankupam rivers; the second, extending from Cuddalore to the mouth of the Coleroon and stretching inland to Tittagudi, about 44 miles. It is a remarkable feature in these alluvial plains that they are wider some miles inland than near the coast, being constricted, so to speak, by a low plateau of sandstones and laterite which occupies the eastern portion of the intervening higher ground, and forms low escarpments in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and Cuddalore. The more elevated part of the low country, between the alluvium and the hills, is a gently undulating tract formed by sedimentary rocks on the east and crystalline rocks (principally gneiss and hornblende schist, with a few granite veins and green stone dykes) on the west.

(Blanford.)

Alluvium of the Ponniar valley. (Blanford.)

About 3 miles east of Lallpett the alluvium of the Vellar unites with that of the Cauvery delta. On the north it joins that of the Gaddilam and Ponniar rivers at Cuddalore.

(King and Foote.)

Near Tolum, where there is a ferry, and beyond which place the tide extends, a bed of peat is exposed at ebb tide. It consists mainly of leaves and fruits of dicotyledonous trees, still preserving, in great measure, their characteristic shape.

Peat.

That at no very ancient period (geologically speaking) the sea washed the base of the promontory known as Capper's Hill is proved by the existence of beds abounding in fossil marine shells of existing species, at Kundiyamallur, at the southern end of the Perumal tank.

Marine fossil shells at Kundiyamallúr.

In the central part of the district a very considerable area is occupied by rocks having generally a very granitic aspect, yet showing in many places undoubted stratification, especially in their mode of occurrence, as great continuous ridges which may be traced for many miles, and which form anticlinal and synclinal folds. These granitoid rocks extend from a little west of Tiagar Drúg south eastward to the Trichinopoly and Madras road, which they follow in a north-easterly direction to the alluvium of the Gaddilam and the Ponniar rivers. They re-appear on the left or north bank of the latter river and continue their course till they pass beyond the limits of Sheet No. 79. The western limit of this granitoid gneiss series may be traced from near Tiagar Drúg northward along the eastern side of the road to Manalurpett on the banks of the Ponniar. A line continued thence through the villages of Walliputty and Thandri to beyond the limits of the map would roughly in-

Granitoid gneiss of South Arcot. (King and Foote.)

Extent.

dicate the western limit of the pseudo-granitic rocks. The relation of these rocks to the other members of the gneissic series is very doubtful and obscure, not one single satisfactory case of contact and juxta-position having been met with around the limits of the large area described above as including these granitoid gneiss rocks.

Relation of position.

In the absence of any satisfactory sections the general position of this granitoid area seems to point to the fact of these rocks over-lying, or being younger than, for example, the iron beds of Pákam and Karadichittúr to the west, or than the quartzo-felspathic strata forming the great curves of Agaram-Kotállam Trigonometrical Station Hill. Should this not be a correct view of the position of these curiously granite-like gneiss beds, the only explanation that seems to offer itself is that the area over which these beds are found was subjected to an amount of metamorphism greater than that which has affected the adjoining portions, probably in consequence of the greater or more continued proximity of some vast quantity of plutonic rock as granite or syenite, and that thereby the beds, which must be regarded as part of the general series of metamorphic rocks, in that region, were in part (and especially the more felspathic varieties) subjected to a process of partial fusion and re-arrangement of particles, yet were not sufficiently altered to efface all evidences of their original stratified structure. This may account for the very highly crystalline condition of the gneiss under description.

Metamorphic origin.

The finest development of this rock may be seen at and near Tiagar Drúg, at Ellavanasur, at the Yeddakal rock south-east of the latter place, at the Kunatur Hill 8 miles north by west of Ulandúrpett, and between the Páshar Hill and Trikalúr on the south side of the Ponniar. On the north side of that river

Typical localities.

these rocks may be well studied almost anywhere between the line drawn from Manalúrpett to Tandri and the great bay of alluvium which runs up the Gingee river northwards from Vikravándi. In the northern part of this area the beds form the Gangavaram cluster of hills, east and south of Vettavalam, which may be regarded as merely the southern portion of the Gingee group of hills into which the beds appear to be continued. These hills present a very unusual appearance when compared with those of the normal varieties of gneissic rock; they appear to be made up of innumerable, large, and more or less rounded blocks which on the ridges often stand out as fine tors. The spaces between the blocks are closely filled by a luxuriant growth of generally thorny, climbing, and other shrubs; more rarely by trees. Between the weathered blocks and the dense shrub growth the solid rock is but rarely to be seen and the hills themselves are rendered almost inaccessible. The low ground between them is also in great part occupied by dense forest consisting chiefly of thick underwood, which aids in effectually concealing the face of the country. By far the greater part of the area over which these granitoid rocks are spread is covered with thick scrub jungle, excepting where clearances have been made for agricultural purposes.

Appearance of the Hills.

The general appearance of the most typical variety of the granitoid gneiss, as, for example, that occurring at Tiagar Drúg, is that of a rather porphyritic granite, consisting of quartz and whitish and greyish felspar, including imperfect crystals and grains of a reddish or pink felspar.

Lithological texture.

The tendency of the rock to weather into tors has been already alluded to. They are very common in many parts and form very conspicuous objects in the landscape. Two remarkable

Tors.

ones are to be seen near Elavanasúr, which somewhat resemble two large frogs or toads engaged in some confidential communication. Another at Malayanúr, but 3 miles N. N. E. of Elavanasúr, on the Trikalúr road, has a rudely pyramidal shape, but when looked at from the north or south rises like a fine tall tower and may be seen 3 or 4 miles off.

Pistacite.

In this granitoid gneissic series little veins and strings, and sometimes incrustations, of a bright green mineral, apparently pistacite, a variety of epidote, are of very common occurrence.

Paucity of trap-dykes.

The extremely small number of trap-dykes met with in connection with this series of rocks is noteworthy.

Quartzo-hornblendic gneiss.

The most remarkable example of the contortions of the gneissic rock is to be found in the beds of the Agaram Kotállam Hill near Tiagar. These consist chiefly of quartzo-hornblendic gneiss with the important addition of a large and very conspicuous bed of quartzo-felspathic gneiss of pink colour generally.

Crystalline rocks.

Of rocks of igneous or quasi-igneous origin, 2 classes are represented within the area of sheet No. 79. These are trap-dykes and granites (quartz veins).

Trap-dykes.

In South Arcot there is a regular assemblage of small basaltic trap-dykes at Toluthúr, where the Madras road to Trichinopoly crosses the Vellar, and a large dyke about five miles long crosses the same river about 4 miles west of Toluthúr. Trap-dykes appear eastward of the granitoid gneiss region, and of some size. Two very remarkable ones run from Semangalam, 12 miles north-west of Pondicherry, through the Kunam and Perumbákam Hill stations to the Trichinopoly and Madras road. Of all the dykes met with

none present so remarkable a parallelism as these two: When seen from Kunam they present a very remarkable appearance, not easy to be described but suggestive of two rather crowded rows of ruined Martello towers of black colour, the ridges having been eroded into an avenue of rather tower-like black bosses. Several of these cannot be much under 100 feet above the level of the very flat country at the foot of them.

Mineral character of trap-dykes.

The general mineral character of the trap-dykes is identical; they consist generally of a rather coarse-grained, but exceedingly hard and tough, black basalt-like mass, hardly ever containing recognizable crystals of any foreign substance. In the case of a dyke running close to the village of Agaram Kotállam, north of the Kotállam Hill station, the black rock contains numerous crystals of a glossy variety of felspar resembling labradorite in texture and lustre, but without any iridescence. These are probably a variety of sanidin. There is little doubt that most of the dykes may be considered anamesite, owing to the total absence of olivine and titaniferous magnetic iron which are so characteristic of the more common and typical variety of basalt.

Geological age of trap-dykes.

We only know of the age of trap-dykes that they are pre-cretaceous.

Granites and quartz veins. Schorl.

Some small veins are exposed in a nullah running into the Gaddilam river, near Vandavaddi, which contain obscure and badly-shaped crystals of black tourmaline or schorl.

Soils—(Blanford.)

The soils of South Arcot may be divided into—

1. Decomposed rock *in situ*.
2. Fluviatile alluvium.

3. Regur.

4. Sandy sorts of sedimentary origin.

Those of the first class are rare "*per se.*" The fluviatile alluvium is usually a pale sandy loam called by the natives "masab." Other forms of it are to be found.

"Regur," or cotton soil, covers a large area in South Arcot. Mr. Blanford thinks it is the deposit of lagoons which have been gradually elevated and thereby drained, and instances the large marshy plain to the south-west of Markanam as an instance of "regur" formation in that manner. Kankar is common in this soil, and when it occurs on the cretaceous rocks is probably in part derived therefrom ; it appears however, generally, to be of original formation in the regur.

(King and Foote.)

"Regur" strongly resembles the black soil of the Neilgherries, of the Anamallai forests and of the peat-bogs in Ireland. Messrs. King and Foote are inclined to regard it as a sedimentary deposit mixed with organic matter, chiefly vegetable in its origin and found more generally in fresh than in brackish waters. The intensification of the weathering influence of the Indian climate appears to be the great agent in the production of "regur."

The sandy soil forms a narrow band round the foot of the Hills, and is also widely spread over the gneiss of the western parts of South Arcot. The mineral character of these soils does not vary much except in the proportion of iron they contain. They consist chiefly of sand with a certain portion of argillaceous matter. The proportion of iron varies from a mere trace to 20 or 25 per cent, as in the case of the laterite forms of the soil which occur around Ambápuram. The ordinary form of the soil contains about 2 per cent. of iron.

Economic Geology.—(Blanford).

South Arcot is comparatively rich in minerals valuable in the arts. The chief ones of economic value are building stones, stones for road-making, &c., including gneiss, greenstone, crystalline and sedimentary limestones, sandstones and laterite; limes and cement materials, comprising crystalline limestone, coral-reef and other sedimentary limestones, septaria kankar and fossil shells, brick clays, fine clays and pottery materials, viz., pipe-clays and ferruginous clays, kaolin, China stone and felspar, gypsum, common salt, soda, and iron ores.

With regard to some of the above, such as certain of the limes and clays, it is difficult to pronounce upon their value. The sandstones of the Cuddalore group are quarried to a small extent near Vridachellam and Vellampalayam. The stone is compact, moderately fine in grain, and being jointed in two directions is easily worked. Laterite is cut into blocks for building purposes, about 2½ feet long, 1 foot wide, and 6 inches thick. When first cut it is a flakey ferruginous sandy clay and rather friable, but after exposure for some months to the sun and rain it hardens and becomes covered with a dark-polished incrustation of hydrated oxide of iron, which protects it from the change and resists the decay of the stone, however long it may be exposed. It is also a good material for road-making.

Kankar and Shells are the only materials commonly used for making lime. The latter are used on the coast in places where fossil shells occur in sufficient abundance, particularly at Kundiyamallur, where there is a bed of subrecent fossil shells which are washed before being burnt. Similar deposits occur near Pondicherry.

Brick clays.—The only clays used by the natives for brick-making are those of the fluviatile alluvial deposits, and more

rarely of the superficial deposits which cover the gneiss of the low country. The latter are in general but little adapted for the purpose, consisting either of a sand with too small a proportion of clay, or of regur which is almost a pure loam. Where the two forms of soil meet and intermingle are the best spots for the purpose of brick-manufacture.

A fine plastic clay occurs in the Cuddalore beds near Panrutti, and is exposed by the side of the road leading southward from that place. It contains a small quantity of iron and lime and, owing to the former, has a pale flesh tint which becomes darker on burning. It is soft and extremely tenacious.

Cornish stone, from which a somewhat ferruginous kaolin may be obtained by washing, occurs at Semangalam, close to the borders of the cretaceous and Cuddalore rocks, six miles north of Valdour. It is probably a vein of pegmatite running through the gneiss, such as is frequently met with in the surrounding country.

Yellow ochre is found at Trivandipuram. When ground and levigated it yields a very good pigment.

Gypsum has somewhat recently been found in considerable quantities and of fair quality at Chunampett near Markanam, by Dr. Ratton.

Soda is of common occurrence. It occurs in the form of a whitish soil, known as "soudu" or "dhoby's earth." The alluvial plain to the north of the Vellar, in the neighbourhood of Shatiatope and Bowanigiri, is formed in great part of a similar soil.

Iron is found in abundance in parts of the Trinomalai taluq. It exists also on the Kalrayan Hills and particularly on the slopes below Chinna Tripatti; also near Ponparappi and Ravatnallur. The Porto Novo Iron Company had a factory at Trinomalai as well as at Porto Novo.

The former was supplied with ore brought from a hill about 10 miles west of the Factory, and the latter with the magnetic ore of Salem.

HILL POLIGARS OF THE KALRAYAN HILLS.

The 96 villages on the Kalrayan Hills are divided into 3 Polliams. The Poligars' names are Jadaya Goundan, Kurumba Goundan and Ariya Goundan. They pay a small annual peishcush to Government of 225 Rs., 154 Rs., and Rs. 70 respectively. The Polliam of Jadaya Goundan is the southernmost of the three, and comprises 40 villages. The chief village in it, where he resides, is called Chinna Tripatti. Kurumba Goundan's Polliam adjoins that of Jadaya Goundan on the north. It comprises 42 villages, of which the principal one is called Thumbai. That of Ariya Goundan lies to the west and north-west of Kurumba Goundan's and comprises 14 villages, of which the chief one is Kallanur.

The Polliams are divided into Náds or groups of villages.

The compiler was unsuccessful in his efforts to get full information from all the Poligars regarding their estates, but the following facts regarding the Polliam of Jadaya Goundan' may, most probably, be accepted as applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the two others. No information at all was procured from Ariya Goundan.

The 40 villages belonging to Jadaya Goundan are grouped into 4 Náds.

In each Nád there are 4 officials,—the Nátán, the Múpan, the Goundan, and the Kangáni. The Nátán and Múpan collect the Poligar's rents and pay them to the Poligar; the Kangáni is the policeman, and the Goundan the Nátán's peon.

There is no wet cultivation. The principal crops grown are raggi, kambu, thennai and varagu. No cotton is cultivated and but very little tobacco.

The hillmen are all Sudras of one caste. There are no Brahmans or Pariahs among them. They are said to have come originally from Gingee and to have settled on the Hills during the Mohammedan invasion of the Carnatic. There are plenty of cattle of a small kind, which are said to sicken if sent to the low country. There is little or no cattle disease in the Polliam, but a little on the slopes of the hills. Fever is the most common disease among the people; small-pox and cholera are very rare.

There are no schools, and none of the hillmen can read or write. Polygamy and widow marriage are allowed, but polyandry is unknown. The dead are buried and not burnt. The men are fond of hunting and carry guns. The *feræ naturæ* of the hills consists of bison, elk, tigers, cheetahs, bears and pigs.

The men and women are very fond of smoking; all smoke without exception. They chew betel and tobacco, but are not given to drink. No liquor is made on the hills, but at festivals it is sometimes used. There are no tiled houses in the Polliam except the Poligar's, and that is only partly tiled. The men are all cultivators and herdsmen. No man follows a trade. Each fashions his plough with his own axe and chisel. Blacksmith's work is done in the low country. There are no chucklers, potters, barbers or washermen on the hills. Once a month, or once in two months, a washerman goes up, and the barber once in 6 months. Pots, baskets, and other manufactures are brought up from the low country.

The Jadaya Goundan Poligar's income is about 5,000 Rupees a year, and is derived in about equal parts from the proceeds of a poll-tax on all the men who hold land, and from his seigniorage on timber and bamboos. The tax is

8 annas a head for every single, and 2 Rupees a head for every married, man who holds land. If a man holds no land he pays no tax. The seigniorage on timber is levied at thannahs established for the purpose. Every hillman may cut as much timber as he pleases for his own use or for sale, but the purchasers must pay the seigniorage and no hillman is allowed to take wood past the thannah.

The rates of seigniorage levied are 1½ Rupees on every cartload of small timber without "vayiram" or red-heart, and 2½ Rupees per cartload of wood with "vayiram." On small bamboos, used for reepers, 1 Rupee, and on large bamboos Rs. 1-2-0, per cart load, are levied. There are four kinds of wood, which may not be cut without special permission; these are vengai, acha, mathurai and teak. When permitted to be cut the seigniorage on them is levied at the rate of from 5 to 7 Rupees per cartload, according to the cubical contents of the logs. For rollers for sugarcane presses 10 Rupees a pair is charged.

Kurumba Goundan's poll-tax is Rs. 1-12-0 for a married, and 12 annas for an unmarried, landholder, besides which he levies a tax of Rs. 1-8-0 on every plough. In two villages in a valley a land-tax per káni is charged, according to the kind of produce grown; the assessment on a káni of tobacco being 25 Rupees, and that on a káni of betel Rs. 6-4-0. For other crops the rate varies, according as they are "ear" or "pod" crops, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 1-3-0 per káni.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES.

There are several old inscriptions on tombstones in the various burial grounds at Cuddalore and elsewhere in the district. The oldest is on the tomb of the wife and

daughter of Mr. John Davis, the first Chief of Cuddalore, and bears the dates of 1683 and 1684.

Close by the tomb of Mrs. Davis is a monument to the memory of Vicessimus Griffith, son of Sir John Griffith, Kt., and lately third in Council at Cuddalore; the inscription bears date 1705. Also the tomb of Haliburton, the officer who was shot by one of his own sepoys during the advance against Pondicherry under Admiral Boscawen.

At Kunyimédu (Conimeer), in a field close to the ruins of the old factory, is a tombstone with a Dutch inscription, and bearing the date 1703, to the memory of a lady named Maria de Visser. The natives of the village have respected this solitary grave, and keep the stone cleared of the drifting sand.

At Porto Novo, in the old Dutch burial ground, is a large tomb (apparently covering a vault), with a Dutch inscription recording the deaths of certain members of a family named Pfeiffer. The oldest date on it is 1717.

At Cuddalore, in the Mission Church is a tablet to the memory of the wife of Harcourt Woodhouse, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Hertford, Captain in the Hon'ble Company's service, and Commandant of the 4 independent companies of the Cuddalore garrison in 1775 and 1776.

In the churchyard of the same Church is the tomb of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, son of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreath, A. D. C. to the King and Colonel of the 74th Highlanders, who died at Cuddalore in 1794. His Regiment at the time formed the garrison of Pondicherry.

Near this tomb is that of Lieutenant Colonel Sterling of the same Regiment, who died in 1796.

On the Red Hills, to the west of Pondicherry, by the side of the high road and close to the French frontier, is a monument with an inscription recording that it was erected to the memory of Mr. Stevens, the East India Company's Chief Engineer, who was killed in the trenches during the siege of Pondicherry by Sir Hector Munro.

At Trikalur is a cenotaph to the memory of William French, Esq., of the Civil Service, and son of Arthur French of French Park, M. P. for Roscommon, who died at Cuddalore in 1823. His friends in the Service erected the monument to his memory at Trikalur, which was his favourite station.

List of Chiefs of Cuddalore and Conimere, Deputy Governors and Governors of Fort St. David, Residents and Commercial Residents at Cuddalore, Collectors of Cuddalore and Pondicherry and Collectors of South Arcot.

Names.	Office.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Mr. Robert Freeman	Chief of Cuddalore	11th May 1682	Did not join having been appointed Chief of Metchlepatam on the 18th September 1682.
,, John Willcox	Do. Conimere	9th Oct. 1682	
,, John Davis	Do. Cuddalore	19th March 1683	
,, John Nicks	Do. do.	6th Aug. 1687	
Do.	Do. Conimere	11th June 1688	The Cuddalore Factory was temporarily withdrawn on the transfer of Mr. Nicks to Conimere.
,, William Hatsell	Deputy Governor of Fort St. David	10th Sept. 1690	
,, William Fraser	Do.	8th May 1699	First time.
,, Gabriel Roberts	Do.	1st July 1702	
,, William Fraser	Do.	10th Oct. 1709	Second time—Returned to Madras in order to act as Governor, 30th October 1709.
,, Richard Farmer	Do.	29th Oct. 1709	First time.
,, Edmund Mountague	Do.	28th Nov. 1709	
,, Richard Farmer	Do.	10th July 1710	Second time.
,, Robert Raworth	Do.	12th July 1711	
,, Henry Davenport	Do.	5th Oct. 1713	
,, Francis Hastings	Do.	15th Aug. 1715	
,, William Jennings	Do.	9th Nov. 1719	
,, Nathaniel Turner	Do.	18th June 1724	
,, George Morton Pitt	Do.	11th March 1725	
,, Robert Symonds	Do.	16th June 1730	
,, Randall Fowke	Do.	28th June 1731	
,, James Hubbard	Do.	5th July 1733	
,, Augustus Burton	Do.	13th Aug. 1741	
,, William Monson	Do.	29th Oct. 1742	
,, John Hinde	Governor of Fort St. David	29th Dec. 1743	Died on the 14th April 1747, previous to the receipt of the Court of Directors' Despatch of 24th July 1747, creating Fort St. David the Head Settlement and appointing Mr. Hinde President and Governor.
,, Charles Floyer	Do.	16th April 1747	
,, Thomas Saunders	Do.	19th Sept. 1750	The seat of Government was re-established at Madras on the 5th April 1752.
,, William Cockell	Deputy Governor of Fort St. David	4th April 1752	
,, Robert Starke	Do.	15th July 1752	
Colonel Robert Clive	Do.	22nd June 1756	

List of Chiefs, &c.—(Continued.)

Names.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Mr. Alexander Wynch....	Deputy Governor in charge	22nd Aug. 1756	Fort St. David surrendered to the French on the 2nd June 1758, and Mr. Wynch embarked for Europe on the 15th October following.
„ Charles Turner.......	Chief of Cuddalore.	30th Nov. 1761	The re-establishment of the Company's investment at Cuddalore was also ordered on this date.
„ John Calland...........	Do.	27th July 1763	In charge.
„ John Lewin Smith....	Do.	15th May 1764	
„ John Calland...........	Do.	6th June 1766	
„ Henry Brooke..........	Do.	13th July 1767	
„ George Dawson........	Do.	21st Sept. 1769	
„ Richard Lathom	Do.	11th Oct. 1773	
„ Edward Saunders.....	Do.	19th Aug. 1776	In charge.
„ James Daniell..........	Do.	5th Dec. 1777	Do.
„ William Cuming.......	Do.	27th March 1778	
„ James Daniell,..	Do.	18th Nov. 1780	
„ Cotton Bowerbank Dent.....................	Do.	15th March 1781	
„ Ernest Wm. Fallofield	Chief of Cuddalore.	17th Oct. 1781	In charge. Cuddalore remained in the possession of French from April 1782 to 31st January 1785.
„ Geo. Isaac Hoissard..	Resident at Cuddalore....................	8th Feb. 1785	
„ Cotton Bowerbank Dent.....................	Chief of do	9th May 1786	
„ Thomas Lewin.........	Do.	15th May 1787	
„ Hew Alexander Craig	Do.	7th March 1788	Cuddalore was reduced to a Residency on the 10th August 1790, and Mr. Craig appointed Resident.
„ John Kenworthy......	Resident at Cuddalore....................	1st May 1792	By Revenue G. O., 8th January 1729, the charge of the Revenues of Cuddalore and Pondicherry was removed from Mr. Kenworthy and placed under the Collector appointed on that date.
„ John Kenworthy......	Commercial Resident.	8th Jan. 1796	
„ John Taylor	Collector of Cuddalore and Pondicherry.	8th Jan. 1796	
„ Richard Kinchant.....	Commercial Resident	21st Sept. 1798	
„ L. R. Hargrave	Head Assistant Collector in charge...	April 1800	

List of Chiefs, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Mr. Greenway	Collector of Cuddalore and Pondicherry	Feb. 1801	Collector for the District of Arcot between the Palar and Porto Novo rivers.
Capt. James George Graham	Collector of South-Arcot	31st July 1801	
Do. do. ...	Do.	7th Jan. 1802	Ordered to take charge of the Cuddalore and Pondicherry Districts.
Mr. George Garrow.......	Do.	24th Sept. 1802	Collector in the Division of the Province of Arcot lying south of the river Palar.
Major William Macleod...	Do.	2nd Dec. 1803	Collector of South Arcot.
Mr. John Goldsborough Ravenshaw	Do.	16th March 1805	Principal Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot.
„ Charles Hyde	Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot	23rd Feb. 1813	Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot. Designation altered to Collector and Magistrate under Regulation IX of 1816. The S. Division of Arcot was created a Principal Collectorate on the 11th September 1821.
„ Brooke Cunliffe........	Do.	10th Feb. 1826	
„ John Dent...............	Do.	30th Dec. 1831	
„ William Ashton........	Acting Do.	29th April 1836	Confirmed on the 10th April 1838.
„ Thomas Law Blane...	Do.	28th May 1841	On duty in Kurnool.
„ Charles H. Hallett....	Acting Do.	28th May 1841	Confirmed on the 27th Jan. 1842.
„ William Dove Davis..	Do. Do.	23rd June 1843	Confirmed on the 18th Jan. 1844.
„ Charles James Bird...	Do.	5th March 1850	
„ John Bird...............	Do. Do.	5th March 1850	
„ Edward Maltby........	Collector and Magistrate	14th March 1851	
„ Arthur Hall	Do.	23rd May 1854	
„ George Noble Taylor.	Acting Do.	1st Sept. 1857	
„ John Ratliff	Do. Do.	16th Nov. 1858	
„ Æneas Ranald McDonell..............	Do. Do.	9th April 1859	
„ Henry Wood	Collector and Magistrate	1st Dec. 1859	
„ Charles William Reade...................	Do.	4th Feb. 1862	

List of Chiefs, &c.—(Continued.)

Names.	Office.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Mr. John Henry Garstin..	Collector and Magistrate	18th April 1871	Mr. H. E. Sullivan acted as Collector and Magistrate from 18th May 1872 to 25th January 1874 during Mr. Garstin's absence in Europe.

LOCAL FUND BOARDS.

The district is divided into two Local Fund Circles under Act IV of 1871.

The Cuddalore Circle comprises the 5 taluqs of Cuddalore, Villapuram, Tindivanam, Trikalúr and Trinomalai, and the Vridachellam Circle the remaining 3 taluqs of Chedambram, Vridachellam and Kallakurchi.

The Cuddalore Local Fund Board consists of 11 official and 12 non-official members, and the Vridachellam Board of 8 official and 9 non-official members. The Collector is ex-officio President of both Boards. The Vice-Presidents are nominated from time to time. The Local Funds levied under the Act are;

1. A land-cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the annual rent-value of all occupied land on whatever tenure held.
2. Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Special Funds.
3. A one-third share of Municipal tolls.
4. A few miscellaneous receipts.

No tolls nor house-tax are levied in either Circle.

The subjoined statement shows the annual receipts of each

Circle from each of the sources abovementioned since the Act came into force :—

Years.	Grants from Provincial Funds.	Special Funds.	Land Cess.	One-third of Municipal Tolls.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts including School fees.	Total.
			Cuddalore Circle.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	39,300	8,136	1,19,937	...	2,949	1,70,322
1872-73 ...	52,140	9,760	1,69,825	...	3,921	2,35,646
1873-74 ...	49,640	7,808	1,22,567	...	7,427	1,87,442
1874-75 ...	50,140	6,808	1,68,533	...	13,052	2,38,533
1875-76 ...	56,976	9,124	1,22,829	...	9,562	1,98,491
1876-77 ...	30,065	8,709	1,03,407	3,533	8,414	1,54,118
			Vridachellam Circle.			
1871-72 ...	23,350	3,466	74,157	...	364	1,01,337
1872-73 ...	37,210	5,397	1,21,556	...	17,124	1,81,287
1873-74 ...	37,210	3,350	92,518	...	3,495	1,36,573
1874-75 ...	37,210	3,018	96,790	...	8,991	1,46,009
1875-76 ...	35,527	5,443	83,862	...	3,449	1,28,281
1876-77 ...	810	4,258	66,918	2,804	5,854	80,644

The Local Fund income of each Circle is divided between two funds known as "Road Fund" and "General Fund." Two-thirds of the land-cess, the receipts from Municipal tolls, the grants from Special Funds and a few other minor items are credited to the Road Fund ; while the remaining miscellaneous receipts and one-third of the cess are credited to the General Fund.

Local Funds are intended to be spent on the following objects :—

(1.) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications.

(2.) The diffusion of education, and, with this object in view, the construction and repairs of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and the training of teachers.

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, choultries, tanks and wells; the payment of the charges connected with the working of these institutions, the train-

ing and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners, the sanitary inspection of towns and villages, and, lastly, the cleansing of the roads, streets and tanks, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the people.

The expenditure on account of roads and communications is debited to Road Fund. Education, medical services and sanitation are charged to the General Fund.

The subjoined classified statement shows the expenditure in each Circle since the Act came into force and the percentage of the total income expended under the different heads:—

Years.	Grant I—Public Works. New Works and Repairs.					Grant II—Education.	Grant III—Sanitation, Medical Services and Public and Charitable Institutions.	Grant IV—Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Communications.	Sanitary and Miscellaneous.	D. P. W. supervision including Petty Establishment.	Tools and plant and other minor expenses.	Total.					
			Cuddalore Circle.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	129,250	2,112	25,560	1,545	158,467	3,207	4,992	1,369	2,346	170,381
1872-73	122,364	2,241	40,338	1,625	166,568	7,352	5,286	2,039	3,319	184,564
1873-74	148,191	10,303	45,347	3,008	206,849	8,472	9,092	2,000	7,108	233,521
1874-75	121,226	10,345	32,470	3,051	167,092	9,714	10,962	2,070	10,303	200,141
1875-76	141,575 Educati	9,949 onal 219	} 37,662	52	189,457	19,349	26,481	1,565	214	237,066
1876-77	111,182	7,349	29,633	16	148,180	19,669	20,908	1,659	102	190,518
Average	128,965	7,050	35,168	1,550	172,769	11,294	12,953	1,784	3,899	202,699
Percentage of the expenditure under each head of the total expenditure..	64	3	17	1	85	5	6	1	3	100
			Vridachellam Circle.							
1871-72	65,949	...	13,831	...	79,780	3,515	1,992	443	540	86,270
1872-73	76,266	185	23,262	1,239	100,952	5,841	4,147	1,259	5,430	117,629
1873-74	83,007	6,222	27,166	2,352	118,747	8,948	4,160	1,823	3,216	136,894
1874-75	106,392	17,088	30,832	1,226	155,538	7,482	7,267	1,917	7,500	179,704
1875-76	58,201	5,962	16,041	601	80,805	9,552	13,463	1,499	31	105,355
1876-77	64,230 Educati	5,820 onal 500	} 17,637	...	88,187	9,523	15,580	1,534	25	114,849
Average	75,674	5,830	21,461	903	104,001	7,477	7,769	1,413	2,790	123,450
Percentage as above	61	5	17	1	84	6	7	1	2	100

All Local Fund roads and buildings are constructed and repaired, or maintained, by the officers of the D. P. W., for whose services the Boards are charged 25 per cent. on the expenditure by the Department from Local Funds in the district during the year. This amounts to about 77 per cent. of the total cost to Government of the D. P. W. establishment in the district.

Elementary education is promoted on three systems, viz., the salary grant; the combined salary and results grant; and the results grant, pure and simple.

Of the first class, there were, in 1876-77, two boys' schools in the Cuddalore, and 6 boys' and 1 mixed school in the Vridachellam, Circle. Of the second class, there were 26 boys' and 18 mixed schools in the Cuddalore, and 13 boys' schools in the Vridachellam, Circle. All these schools are known as Local Fund schools.

Of private schools aided on the results grant system, there were, in 1876-77, in the Cuddalore Circle, 175 boys', 52 mixed, and 1 girls' school, besides 304 boys', 17 mixed, and 1 girls' school which were under inspection but were unaided. In the Vridachellam Circle there were 111 boys' and 13 mixed schools aided on this system, besides 131 boys' and 10 mixed schools which were unaided but under inspection.

The progress of elementary education in the district has been very marked, since the establishment of Local Fund Boards, as may be seen from the subjoined table, which includes the few higher and middle-class schools in the Municipalities of Cuddalore and Chedambram, the private schools aided and under inspection and the Local Fund schools :—

	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.
No. of schools......	19	28	25	96	159	222	259	443	598	700
No. of boys...... ...	1,096	1,481	1,338	3,022	4,855	5,700	6,416	10,461	14,598	17,251
No. of girls.........	53	93	159	152	112	207	192	338	327	369

In 1875-76, the total number of schools in the district receiving aid from Government, or under inspection by their officers, was 820, containing 19,612 pupils on their rolls. Taking the population of a school-going age to be 15 per cent. of that of the whole district, the above number would be 7·4 per cent. of that percentage; or, excluding girls from consideration, about 14 per cent. of all the boys in the district, of a school-going age, were under instruction during that year.

There are now dispensaries in 7 out of the 8 taluqs of the district. Those at Cuddalore and Chedambram are Municipal institutions, but get large annual contributions from Local Funds. The other dispensaries have been built out of Local Funds.

Four endowed choultries in the Cuddalore, and 2 in the Vridachellam, Circle are under the care of the Local Fund Boards. Only one of them, however, at Veriyur in Trinomalai taluq, was constructed from Local Funds.

Their endowments and the establishment entertained to take care of each are shown below:—

Names of Choultries.	Government Grant.	Date of order sanctioning the Grant.	Description of Servants.	Annual pay.
	Rs.	*Cuddalore Circle.*		Rs.
Mr. Ellis' Choultry............	162	Board's Proceedings D. P. W, dated 3rd October, 1850, No. 617.	1 Monegar..............	42
			1 Waterman............	42
			2 Toties at 1¾ Rs. each................	42
			1 Sweeper............	12
			Contingencies......	24
				162
Rattanai do.	189	Board's Proceedings, dated 17th July, 1867, No. 4,508 and 12th August, 1867, No. 5,775.	1 Monegar..............	48
			1 Occupant or Resident..................	42
			2 Servants at 2¼ Rs. each...	54
			1 Sweeper	15
			Contingencies.......	30
				189

Names of Choultries.	Government Grant.	Date of order sanctioning the Grant.	Description of Servants.	Annual pay.
	Rs.	*Cuddalore Circle.*		Rs.
Panrutti Garudanadi Choultry....................	84	Do.	Kattalai......................	84
Veriyur Choultry.............	24	Board's Proceedings, No. 2,710, dated 21st Sept., 1874.	1 Sweeper.............. Contingencies.......	12 12 24
		Vridachellam Circle.		
Vellar Anicut Choultry......	60	Board's Proceedings, dated 15th September, 1859, No. 895.	1 Sweeper................. Contingencies......	36 24 60
Mr. Hydes' do.	66	Board's Proceedings D. P. W., dated 3rd October, 1850, No. 617.	1 Monegar.................. 1 Sweeper............... Contingencies.......	42 12 12 66

These choultries are merely rest-houses for travellers, excepting the one at Panrutti, where, during some months of the year, food is distributed to pauper travellers. The establishments are maintained to light the buildings and keep them clean.

There are also four travellers' bungalows in each Circle, under the Local Fund Boards' care, at the following places :—

In the Cuddalore Circle.	*In the Vridachellum Circle.*
At Tindivanam.	At Ammapett.
Villapuram.	Chinna Salem.
Panrutti.	Kallakurchi.
Ullandurpett.	Tiagar Drúg.

Special sanitary arrangements are made by the Local Fund Boards at the more important fairs and festivals, such as those at Trinomalai, Strimushnam and Vridachellam, and special monthly allotments have been given, as detailed

below, for the maintenance of scavenging establishments in the larger towns of the district.

In Cuddalore Circle.

Trinomalai, Trikalur, Tindivanam, Villapuram,	at 40 Rupees a month.
Vallávanúr,	at 30 „
Chengam,	at 20 „

In Vridachellam Circle.

Mannargudi, Porto Novo, Vridachellam, Kallakurchi, Bowanigiri,	at 46 Rupees a month.
Lalpett, Tittagudi, Tiagar Drúg, Chinna Salem,	at 27 „

Vaccination is attended to by a staff consisting of a Superintendent and 14 vaccinators in the Cuddalore Circle, and an Assistant Superintendent and 6 vaccinators in the Vridachellam Circle, aided by several temporary vaccinators. The results, as reported, are very good, but the reports are by no means trustworthy.

THE MALAYALIS OF CHEKKADI JAGHIR.

Several of the villages in this Jaghir, near the foot of the hills belonging to the hill Poligars Kurumba Goundan and Ariya Goundan, are inhabited by descendants of the hillmen who are called Malayális (hillmen). They are extremely ignorant, but are said to be truthful. The way in which

they keep an account of the payments made by them on account of the Government revenue is by tying a knot in a string for every rupee paid. These strings are preserved with as much care as if they were title-deeds—and recently some of them lodged a complaint against the village revenue officer of their village of having levied more than he ought, by finding that there were more knots in the current year's string than in that of the previous year.

Some of them have to pay tribute to the hill Poligars, and they never question the correctness of the "Killák" which is sent to them, which consists merely of a leaf with as many marks made on it by the thumb-nail of the Poligar as there are rupees to be paid. They believe firmly that their god "Eliyaráma" would punish the man bringing the "Killák" if he attempted to tamper with the leaf. Nor would they dare, for the same reason, to tie an extra knot in their strings.

They are very superstitious about omens, and if a bad omen occurs when they are about to reap the crop in a field, they leave the crop untouched. When any one in one of their villages is attacked by cholera or small-pox, the village is at once deserted and the villagers takes to the woods leaving the sick man to his fate. If he recovers he is not admitted into society for three months. If disease breaks out in a village, the inhabitants of it may not enter another village. A line traced in ashes across the path leading to the afflicted village indicates that no one is to cross it, and this is said to be perfectly understood and respected.

MISSIONS.

Christian Missions have been long established in South Arcot. There are, at present, one Roman Catholic and four Protestant.

The Protestant Missions are :—

1. The Danish Evangelical Lutheran.
2. The Leipzig do. do.
3. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.
4. The Society of the Reformed Church of America.

The Roman Catholic Mission is under the superintendence of the Bishop of Flaviopolis, whose head-quarters are at Pondicherry.

This is by far the oldest Mission in the district. It is an off-shoot of the Madura Mission established by Robert de Nobili in 1606. In 1623 he established a Mission in Salem and Trichinopoly, and in 1640 Father Emmanuel Martinz, being driven out of Trichinopoly by the Naik of Madura, took refuge in the Gingee country, where he set to work to proselytize, and in the course of some years succeeded in making a good many converts. He died in 1656. Subsequently, the Church of Gingee was attached to the Tanjore Mission, and during the Muhammadan invasion of Tanjore and Trichinopoly the christians suffered dreadfully from famine and persecution. Father P. Erandi, who was in charge of the Gingee Mission about 1670, fixed his head-quarters at Kolei, a small place in the Gingee country, but soon abandoned it to wander about the country preaching. Father André Freire next took charge of the Mission in 1676. He found a small congregation of 60 christians living at Vetavalam, subject to much persecution. He established himself there in a grotto, on the summit of a small flat-topped hill. He visited Chengam, where he found a congregation of 1,100 persons. In 1678, the Kolei district had grown so large that it included all the Gingee and part of the Vellore country also, and was divided into two parts. The head-quarters of the northern por-

tion were fixed at Agaram, a hamlet of Koranapatt, and that of the southern portion at Tattuvancheri, about half a league north of the Coleroon. It was at this latter place that Jean de Britto resided.

In 1681-82, Vengatámpett, Trivadi, Gingee, Trinomalai and Virasolápuram are all mentioned in the "Mission de Maduré" as places where there were congregations.

In June 1692, the Reverend Padre Paulo de Scia got a grant for a sufficient piece of ground within the town of Cuddalore to build a Church on.

Up to the year 1700, all the Roman Catholic Missions in the South of India were subordinate to the Portuguese Provincial of Malabar. In that year, however, the French Mission of the Carnatic was established independently. The Portuguese and French Missionaries agreed that the limit separating their two Missions should be the parallel of latitude passing below Pondicherry, the French taking the country to the north, and the Portuguese that to the south, of that limit. The centre of the French Mission was Pondicherry, and it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Thomé.

In 1740, all the Roman Catholic Missionaries were driven out of the northern districts of the Mission by the Mahrattas, and a great falling off in the number of professing Christians in the Carnatic was caused by the Papal decrees on the questions of the rites of Malabar and the abolition of caste among Christians; and lastly, the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, Portugal and Spain, between 1759 and 1767, and the suppression of the Society by the Pope in 1773, for a long time checked the spread of Roman Catholicism in that part of the country.

After the suppression of the Jesuits in France the French Government sent Missionaries to Pondicherry in 1776, with

the title of successors of the Jesuits, and the Pope confirmed the title and accorded them all necessary powers.

The youngest of the Jesuit Missionaries at the time of the suppression of the order was Xavier d'Andrea, who lived to see the Company re-established in 1814 and to be re-admitted to it.

According to the census of 1871 the number of Roman Catholics in the district, exclusive of those in the French territory of Pondicherry, was 26,100. According to the information kindly furnished to the compiler by Monseigneur Laöuenan, there are 11 Mission districts in the Province having Christian populations as detailed below. These numbers, however, are not now quite accurate, as it is six years since some of the congregations were numbered and there have been considerable additions to them during that period :—

Cuddalore	996
Panikankupam	2,248
Kunankurchi	3,480
Kalanur and Yerrayúr	3,135
Viriyur	2,851
Attipákam	5,318
Nagathúr	4,663
Mogur	2,294
Vellanthángal	2,208
Merkanam	322
Tennúr	1,940
	29,455

For the most part the Roman Catholic converts were of low caste. Some of them have a little property, but not enough to make them independent of labor for their maintenance. The greater number are agriculturists and nearly all are converts from the rural population. There are very few Catholics in the towns. There are instances of villages entirely Catholic, but they are very rare.

The next oldest Mission to the Roman Catholic is the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission. This first commenced operations in South Arcot at Cuddalore in 1716, when Ziegenbalg established a Tamil school there. From want of efficient superintendence, however, the school declined.

In 1726, Mr. Schultze visited Cuddalore, and a year or two after re-opened Ziegenbalg's school. In 1734, Mr. Sartorius visited the place and, at the request of the Deputy Governor and English inhabitants, wrote to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge to establish a Mission there. In 1737, accordingly, Mr. Sartorius and Mr. Geister were sent from Madras by the said Society. Sartorius died at Cuddalore after a Missionary life of eight years. The natives said of him that he spoke Tamil like a Brahman. Mr. Geister subsequently opened a Portuguese school where instruction was afforded in that language. He was just completing some buildings for Missionary quarters and schools when Mr. Kiernander arrived, who succeeded in opening a Tamil school under a Christian schoolmaster. In 1742 there were 40 scholars in it. He also established a Portuguese free school. In these schools the children were taught handicrafts to enable them to support themselves. The Mission made some progress, and towards the end of 1746 there were two congregations of 180 persons. In 1747 or 1748, Mr. Kiernander was joined by Mr. Breithaupt, and in 1749, the Romish priests at Madras and Cuddalore were expelled by the English Government from both settlements and their property confiscated, because they proved to be little better than French spies. On the 25th November of that year their church at Cuddalore was made over, by an order of Council, to the Christian Knowledge Society.

The war between the French and English in the Carnatic compelled the Danish Missionaries to confine their labors to

the immediate neighbourhood of Cuddalore. In 1750, Mr. Schwartz landed at Cuddalore on his way to Tranquebar, and in 1754 he and Mr. Kohlhoff came there together. At this time, the Protestant converts suffered much annoyance from the Romish priests whose numbers and influence had been greatly increased by the presence of so many French troops at Pondicherry. In 1758, on the approach of the French, under Lally, against Fort St. David, many Roman Catholics fled to their church near the Governor's garden-house hoping for protection as being of the same faith as their pursuers, but these latter, being informed that this was the Protestant church and the refugees Protestants razed the building to the ground, and its occupants were cut to pieces. When Cuddalore capitulated, Major Polier, the commandant, advised the Missionaries to accompany the flag of truce and personally request the protection of the French General. They did so, and Count Lally assured them they had nothing to fear from him, and that he would give strict orders to spare their houses and to hurt nobody therein, and when the town was given up to the French, an officer, Baron Heidemann, was stationed with a cavalry guard to protect them. Being fearful, however, that they would be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the French they left Cuddalore in May 1758, as did many of their converts. Those that remained behind were taken under the care of the Dutch Resident, and the property of the Missionaries was also carefully perserved, so that on their return two years afterwards, on the recapture of Cuddalore, the Mission church and premises were speedily made as serviceable as before. Mr. Huttemann and Mr. Gericke, by their united exertions, soon brought the Mission back to its former state of prosperity, till 1780, when in consequence of the war with Hyder Ali and the subsequent capture of Cuddalore by his troops and the French the Mission declined.*

* The above account is taken from the *Calcutta Review* of 1847, Vol. 7, pages 132 to 147.

From that date to the present there is little to tell of any of the Protestant Missions in South Arcot. When the Danish Settlements were purchased by the East India Company in 1845, one of the articles stipulated for by the Danish Government was that the Church Missionary Board of Copenhagen for the Propagation of the Gospel should be at liberty to continue their vocations in India for the conversion of the heathen, and there are now two Mission stations in the district belonging to the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, at Pattambákam and Trikalúr with out-stations at Arkádu, Vadavalur and Virareddikupam.

Their converts were mostly Pariahs; very few were Sudras. As a rule, all possess small landed holdings but are obliged to work as laborers. There are 217 converts scattered among fifteen villages.

The Leipzig Lutheran Mission has two stations, Chedambram, and Chemmandalam near Cuddalore. In the Chedambram taluq there are 695 converts (about half of whom are children) in 51 villages, and five chapels with congregations at Chedambram, Tennúr, Kangambúr, Mannárgudi and Ayalur. All their christians are pariah converts and are poor. A few possess a little land. There is no village of which the inhabitants are all christians belonging to the Mission.

In the Chemmandalam district there are about 300 converts. A branch Mission is about to be opened at Tindivanam.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a small Mission at Cuddalore, with 234 converts. They were mostly of low caste and from the rural population.

In the northern part of the Trinomalai and Tindivanam taluqs the Society of the Reformed Church of America has had a good deal of success, having 671 converts in 14

villages—in 3 of which all the residents are christians. These villages and their populations are given below:—

Gnanodiam	64
Arulnádu	57
Narasinganur	82

Their converts were mostly Pariahs and are almost exclusively agriculturists. They are rapidly rising in the social scale and becoming more respectable and intelligent. About half of them own lands, and in a good season are fairly well off.

For two or three years the tenets of the Brahmo Samaj were preached in this district by one Sriddharasámi Naidu, and much enthusiasm was aroused, but no converts openly declared themselves. On the death of Sriddharasámi all attempts to propagate the tenets of this sect seem to have ceased.

The increase of Islám is not in any way noticeable. The principal towns where Mussalmans congregate are Panrutti, Porto Novo, Trivanellur, Nellikupam, Villapuram, Lállpett, Minamúr and Palamcottah. At Trivanellur there are said to be several Wahábis.

The total number of Protestants belonging to the various Missions as stated above is 2,117—but according to the census of 1871, the total Protestant population of the district including Europeans and Eurasians is 4,717.

MUNICIPALITIES.

There are two Municipalities in South Arcot, at Cuddalore and Chedambram. The Cuddalore Municipality is a large one, comprising an area of 13⅓ square miles and has a population of 40,462 according to the census of 1871. The town of Cuddalore itself, (called Old Town) Manjakupam,

Puthupolliam and Shorakalpett (known as New Town) and Tripapaliyur, are the principal centres of trade or business within Municipal limits. For administrative purposes the Municipality is divided into five divisions which contain 8,277 houses among them.

The Municipal income is derived principally from rates on houses and lands, tolls, taxes on carriages and animals, fees for registering carts, an annual contribution from the Cuddalore Circle Local Fund Board in aid of the Municipal Dispensaries, and the interest on the funded endowment of those institutions.

This endowment consists of the sum of 24,000 Rs. invested in the 4½ per cent. loan of 1872. It was raised by public subscription, during the time of Mr. Collector Reade, for the purpose of endowing the Manjakupam Dispensary and the branch institution at Old Town, which till then had been maintained entirely at the cost of Government. On the transfer of these institutions to the Municipality, in 1872, the funded capital was also transferred and the notes now stand in the name of the President of the Municipality for the time being. The interest goes a great way towards meeting the expenses of the institutions, which, aided by a liberal annual grant of 2,330 Rs. from the Cuddalore Local Fund Board, consequently cost the Municipality very little from Municipal Funds. The Municipal taxation in the Cuddalore Municipality is very light, being only Rs. 0-10-2 per head of the population if tolls are regarded as a Municipal tax, but excluding tolls, only Rs. 0-4-11 per head.

The house-rate levied is five per cent. on the rental value of house property.

One of the items of income is the endowment of Sadasiva Row Reddi's choultry. This choultry is situated at Tripapuliyur and was built by the native gentleman whose name it bears. The income originally was a merah which was deducted from the beriz of certain villages, the amount so deducted or set aside being collected and appropriated for the

expenses of the charity. The merah was subsequently resumed by Government and a ready money grant of equal value, viz: 678-9-0 per annum, was sanctioned in its stead, and is annually drawn from the Treasury and credited to the Municipal funds. After paying the salaries of the Monegar and sweeper attached to the choultry, the balance of the endowment is expended in feeding pilgrims and destitute travellers, of whom from 15 to 20 a day thus get food.

The Municipal funds are expended principally in repairing the Municipal roads, in measures of conservancy and sanitation, and in maintaining the two dispensaries already alluded to. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure of 1875-76 and the percentage of each item of expenditure to the whole:—

		Expenditure.			Percentage on total expenditure.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Public Works—New Works	7,344 1 11				
Repairs...	6,372 5 8	13,716	7	7	35·5
Education—Municipal Schools.					
Salary grants	... ...				
Result grants	981 0 0	981	0	0	2·5
Medical charges	7,929 9 1				
Vaccination do.	439 6 9	8,368	15	10	21·7
Registration of Births and Deaths...		475	0	0	1·2
Conservancy charges...		7,879	14	7	20·4
Lighting charges		1,964	1	3	5·0
Feeding travellers at Tripapuliyur Choultry ...		415	11	6	1·1
Public Bungalow charges		235	15	0	·6
Office Establishment...	1,929 5 8				
Stationery and Printing	248 3 5				
Commission to Bill Collectors	500 5 4				
Remuneration to Auditor...	150 0 0	2,827	14	5	7·3
Miscellaneous	... ...	1,305	15	0	4·7
Advances recoverable	... ...	22	3	0	...
	Rupees...	38,693	2	2	100·0
Refunded to Toll Contractors, &c.	... ...	23	0	0	...
	Total Disbursements...	38,716	2	2	100·0

The Municipal income not being large it is obvious that improvements can only be effected gradually, but a great deal has been, and is being, done for the improvement of the Municipality. The roads are well made and kept in good repair; a considerable number of iron lamp posts have been erected along the principal streets and on the Gaddilam bridge; the roads and streets are carefully swept daily by an establishment kept for the purpose; a market has been provided which is much resorted to; a considerable number of public latrines have been provided, and, on the whole, the progress of the Municipality has been very creditable. It is under contemplation to construct two well-arranged bandy-pettahs and to improve the water-supply of Old Town, Cuddalore, but this latter problem is a difficult one and will probably be beyond the means of the Commissioners without an Imperial loan.

The principal Municipal institutions are the two dispensaries abovementioned. They are much appreciated by the public as the subjoined statement of patients during 1875-76 proves:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Dispensary at Manjakupam......................	461	16,871	17,332
Branch Do. at Old Town, Cuddalore....	343	11,434	11,777
Total...	804	28,305	29,109

A Lying-in-Hospital (only opened in 1874) is attached to the Manjakupam dispensary and is beginning to be valued and resorted to. It is under the care of an English Matron who has a considerable local practice.

A well furnished and commodious travellers' bungalow is another of the Municipal institutions and is also much appreciated. Seventy-six travellers stopped at it during 1875-76.

The Chedambram Municipality was only started on the

1st October 1873. Its area is small, comprising merely the town of Chedambram and its suburbs containing a population of 15,590 persons.

Its income is also small, having been only about Rs. 7,200 in 1875-76, exclusive of tolls which realized 7,880 Rs. Considerable progress has been made in the matter of conservancy, sanitation and lighting the streets; but much remains to be done, for there is not a single road or street in the town which is metalled, and until the railway is opened to the town it will be impossible to get road materials to it except at a cost beyond the power of the Commissioners to incur.

The only Municipal institution is the dispensary, which is located in a small building not admitting of the reception of in-patients. It is, however, much resorted to, having had 5,712 admissions as out-patients dnring 1875-76. It has a small funded capital of Rs. 4,000 invested in 5½ Government paper of the loan of 1859-60. The interest of this sum, together with an annual grant-in-aid of 1,500 Rs. from the Vridachellam Local Fund Board, goes some way towards meeting the cost of the institution. The Vridachellam Local Fund Board once made a grant of 10,000 Rs. to the Municipality to enable a commodious building for the dispensary to be built, but tho grant was subsequently withdrawn.

PARIAH MONEGARS.

South Arcot is the district with the largest pariah population of any in the Presidency; twenty-six per cent. of the whole population, according to the census of 1871, being of that caste. There are, however, only two villages in the district which are entirely inhabited by pariahs and have pariah Monegars and Munsiffs. These are Govindanallur in the Chedambram, and V. Ándapett in the Trinomalai, taluq.

PERIODICAL RE-DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS.

The practice of dividing the lands of a village into a certain number of "pangus," or shares, amongst the ryots, and distributing them periodically, existed in three villages in the district, viz. : Vánur and Pulichapallam in the Villapuram, and Meyúr in the Trikalúr, taluq. During the last thirty years no such re-distribution has taken place in either of the two former villages, though previous to that date it used to take place once in every 16 or 20 years, both in respect of the wet and the dry holdings. In Meyúr, however, the practice was, till lately, in force in respect of wet lands, which were re-allotted every four or five years. Lands acquired by darkhast or purchased at revenue sales were not liable to be re-allotted. The practice has been condemned by the Revenue Board and ordered to be discontinued. (Board's Proceedings, No. 604 of March 2nd, 1876.)

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHEDAMBRAM.

Chedambram, or more correctly, Chitt' ambalam, (the atmosphere of wisdom), is a large town containing between 15,000 and 16,000 inhabitants and is situated about 26 miles from, and almost due south of, Cuddalore. It is the cusbah of the taluq which takes from it its name, and is situated half way between the Coleroon and the Vellar in 11° 25′ N. Lat.; 79° 46′ E. Long.

Its most remarkable feature is the great pagoda for which it is famous. This building covers an area of about 39 acres in the centre of the town and is surrounded on all four sides by a street about 60 feet wide. It contains the Ákása Lingam (the "Air" Lingam) one of the five great Lingams

TRIVANDRUM PUBL.

of India. No Lingam actually exists but a curtain is hung before a wall with an inscription on it, and when visitors go to see the Lingam the curtain is withdrawn and the wall is exhibited, the Lingam of air being, of course, invisible. Offerings are made before the curtain. This Lingam is also known as the "Chedambra Rahasyam" (the secret of Chedambram.)

The pagoda has two walls, the outer one being about 30 feet high and faced inside and out with dressed granite, and the inner one of about the same height but of brickwork. This inner wall connects the four gopurams. In the outer one are gateways opposite to the gopurams.

The pagoda is the property of a class of Brahmans known as Dikshatars. They assert that the building is of divine origin but was repaired and enlarged, and made much what it now is, by Hiranya Varma Chakravarti (the Golden-bodied Emperor.)

The legend runs as follows: When the fifth Manu, growing tired of power, divided his kingdoms among his sons he gave the kingdom of Gouda to Shwetha Varma, (the white-bodied one) who, however, being a leper refused to govern it, but determined to set out on his travels, in the course of which he came to Conjeveram, where he fell in with a hunter, of whom he enquired whether there was any thing curious in the neighbourhood, to which the hunter replied that at some distance was a famous Rishi with tiger's paws, and on Shwetha Varma's expressing a wish to visit him the hunter volunteered to act as his guide and brought him to the neighbourhood of Chedambram. The Rishi lived in the jungle where there was a kovil, in which an invisible deity dwelt, and close to it was a pool. The Rishi, whose name was Vyágrapátha, knew instinctively of the arrival of Shwetha Varma and at the suggestion of the deity invited him to bathe in the pool. He did so, and instantly the white colour of his skin vanished and was succeeded by a beautiful golden

colour. He was, in consequence, ever afterwards known as "Hiranya Varma," or the "golden-bodied one," and out of gratitude to the deity built the present pagoda. Before that time the Dikshatars, to the number of 3,000, used to live in the neighbourhood of the kovil and worshipped there. The place of their abode was called Tillai-valanthanár-pettai and Chedambram is still known as "Tillai" (so called after a shrub* which used to abound in the neighbourhood) and the Dikshatars as "Tillai Múváyirattár" or "the 3,000 men of Tillai."

They claim for themselves a divine origin, and say that Brahma took them from Tillai to perform a Yágam (sacrifice) near Benares, and that they stayed there till Hiranya Varma, at the suggestion of the Chedambram deity, invited them back to Chedambram. They came, each in a separate car, but on arrival at Chedambram there were only 2,999, and while Hiranya Varma, much distressed at the discovery, was lamenting the loss of the odd man, a voice from the sky announced that the god himself, Sabha Nayakar, was the missing one. Professor Wilson, however, in his glossary, explains the term "Dikshatar" to be the title of one of the branches of the Kanojia Brahmans who live chiefly near Allahabad.

Later in the history of the temple (A. D. 927-977), Vijaya Raya Aditya Varma, the Raja of Cholamandalam and Chera, built a new shrine to Kali Devi, and he and his grandson made many additions to the building including the great gopurams and the walls. In 1785, a devout widow is said to have expended 2 lakhs of rupees in repairing the gopurams. Professor Eastwick assumes that "there may be "remains here of the 5th century, "and assuredly, there is much "that dates as far back as the 10th and 11th. Even Lord

Mackenzie MSS.

Eastwick.

* Query. The Mangrove.

" Valentia remarks that the architecture has a more ancient " appearance than that of Tanjur or Rameshwaram ; and " Mr. Ferguson infers the same, independently of historical " accounts, from its surpassing excellence."

The management of the pagoda is singular. It may be best described as a democratic hierarchy. All the male married members of the sect or caste of Dikshatars have equal shares in its control, and a single dissentient voice will prevent the execution of any project. As soon as a boy is married he becomes entitled to all the privileges of a managing director, but these cease absolutely with his life and are not heritable. The boys may not marry till they are at least 5 years old, nor the girls till they are a year old, but the sooner the former marry after reaching the age of 5 the better for them and for their parents. They only marry among themselves, never with any other class of Brahmans, and they say there are no others of their caste in any other part of India.* At present there are 253 married members who are managers of the institution. They are on duty in the pagoda by 20 at a time, and each batch of 20 stays on duty for 20 days till each has, in his turn, performed the complete tour of pujah at the different shrines in the temple, where daily pujah is made.

There are 5 " sabhas" or halls in the pagoda called the Chitt' Sabha, the Kanaka Sabha, the Deva Sabha, the Nirattha Sabha and the Raja Sabha. There are also a Vishnu Kovil and a Pilliyar Kovil, the latter containing a very large idol of Ganesha, said to be the largest in India.

On ordinary occasions the daily offerings of rice and money are the property of the 20 Dikshatars on duty, but if there is a festival or if any one wishes to have an " abhishegam" or " pávádai" performed for any particular reason, then the offerings, which are usually large, are divid-

---

* The appearance of some of the men and the way in which the hair of the head is worn on the top of it and tied in a knot, reminds one of the Nairs of Malabar.

ed equally among the whole body of managers. One charming peculiarity of the institution is that no accounts are kept.

All the Dikshatars in turn go out into the country to collect alms and offerings. They wander over the whole of the south of India from Madras to Cape Comorin. On these wanderings whatever they collect becomes their own property. The pagoda possesses no landed endowments; none, at least, in any way under the control of the managers, though in many parts of the country landowners devote the produce of some particular part of their lands to the service of the pagoda and the value of this is either sent or given to the particular Dikshatar who is in the habit of visiting that landowner's family and performing sacrifices on his behalf in the temple. No Dikshatar will visit a house where he knows another Dikshatar has already been, although in the same village there may be half a dozen Dikshatars collecting alms from their different constituents at the same time. The right of performing the ceremonies for a particular family descends among the Dikshatars from father to son and even to the widow if there is no son.

As an architectural edifice the pagoda is a very wonderful structure, for it stands in the middle of an alluvial plain between two rivers, where there is not only no stone but none within 30 or 40 miles, and yet not only are the outer walls faced on both sides in their entirely with dressed granite, but the whole of the great area enclosed within the inner walls is entirely paved with stone of different kinds. Nor is this, by any means, all, for there is in the pagoda a Mandapam or hall with more than 1,100 carved pillars, each a solid block, and in front of the Mandapam are several rows of circular granite monoliths, about 70 in all, standing about 20 feet out of the ground, and sunk in it probably at least 6 feet, which are meant to support the great pandal erected in front of the Mandapam on occasions of ceremony.

Moreover, the gateways of the gopurams are built of solid blocks of stone 30 feet high and considerably over 3 feet square; while not the least remarkable feature in the pagoda is a large and very deep tank, about 150 feet long and 100 broad, with long flights of dressed stone steps leading down to the water on all four sides. The whole of the stone worked into the building must have been carried at least 40 miles, across the Vellar river, (which is not navigable for more than 6 or 8 miles from its mouth) and over a country devoid of roads. Nothing, indeed, strikes one more forcibly, when looking at the pagoda, that the stupendous labor and marvellous perseverance which produced such results under such circumstances. The compiler was informed that much of the granite was brought from Trinomalai, a distance of over 80 miles, but it is somewhat difficult to believe this, as that would have entailed the crossing of the Ponniar river as well as of the Vellar.

The best carvings in the pagoda seem to be the pillars in the Nirattha Sabha and in the Subramaniya Kovil called "Pándiyanáyakam," (which is now undergoing restoration), and a few figures in niches on the gopurams.

The tank already alluded to is called Shiva Ganga or Hemapushkarani (Golden Tank). Its water is green and full of floating particles of vegetable matter which the people say are weeds. It is said to be remarkably soft and cleansing for washing and to be used for no other purpose.* There are four wells of very good water in different parts of the pagoda from which many persons in the town get their daily supply for drinking and cooking. One well, close to the Chitt'

* In the driest season there is said to be at least 6 feet of water at the edges of the tank and 10 or 12 in the centre. There is a black granular deposit at the bottom, some of which was brought up in a basket by a diver and shown to the compiler. Its composition is curious. It has little or no smell, and if touched does not adhere to the hand like mud. This is said to be owing to the quantity of oil, honey and ghee which flowing into the tank from the temple daily when the idol is washed and anointed, has, in the course of years, been carried to the bottom and affected the deposit. After 2 or 3 days' exposure to the sun this deposit cakes into a stiff clay.

Sabha and to the east of it, is built of granite rings each about a foot in depth and cut out of a solid block. The diameter of the rings is about 3 feet.

A French author, M. Legoux de Flaix (Vol. 1, page 115) mentions the existence of a very remarkable stone chain in this pagoda, of which each link was 3 feet long and highly polished. Its entire length was 548 feet. No trace of this chain remains and the very tradition of its existence is unknown to the Dikshatars. There are, however, three small circular links of a stone chain still depending from the top of one of the columns of the large hall of the Amman Kovil, and it is possible that the original chain once hung there. Most probably it was destroyed by Hyder when the pagoda was in his possession, as many mutilations of the carved figures are ascribed to him and his soldiers.

The view from the top of the eastern gopuram, (which is said to have been re-built by Pachiappa Mudali of Madras renown) is a remarkably fine one. On all sides the stretches of paddy fields interspersed with clumps of trees give an exceedingly park-like appearance to the scene. On the west the whole pagoda, with much of the town beyond, is seen at a glance, while on the east the view is bounded by the sea which is distant about 7 miles. The tall chimney of the Porto Novo iron works, and the mouth of the Coleroon which lies due east of this gopuram, are prominent features in the landscape.

Besides the pagoda there is nothing remarkable in the town except the large number of chattrams, or native rest-houses, with which it abounds. There are 69 in all. The largest, called the "Kási madam," is said to be capable of holding 800 or 900 persons.

In 1749, the ill-fated expedition under Captain Cope, against Devikotta, halted at Chedambram on its retreat to Fort Saint David. In 1753, the French took the neighbouring fort of Bowanigiri and occupied the Chedambram pagoda on its being evacuated by the small English garrison

which then held it, and in the same year the French and Mahratta forces met at Chedambram before marching to Trichinopoly. In 1759, an attempt to capture the pagoda by the English failed, chiefly through mismanagement. It was not strong enough however to withstand a regular seige and the garrison surrendered to Major Monson in 1760. Hyder improved the defences slightly and placed a garrison in the pagoda to maintain his line of communication with Pondicherry. In 1781 Sir Eyre Coote attacked the pagoda but was driven off. This attack was probably made on the west entrance.

Chedambram was constituted a Municipality in 1873.

CONIMERE—(KUNYIMEDU).

The village of Kunyimedu, close to which the old factory of Conimere once stood, is about 13 miles north of Pondicherry and about a mile from the sea. The foundations of the factory are still in existence but covered with sand, in spite of which however their outline is easily traceable. A small mass of brickwork, said to be the part of the factory where the flagstaff stood, still remains above ground. The factory stood on a sandhill about 500 or 600 yards from the sea and covered an area of about 400 feet square. It was abandoned on the purchase of Fort St. David from the Mahrattas.

CUDDALORE AND FORT SAINT DAVID.

The town of Cuddalore is situated in N. Latitude 11° 43′ and E. Longitude 79° 45′ on the bank of the river or backwater which connects the Gaddilam and Paravanár rivers and about 1¼ miles due south of Fort Saint David, the ruins of which still exist on the left bank of the former river and

about half a mile from the sea. Its population, according to the Census of 1871, was rather over 10,000 persons.

Cuddalore, or more correctly Gúdalúr, was formerly called by the Mussalmans Islamabad.* The name, however, is now commonly used by Europeans to signify both the official quarter, at New Town and Manjakupam, and the Old Town itself.

Cuddalore is a Municipality, comprising an area of a little over 13 square miles, and includes 18 villages and hamlets. Its total population in 1871 was a little over 40,000 persons. It is the head-quarters of the district.

The Old Town contains over 3,000 houses for the most part substantially built and tiled. The streets are numerous but generally narrow. There are several buildings of some interest in it, the principal of which is the E. I. Company's old factory, a fine massive building, now the District Jail. The Protestant Church, now in the possession of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is believed to be the identical building taken from the Jesuit priests in 1749, on their expulsion from Cuddalore as French spies, and then handed over to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Foreign parts. There is also a Roman Catholic Church and a Dispensary.

An European Pensioners' Depôt was established at Cuddalore in 1823, but it was abolished in 1864 and there are only a very few old pensioners now left.

A street in Cuddalore is called after Clive, who was for some time stationed at Fort Saint David and regarding whom the following anecdote is not devoid of local interest;

In 1749, the Military Chaplain at Fort Saint David was a Mr. Fordyce, who seems to have been of a calumnious and quarrelsome disposition and to have spoken of Clive, then an Ensign, in the most insulting manner, on more than one

---

* Vide Zulfikar Khan's firman of 1690, page 10.

occasion, saying that he was a scoundrel and a coward, that he had shaken his cane over him and would break every bone in his skin, which insults having been reported to Clive by his friends Captains Dalton and Worth, on next meeting Mr. Fordyce in Cuddalore, Clive could not refrain from reproaching him with his behaviour "which he told "him was so injurious he could bear it no longer, and "thereupon struck him two or three times with his cane, "which at last Mr. Fordyce returned and then closed in "with him," but they were presently parted by Mr. Lucas who happened to be by. Mr. Fordyce complained to the Governor, and Clive on hearing of it also asked for an enquiry. Mr. Fordyce was accordingly summoned to appear, but excused himself on the ground that he had no intention of complaining of the matter, but finally he appeared and entered a formal protest against the case being heard in India, and, on being asked if he disputed the authority of the Governor in Council, rudely replied that he would answer no questions and abruptly left the Council room; on which the Council, taking into consideration his insolent behaviour and his disputing the authority of the Government, at once dismissed him from the service.

The place of greatest historical interest at Cuddalore is Fort Saint David, the ruins of which still exist. The curious little barrackyard with the wretched casemates where the European soldiers were quartered, and some of the subterranean Roman ways alluded to by Orme, (Volume 2, page 307, Phar. Edition) are in good preservation. The latter seem to have gone completely round the fort under the glacis and to have formed a means of communication for the garrison, while at short intervals other little galleries running off at right angles and terminating in powder chambers served as mines. At the south-east corner of the fort the gallery ran down to the water's edge.

Commodore Barnet died at the fort in 1746 and it seems probable that he was buried in the burial-ground in its vici-

nity, commonly known as the old Dutch burial-ground. Among the tombs there, however, there is no trace of any inscription which bears out the hypothesis.

None of the fortifications of Cuddalore now exist.

At Manjakupam, the old Garden House, now occupied by the Collector, where the Governors and Deputy Governors of Fort Saint David formerly had their residence; the Court House; the Dispensary and two Roman Catholic churches, are the principal buildings.

Many years ago there was a cavalry cantonment in Pádrikupam to the west of Tripapuliyúr, and the Commercial Resident had his house and office there, but all trace of these has almost entirely disappeared.

The first English settlement in the Gingee country was at Cuddalore and was effected in 1682, about 39 years after the establishment of the settlement at Madras. Fort Saint David was purchased from the Mahrattas in 1690, and from 1746 to 1752 was the chief settlement on the Coromandel Coast. Its last Deputy Governor was Robert Clive, afterwards Lord Clive. The fort was captured and destroyed by the French in 1758 while Clive was serving in Bengal. Cuddalore was captured at the same time and remained in the possession of the French till 1760, when it was abandoned on the advance of Sir Eyre Coote against Pondicherry and fell into his hands. In 1782 it was again captured by the French and their Mysore allies and was only restored to the English in 1785.

In the vicinity of Cuddalore, and about a mile to the westward of it, is a low plateau, of lateritic formation, called by Orme the Bandipolliam Hill but now known as Capper Malai, or Mount Capper. This name it received from Captain (afterwards Colonel) Capper of the Commissariat Department, who got leave to enclose a piece of ground on the hill in 1796 and subsequently built a house

there. In 1805 he transferred the property to Captain (afterwards General) Fraser to whom a grant was given for it by Government. The property having since reverted to Government under the terms of the grant was sold by auction and is now the property of a caste of weavers.

GINGEE.

Chenji, or Gingee, as it is more commonly spelt in English, although the former is the correct rendering of the Tamil செஞ்சி, is situated nearly midway between Tindivanam and Trinomalai. It has not been found possible to discover the etymology of its name.* Some say it is derived from "sanjivi," the Sanscrit name of a sacred plant which is said to have possessed the power of restoring life, and to have been brought by Hanumán from the Himalayas to restore the lives of Ráma's soldiers slain in Lankah, but what connection there was between the plant and the fortress is not clear. Another derivation is "sam" "ji," two Sanscrit roots or words meaning conjointly "pleasure creating." This, however, is hardly satisfactory. Again, in some Tamil dictionaries செஞ்சி is to be found as meaning "a fortified place," but this evidently refers to the fortress of Gingee itself without specifying its situation. It is, however, worthy of note that there is no village or commune of that name, although not far from the fort, about 3 miles to the north, is a village called Singavaram, where there is a pagoda, regarding which there is a legend that it was built by one Tupákala Kistnappa Naik, who afterwards built the fort of Gingee and there may thus possibly be some connection between Singavaram and Gingee. The legend is as follows :—

There lived at Conjeveram a very devout worshipper of

* By the Mussalmans it was called Nasrat Gadda, probably out of compliment to Zulfikar Khan who had the title of Nasrat Jung.

Vishnu called Tupákala Kistnappa Naik, who possessed a flower-garden which he dedicated to the use of Varadarájaswámi, the famous idol worshipped at that place, and of which he scrupulously offered every flower at the shrine. One day, the Swami, with a view to put his worshipper's faith to the test, appeared in the garden in the shape of a boar and began to root up the shrubs. Tidings of the occurrence being brought to Kistnappa Naik, he armed himself with a bow with the intention of killing the animal, which however, always evaded the arrows shot at it, while still leading the Naik on, until they arrived at the rock where the pagoda now stands (about 45 miles from Conjeveram) when, being satisfied with the faithfulness of his follower, the Swámi suddenly made a cavern in the rock, and, assuming his real shape, discovered himself to the Naik, who prostrated himself and was ordered by the Swámi to build a temple on the spot, and to dedicate it to him. He asked where he was to get the necessary funds from, and was ordered to wait upon a Paradesi, or ascetic, who lived in the hills close by. This he did. The ascetic was in possession of a wonderful plant which had all the properties of the philosopher's stone. It only required to boil a quantity of the leaves in a large cauldron, and to throw in a holy person, when his body would turn into gold. On the Naik's appearance the Paradesi determined to sacrifice him and made his preparations accordingly, but the Naik, being suspicious of the Paradesi's intentions, threw him into the cauldron and watching his body saw it turn into solid gold. He cut off a golden limb, and the next day found it had grown again. With this inexhaustible treasure at his disposal, the Naik built the Singavaram pagoda and subsequently the fort of Gingee, and then flung the golden corpse into a corner of the Chettikulam* where it is still said to be.

Apart from fable, however, the fortress of Gingee undoubtedly possesses a very respectable antiquity. The

* A tank inside the fort of Gingee.

Vijiyanagar grant to the Brahmans of Alampúndi, a translation of which is given at page 2, bears a date corresponding to A. D. 1382, and proves clearly that Gingee was then a place of sufficient importance to give its name to a "nívritti" or division of a province, and we may therefore safely assume that its importance arose out of its strategical position and its capabilities as a stronghold, and if it was not already fortified when the victorious forces of Vijiyanagar swept over Drávida, it is not an unreasonable hypothesis that when they became masters of the Gingee country, about the middle of the 14th century, they sufficiently appreciated the importance of Gingee to fortify it themselves. It remained in the possession of Vijiyanagar until the overthrow of that dynasty, and then for a time was nominally subject to the Raja of Chandragiri. How at length it fell into the hands of Bíjapúr, about the middle of the 17th century, has been already told in the first part of this work to which the reader is referred. It remained in the possession of Bíjapúr for about 30 years, when Sivaji captured it, and it remained in the hands of the Mahrattas for 22 years and then fell into the possession of the Moguls in 1698. It remained under their more or less nominal dominion till captured by the French in 1750. From the possession of the French it passed into that of the Nawáb of the Carnatic, in 1761, on its capture by the English, since which date it does not appear to have ever had a garrison.

The fortress consists of three strongly fortified hills, connected together by walls of circumvallation, of which the highest and most important hill is called Rájágiri. The two others are known as Kistnagiri and Chandrayan Drúg. The latter, though at first sight isolated from Rájágiri, is really connected with it by a low rocky ridge. The excellent survey plan of Gingee, which is appended to this work, gives a good idea of the relative positions of these three hills. Kistnagiri is called, in the plan, "the English mountain,"

and Chandrayan Drúg, " St.George's mountain." The citadel is on Rájágiri, or the "Great Mountain," at the foot of which is the inner fort. This hill is perhaps 500 or 600 feet high, and viewed from the east, and particularly when seen from a distance, notably from Tindivanam, bears a considerable resemblance to the hump and part of the back of a decapitated Brahmani bull. From this description it will easily be understood that the hill consists of a ridge terminating in a bluff which leans backwards, overhanging, in fact, to the southward, and falling with a precipitous sweep to the plain on the north. On the top of this bluff is the citadel. The long walls of circumvallation are very solidly built of granite blocks and enclose an area of something over 7 miles in circumference, according to Orme.

Before any fortifications ever existed at Gingee the summit of the Rájágiri bluff must have been utterly inaccessible, excepting perhaps to monkeys, on all sides but one, namely, the south-west. On this side, at the point where the ridge already mentioned meets the base of the bluff, a narrow and steep ravine probably gave a difficult means of access to the top, and this surmise is strengthened by the very elaborate manner in which this ravine has been rendered inaccessible by means of three walls of fortification, each about 20 or 25 feet high, rising one behind the other at some little distance, and rendering an attack by escalade in that direction almost impracticable. On all the other sides the bluff is naturally impregnable, while, on the north, nature has added an additional means of rendering an assault impossible by separating a portion of the rock from the main mass by a deep but narrow chasm.

Of this chasm the fortifiers of the rock appear to have taken admirable advantage. They artificially prolonged and heightened it, and when it had a width of about 24 feet and a depth of about 60, they threw a wooden bridge over it and made the only means of ingress into the citadel across the bridge and through a narrow stone gateway facing it,

about 30 yards off, with flanking walls having embrasures for guns and loop-holed for musketry.

It is probably to this part of the fortress that Orme was alluding when he said it could be defended by 10 men against 10,000, and there is very little exaggeration in the remark.

When, and by whom, the different portions of the fortifications were built is, of course, a matter of conjecture. We may, with some safety, assume that the strongest part, that is, the citadel and the inner fort at the base of Rájágiri, were first constructed. Sivaji is credited* with having immensely strengthened the fortifications, but it is difficult to believe that he could have done much, for he only came into the Carnatic in 1676 and left it in 1678, and unless he had armies of masons and workmen it seems impossible that he could have constructed a hundreth part of the enormous length of works which exist, in the short space of 18 months, especially when we know that during 14 months of that time he was busy with the siege of Vellore, and that the country was, according to the Madras records, "peeled to the bones."

It is highly probable that he did something towards strengthening the place, and that Rám Rájá did the same, especially while threatened by the Mogul army of Zulfikar Khan during the 8 years of the so-called siege, but the stupendous character of the works carried out, and the amount of time it must have taken to split off all the blocks of granite with which the works are faced throughout, and to move them into their places, seems to preclude the idea that the great works of circumvallation could have been constructed by the Mahrattas during their comparatively short and troubled tenure of the place, and for somewhat similar reasons we may also conclude that they were not the

* La Mission du Maduré.

handiwork of the Bijapúr governors, while everything tends to strengthen the hypothesis that they were the work of the Vijiyanagar Rájás. In the first place, the long and peaceful tenure of Gingee by that dynasty, a condition almost necessary to admit of the construction of the works; next, the general similarity in character of the whole; thirdly, the fact that when captured by Bijapúr, Gingee was a strong fortress; and lastly, the well known skill of the Vijiyanagar people in carrying out immense works in stone, as evidenced by the ruins of Vijiyanagar at Humpi, leave little doubt that the credit of building the fortress of Gingee belongs mainly, if not entirely, to that ancient dynasty.

There exist, here and there, circular towers of stone, apparently intended for a single gun to be worked from, and somewhat resembling Martello towers, and in one or two places may be seen square gun-ports very much resembling those of a ship. The style of these works may perhaps enable those learned in such matters to form their own opinion as to the constructors of different parts of the fortifications, but a few brick and mortar embrasures, seem to mark the efforts of the French at strengthening the place while in their possession.

The great lines of fortification which cross the valley from Kistnagiri to Rájágiri and to Chandrayan Drúg were evidently built at different periods. In their original form they each consisted of a wall, about 5 feet thick, built up of blocks of granite and filled it with rubble; but subsequently an earthen rampart, about 25 or 30 feet thick, has been thrown up behind this wall and revetted roughly on the inside with stone, while at intervals in this rampart are barracks or guard-rooms. It is possible that these earthen ramparts were added by Sivaji.

There are several ruins of fine buildings inside the inner fort. Of these, the most remarkable are the two pagodas, the Kaliyána Mahál, the Gymkhána, the Granaries, and the

Eedgáh. There are also long ranges of what may have been stables or barracks; also some buildings where the French soldiers are said to have had their quarters. There are also various mandapams on each of the hills, and a very large granary on the top of Kistnagiri. The most noticeable building of all, perhaps, is the Kaliyána Mahál. This consists of a square court surrounded by rooms for the ladies of the Rájá's or Governor's household, in the middle of one side of which rises a square tower of 8 storeys, and altogether about 80 feet high, having a somewhat pyramidal roof. The topmost room or storey is smaller than any of the others. The first six storeys are all of the same size and pattern, namely, an arcaded verandah running round a small room about 8 feet square and communicating with the storey above by means of small steps. The room on the seventh storey has now no verandah, but there are indications of a verandah having existed round it once upon a time. The only interesting feature in the building is an earthenware pipe leading to the sixth storey and brought all the way from a tank situated about 600 yards off, and on the outside of the walls of the inner fort. The pipe is carried under the fort wall and underground to the back of the ladies' quarters, and thence over the roof to the Mahál. It appears to have been intended for conveying water to the building.

One of the most singular features about Gingee is the water-supply. There are two springs on the top of Rájágiri, one outside the gateway of the citadel and the other on the very summit of the rock, which are said never to go dry. The quality of the water, too, is excellent. Again, at the foot of the ridge at the back of Rájágiri and between it and the foot of Chandrayan Drúg are two tanks called Chettikulam and Chakrakulam. The latter is fed by a spring of excellent water which never goes dry. On the western side of the Rájágiri bluff is also a tank or reservoir, constructed to catch the surface drainage from the bluff on that side. It is

only remarkable on account of an arrangement of earthenware pipes at different levels, and, apparently, connected with a vertical pipe of similar character built into one of the sides of the tank.

Of curiosities at Gingee there are only three worth mentioning; these are, the great gun on the top of Rájágiri, remarkable only on account of its size and the trouble it must have given to get it where it now is;* the Rájá's bathing stone, a large smooth slab of granite 15 feet square and 4 or 5 inches thick, which is near the spot where the palace is said to have stood; and the prisoners' well.

This last consists of a singular boulder about 15 or 20 feet high, poised on a rock near the Chakrakulam and surmounted by a low circular brick-wall. It has a natural hollow passing through it like a well, and the bottom having been blocked up with masonry, and the upper edges smoothed with a little masonry work plastered with chunam, a natural dry well was formed into which prisoners are said to have been thrown and allowed to die of starvation. The top of the boulder can only be reached by means of a ladder, and as the hollow has been filled in with rubbish a sight of it hardly repays the trouble of clambering to the top.

A little to the south of Rájágiri is a fourth hill, called Chakli Drúg. The summit is strongly fortified, but these fortifications are not connected with those of Gingee.

Gingee has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most unhealthy localities in the Carnatic. The French are said by Orme to have lost 1,200 European soldiers during their 11 years' tenancy of it. There is no trace, however, of any burial-ground where these men were interred. The spread of cultivation seems to have made the locality more salubrious, for its character for feverishness is not now considered remarkable.

* The metal of which the gun is made seems to rust very little. It has the figures "7560" stamped on the breech.

Of all the captures of Gingee perhaps the most daring, and therefore, deservedly, the most successful, was the capture of the forts on all the three hills, in the course of a single night, by the French in 1750. Orme only does justice to the gallantry of the feat. We give his account of it :—

" A detachment of 250 Europeans and 1,200 sepoys, with 4 " field-pieces, commanded by M. Bussy, set out before the " rest of the army, and advanced by slow marches, intend- " ing, it is probable, to attack the place by surprise, and " the main body, commanded by M. D'Auteuil followed at " the distance of a forced march. When in sight of Gingee, " M. Bussy found 5,000 of the fugitives from the defeat at " Trivadi had taken refuge here, and were encamped under " the walls with some pieces of artillery managed by Euro- " peans. He, therefore, waited till the main body came in " sight, and then advanced and attacked these troops, who " made very little resistance, and quitted the field as soon " as M. D'Auteuil came up. The French took their artil- " lery and killed most of the Europeans who served it. " They then proceeded to petard one of the gates of the " outer wall on the plain and got possession of it a little " before night with the loss of only three or four men, and " the troops, with all the artillery and baggage, entered the " town, when they immediately fortified themselves by barri- " cading the narrow streets with the baggage waggons and " by distributing the cannon in the larger avenues. In this " situation they were exposed to a continual fire from the " three mountains ; the Moors likewise threw great numbers " of rockets in hopes of setting fire to the combustible stores. " The French bombarded the forts with mortars, and fired " upon them with artillery until the moon set, which was " the signal to storm the fortifications on the mountains. " None but the Europeans were destined to this hardy en- " terprize, who attacked all the three mountains at the same " time, and found on each redoubts above redoubts, which " they carried successively sword in hand, until they came

" to the summits, where the fortifications were stronger " than those they had surmounted; they nevertheless push- " ed on and petarded the gates, and by daybreak came in " possession of them all, having lost 20 men in the different " attacks. On contemplating the difficulties they had con- " quered they were astonished at the rapidity of their own " success and the extreme pusillanimity of the defenders; " and indeed, had the attack been made in daylight, it " could not have succeeded, for the Moors, as well as the In- " dians, often defend themselves very obstinately behind " stone walls; but it should seem that no advantages either " of numbers or situation can counteract the terror with " which they are struck when attacked in the night."

We close our account of Gingee with the story of the *genius loci* Desing Rájá. His real name was Tej Singh, and he was the son of Sarúp Singh, a Rajput Governor of Gingee, who affected independence. He was killed in a fight near Gingee with Sádat ulla Khan, the Mogul Nawáb of Arcot, in 1721. The story of his fate forms the subject of a ballad which is still sung, it is said, in the neighbourhood of Gingee and runs as follows :—

While the Gingee country was held as a fief of Bíjapúr, one of the Naik Chiefs of Gingee refused to pay the customary tribute. On the capture of Bíjapúr by the Emperor Aurangzeb he sent Sarúp Singh to collect the Gingee tribute and reduce the Naik to obedience. This he did, and was made Raja of Gingee. At this time the Emperor possessed a wonderful horse which none of his chieftains could ride or master. All who tried failed and were imprisoned, and among others Sarúp Singh. Meanwhile, his son Desing Rájá had developed into a youth of extraordinary valour, and was summoned to court to ride the Emperor's horse. He did so, and the horse soared into the air with him. In mid-air the Singavaram Swámi appeared to him, and, encouraging him, ordered the horse, which was of his own crea-

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC

tion, to be ever obedient to Desing Rájá. On the horse alighting once more on *terra firma*, the Emperor gave it to Desing Rájá, released his father and absolved him from the obligation of paying tribute. On the death of his father, Desing Rájá became ruler of Gingee, but the Nawáb of Arcot, jealous of his independence, preferred a claim to tribute which was indignantly rejected; whereupon the Nawáb at once invaded his territory. Desing Rájá made no preparations to resist him, but when the Nawáb's army was quite close to Gingee he sallied out to fight in spite of the remonstrances of his friends. His parting from his wife is pathetically told in the ballad. A curtain separated them at the interview and a braceletted arm stretched from beneath it gave him the parting "pán supari" and the girlish voice of his bride bade him do his devoir gallantly. He then asked a blessing on his sword for two hours from his tutelary deity, the Singavaram Swámi, and set out to fight the Nawáb, assisted by a Mussalman friend named Mohábat Khán. The battle was fought about 4 miles from Gingee; the Nawáb's army was routed, and Desing set out to return to the fort. By this time the virtue of the blessing on the sword had passed away, and word being brought that the Nawáb, whom he imagined was killed, was alive, he returned and again attacked him. The Nawáb rode on an elephant, and Desing's horse, while rearing up, had its forelegs cut off by a swordsman. Desing continued the fight on foot, but was at length overpowered and killed. His wife committed suttee, and the Nawáb out of respect for her memory, on his return to Arcot, built a town which he called Ranipett after her.

Desing Rájá's body was burnt, it is said, in a small mandapam (still standing, though in ruins) in the Chettikulam tank. A stone with an inscription recording the fact is also said to have long existed, but it is not now to be found.

PERUMUKAL.

"Permacoil," as it is called by Orme, but really "Perumúkal" (signifying, great travail) is an isolated rock rising out of the plain about 6 miles east of Tindivanam. Its name is said to be derived from the legend which attaches to it of Sita, the wife of Rama, having been delivered there of twins (Kusa and Lava) during her banishment by Rama, after her return from Lanka. It was a strongly fortified post during the 18th century and was captured and re-captured by the French and English on several occasions. During the advance against Pondicherry, in 1761, Sir Eyre Coote captured it after a desperate fight, in which he received a wound, and the leader of the sepoys behaved with such conspicuous gallantry that he got a gold medal. There are a few ruins here and there which suffice to show where the fortifications stood. A Mandapam on the top is now inhabited by an aged Byragi who has repaired the roof and made part of the Mandapam into a small kovil. The village of Perumúkal is at the foot of the rock to the north. It was once a Deputy Tahsildar's station, and a small but well-built kacheri, which was once his office, is now the Local Fund Board school-house.

Near Perumúkal is the village of Jánakipett so called after Jánaki, the maiden name of Sita.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry, called by the Hindoos "Puthuvai" and "Puthuchéri," and by the Mussulmans "Pulcheri," is the chief town of the French settlements in India, and is situated on the Coromandel Coast in Lat. 11° 55′ 41″ North, and 77° 53′ 20″ East.

The first French settlement at Pondicherry was in 1674, under François Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the

Dutch but restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege, under Admiral Boscawen, was unsuccessful and was raised. The second, under Sir Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place. It was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and restored in 1785. It was captured a third time by Colonel Braithwaite, in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The territory of Pondicherry comprises three districts; Pondicherry, Villianúr and Báhúr, containing 93 large villages and 141 hamlets. Its area is 29,122 hectares=112·4 square miles.

The town of Pondicherry* is divided into two parts, the White Town and the Black Town. A canal separates them from each other. The White Town is by the sea-side and is well built. The chief public buildings are: Government House, the Parish church, the Foreign Missions church, two Pagodas, the new bazaar, the clock tower, the light-house, the barracks, the Military Hospital and the Town Hall. There is also an exceedingly neat and well cared for iron screw pile Pier which puts that at Madras to the blush, and a supply of drinking water has been brought into the town which for purity is perhaps unrivalled in any other town in Southern India.

The population of the town and districts of Pondicherry in 1875 was, as shown below:—

	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.		Total.
			Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans	288	215	318	298	1,119
Mixed	90	175	328	577	1,170
Natives	29,426	29,650	42,808	37,026	1,38,910
	29,804	30,040	43,454	37,901	1,41,199

* The greater part of this account of Pondicherry is taken from the "Annuaire des Établissements Français dans l'Inde," for 1875.

Education.—There are numerous Educational Establishments at Pondicherry.

First and foremost is the "College Colonial" placed, since 1846, under the charge of the priests of the Foreign Missions, who are assisted by lay professors. There are about 150 pupils in it.

There are also a large and a small school, belonging to the Apostolic Mission, with about 400 pupils, all natives, and a pensionnat for girls, managed by 7 sisters of Saint Joseph of Cluny, and frequented by about 100 pupils. Besides this school the sisters have a free school, a workshop, a house of refuge and two orphanages. There are also several other free schools, viz., one for East Indians, having 119 boys on its rolls; another for native boys, where the majority of the French native public servants are trained; two others for boys, one at Villianúr and one at Bahúr; besides three for native girls, of which one is for caste Christians, one for caste heathens, and one for pariah girls of all religions. There are three other caste girls' schools at Ariánkupam, Nellitope and Ulkarai. The instruction at these is given by native nuns, belonging to an order founded for the purpose, who also manage two orphanages for girls containing about 100 orphans, and two houses of refuge containing 28 "femmes répenties."

There are besides numerous primary private schools, the chief of which is one, founded by Viraperumal Pillai, in the middle of the Black Town, with not less than 250 pupils on its rolls, and 13 teachers. In all, there are 173 schools with 256 masters and mistresses, and 4,640 children of both sexes.

There is an excellent public library at Pondicherry containing 12,000 volumes.

Missions.—Pondicherry is the seat of an Apostolic Prefecture founded in 1828, composed of 7 priests, and the Head Quarters of the French Mission of the Carnatic, which

was confided by letters patent, in 1776, to the congregation of Foreign Missions of France. Its chief bears the title of Vicar Apostolic of Foreign Missions.

Comité de bienfaisance.—A committee composed of nine members regulates the administration of charity and makes lists of indigent people and gives them assistance.

Mont de Piété.—A pawning office exists in order to assist cultivators, workmen and small merchants, by advances on pledged articles.

Emigration.—The British Consular Agent at Pondicherry is the Protector of Emigrants. The number of Emigrants to Réunion and the Antilles, during the last five years, from Pondicherry is given below ;

Statement showing Emigration from Pondicherry to Réunion and the Antilles and the return Immigration thence for 5 years.

To or from	1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Emi-grants.	Immi-grants	Emi-grants.	Immi-grants	Emi-grants	Immi-grants	Emi-grants.	Immi-grants	Emi-grants	Immi-grants
Cayenne ...	187	...	193	197	369	...	165	225	922	...
Guadaloupe ..	207	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	282	...
Martinique ...	157	...	300	554	678	...	154	559	...	...
Réunion ...	110	446	506	557	648	344	529	352	751	115
Total...	661	446	1,260	1,328	1,695	344	848	1,136	1,955	115

Agriculture.—The French Government, when it succeeded to the place of the native princes, considered that it succeeded to the proprietary right of the sovereign in all lands, which principle it was of opinion was recognised by the custom of the country ; nevertheless, in 1824, with a view to favour local agriculture, they adopted a new system of giving grants of lands which were regulated by the terms of an ordonnance of 1828. Going still further, in 1854, the French Government renounced its proprietary right in adamánams (lands rented out) which were cultivated by natives. On

the 16th January of that year a decree was issued "that at "Pondicherry and in its districts the actual occupiers of the "soil, whatever might be their title, who pay the regulated "tax, are declared incommutable proprietors of the lands "which they cultivate." The Government, however, reserved to itself a lien on the crops, and, in case of necessity, on the soil, for the purpose of realizing the land-tax.

The principal crops are rice, indigo, and cocoanuts. Betel, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton and oil seeds are grown to a small extent.

Industry.—The chief trades of Pondicherry are spinning, weaving, and dyeing the cotton stuffs known by the name of "guinées," the manufacture of oil, and tanning. The idea of establishing spinning factories first suggested itself to M. Desbassyns de Richemont, who was Administrator General from 1826 to 1828. At the present day there are three spinning mills at Pondicherry. The largest, belonging to M. Poulain, is capable of giving employment to about 1,100 work-people and of turning out about 1,000 kilogrammes of thread daily. Since 1873, these mills have been closed, owing to the competition of the English and Belgian cloths (of a similar character to those made at Pondicherry) in the markets of Senegal, rendering the latter unsaleable. It is hoped that the industry will revive under the influence of premia which the French Government has manifested an intention to grant on the export of "guinées" from India.

Mechanical weaving, too, owes its origin at Pondicherry to M. Desbassyns. Native weaving at Pondicherry, as elsewhere in India, has decayed. At present the only cloths made are some muslins, guinées and some coarse cloths for the use of people of low caste. There are, nevertheless, 4,000 weavers in the Pondicherry territory.

The springs of excellent water near Pondicherry are remarkably well adapted for dyeing purposes, and large quantities of cloth are sent from adjoining countries to be dyed

blue there. There are not less than 73 dyeing establishments, which dye about 400,000 pieces of cloth, each 16 metres long by 1 broad.

Revenue.—The principal revenue which the French Government receives is the salt subsidy of 4 lakhs of sicca rupees paid to them by the English Government under the terms of the Treaty of 1815. This sum, however, is not shown in the Local Budgets as a receipt, being transferred to the Metropolitan Exchequer. The subjoined comparative statement shows the total receipts and expenditure of the five French Establishments in India for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, omitting fractions.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Pondicherry....	1,026,432	1,036,810	1,036,927	1,240,541	1,230,837	1,241,724
Chandernagore.	199,802	199,211	199,097	132,741	144,112	132,227
Karikal...	351,589	355,499	359,672	224,736	234,204	236,836
Mahé.......... ...	43,104	41,211	43,818	36,143	40,792	43,835
Yanam...	56,119	56,676	55,971	42,839	39,462	40,862
Total...	1,677,046	1,689,409	1,696,486	1,677,046	1,689,409	1,695,486

In the expenditure of each year is included a sum of 205,000 francs which the Colony has to pay as a contribution to the Metropolitan Exchequer by virtue of a decree of the 13th June 1872.

The cost of the personnel of the Government both Civil and Military, amounting to 557,183 francs, is paid by the Government of France, as is also the cost of the Marine Establishments kept up on account of the Indian Colony; such as the pay of the officers of the Marine Infantry com-

manding the sepoys, which charges are not included in the above figures.

The Salt Subsidy.—Under the Treaty of March 7th, 1815, the Government of France agreed to farm to the British Government in India the exclusive right to buy at a fair and equitable rate all the salt manufactured in the French possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, excepting only as much as might be required for the consumption of the people of those possessions, and on condition of the people of Chandernagore being supplied with as much salt as they might require for their consumption at the price which the British Government might pay for it. The price to be paid by the English Government was to be regulated by an average, to be struck every three years, of the actual cost of manufacture at the English salt works nearest to the French settlements, and the French salt works were to continue under the control of the French Government. In consideration of the above stipulations, the British Government were to pay 4 lakhs of Sicca Rupees annually to the French Government at Calcutta or Madras. The French bound themselves to sell their salt at their possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa and at Chandernagore, at nearly the same price as that at which the British Government sold it in the vicinity of those possessions respectively.

By a Convention between the Madras and Pondicherry Governments in 1818, the manufacture of salt was to cease throughout the French establishments in India, and the Madras Government bound themselves to pay the sum of 4,000 Star Pagodas annually as indemnification to the proprietors of the salt-pans, and this Convention was renewed by another, in 1837, by Article 7 of which, either party may, at its option, withdraw from it by giving a year's notice.

The Treaty of 1815, however, contains a stipulation that no alteration shall be made in its stipulations and conditions without the mutual consent of the King of Great Britain and Ireland and His Most Christian Majesty.

The total payments to France are therefore—

	RS.	A.	P.
4 lakhs of Sicca Rupees.......	4,26,666	10	8
4,000 Star Pagodas...........	14,000	0	0
	4,40,666	10	8

besides which, the French Government of Pondicherry receive annually about 43,000 Indian maunds of salt for the consumption of the people of Pondicherry* which, at a price slightly lower than the English monopoly price of 2 Rupees a maund, gives them about 86,000 Rupees, from which, deducting the cost price and half the cost of carriage to Pondicherry, which they pay, they realize a salt revenue, by the sale of salt alone, of about 75,000 Rupees at Pondicherry, annually.

Money.—The French monetary system is in force for official purposes, though the real monetary unit is the rupee, which is worth 2·40 francs. It is subdivided into 8 fanams, each fanam being equal to 2 annas.

Pondicherry is a free Port. Customs duties are, however, levied there on imported arrack, and rum manufactured to the east of the Cape of Good Hope or in the Antilles, which are liable to a duty of 4·20 francs per velte of 8 litres. Brandy, gin and Jamaica rum are not liable to import duty, but they may not be imported in quantities less than 12 bottles containing 10 litres. Absinthe, kirschwasser and sweet liqueurs are free.

Tobacco and snuff are liable to import duty.

The importation of salt, ganja and bhang are strictly prohibited. Betel and tobacco are monopolies. The revenue from them is raised in the following manner;

Cultivators of betel within the limits of the French Customs gates are bound to give notice to the authorities as soon as the leaves are fit to be gathered for sale. The plantations are then inspected and leased out to farmers at the

* This is equal to about 25 lbs. a head of the entire population.

rate of 800 Rs. per small káni. The lessees have to guard the plantations, and they reimburse themselves the rental which they have to pay by levying from the owners a tax of 2½ or 3 annas per 1,000 leaves, according to their quality, of which there are two—the white and the green—the latter being the more pungent. The owners then sell the leaves at what price they please. There is no special tax on land cultivated with betel. It may be imported into French territory, but is subject to an import duty of 2½ annas per 1,000 white, and 3 annas per 1,000 green, leaves. Betel plantations outside the French Customs gates are not leased out by the Government, their produce being liable to the import duty. The betel revenue is estimated at 10,000 Rs. per annum.

Tobacco is not much grown on French territory, being mostly imported on payment of a duty of 8 annas per "thúk" = 3¾ lbs. The exclusive privilege of selling tobacco outside the French Customs gates is leased out by villages at rates varying from 100 to 200 Rs. per village per annum. Any breach of the privilege is punishable. Imported cigars are liable to a duty of Rs. 1-2-0 per "thúk." The tobacco revenue of Pondicherry is estimated at 30,000 Rs.

PORTO NOVO.

Porto Novo, known also as Faringipett and Muhammad Bunder, received its name from the Portuguese, by whom a settlement seems to have been effected there during the 16th century; probably during the Viceroyalty of Albuquerque. An English settlement was made there in 1683. In 1748, the factory being in a ruinous condition, a good house was purchased for 500 Pagodas and a Resident was appointed.* In 1780, Hyder Ali plundered the town, and in July of the following year was fought in its vicinity the famous battle,

* Madras Records.

between Sir Eyre Coote and Hyder, which has taken its name from the town. The French landed a large force there in 1782 and marched thence with Tippu and captured Cuddalore. The town is situated in 11° 31' North Latitude, and 79° 51' East Longitude, at the mouth of the Vellar river. It had a population of 7,182 persons in 1871 and has a considerable trade with Ceylon and Acheen. From 1824, and for many years afterwards, efforts had been made to establish iron works at Porto Novo, and a Company, called the Porto Novo Iron Company, established a large factory there, but after many years of patient endeavour the enterprize had to be abandoned. To facilitate the carriage of the iron ores, which were brought by water from Salem, the old Khan Sahib's Canal was made navigable in 1854 by the construction of 3 locks, one where the Canal debouches into the Vellar nearly opposite the town of Porto Novo, one where it leaves the Veeranam tank and one a little lower down.

The Iron Company cut a short Canal of their own from the Vellar into the backwater adjoining the embouchure of the Coleroon down which they used to float their ores in basket boats to Porto Novo before the Khan Sahib's Canal was rendered navigable. The Company's Canal, which is only about 2 miles long, is now much silted up.

The excavation of the East Coast Canal at Porto Novo was commenced in 1853 and considerable progress was made till 1857, when the mutiny seems to have put a stop to it in common with many other Public Works. A small expenditure would probably render the Canal navigable for boats from the Vellar to the Paravanar and so to Cuddalore, but the construction of the Railway seems to render such expenditure hardly necessary.

The local manufacture of Porto Novo is a species of mat, made from the leaves of the wild pine-apple, in imitation of similar mats of an exceedingly soft and elegant make imported from Acheen.

STRIMUSHNAM.

Strimushnam is a large village in the Chedambram taluq, situated to the south of the Vellar river and about 19 miles west of Chedambram.

It is remarkable only on account of its pagoda which is considered one of the 8 great Vaishnava shrines of India, and next to Srirangam in sanctity. The idol of Bhuvaráhaswámi in it is alleged to be "swayam vyaktam" or self-created.

The pagoda is said to have been destroyed three times, at long intervals of time, during the Káli Yúgam and to have been rebuilt as it now is, by one Achuthappa Naik, one of the Naiks of Tanjore. It appears from an inscription on one of the walls of the pagoda that Striranga Rayar, the King of Pennakonda, liberally endowed it in the 1505th year of the Sáliváhana era (A. D. 1581). The Stalapurána of the temple relates that the locality where it is situated was called Strimushnam in honor of Vishnu having lived there after having rescued the world from the depths of the ocean, whither it had been carried off by the demon Hiranyaksha. The drops of water that fell from Vishnu's body on his return are said to have formed the tank belonging to the pagoda called "Nitya Pushkarani."

The temple has some very fine carvings in it, in a black stone, probably trap. Among them are some well-executed figures said to represent Achuthappa Naik and his three brothers.

At the time that Vishnu is said to have taken up his abode at Strimushnam, the place was known as "Jellika vanam" (the Jellika jungle) so called from a plant named Jellika which used to abound in the neighbourhood. Regarding the etymology of the name Strimushnam, it is suggested that it is possibly a contraction of "Stri Vishnu vanam." Native opinion, however, seems to favour its deriva-

tion from the Sanscrit root "mush" to steal, as thus connecting it with the theft by Hiranyaksha.

There are 2 great annual festivals held at Strimushnam, one, the Mási Magam, in the month of Mási, the other, the Chaitrochavam, in the month of Chittirai. During the former the idol is carried all the way to Killai, where great numbers of people follow it, bathe in the sea and return. At convenient stages during the journey, the idol stops for a few hours and its followers are fed by charitable people. The chaitrochavam is the ordinary 10 days' annual festival which is held at all large pagodas.

TIÁGAR DRÚG.

Tiágar Drúg is a small hill, situated about 7 miles east of Kallakurchi, at the intersection of the old road from Arcot to Trichinopoly with the road from Salem to Cuddalore, and on this account was once of great strategical importance, and was a fortified post with a garrison. Seen from a distance the hill has 2 knolls or bosses, the eastern of which appears quite flat. The western one is rather the higher of the two and was once crowned by a work, of which the ruins still exist, which is known as the Sultan's Battery, having been built, it is said, by the French and so named out of compliment to their ally Hyder or his son Tippu. The fortifications which once crowned the little plateau on the top of the eastern end of the hill were probably of considerable strength (as may be gathered from the plan of them which is appended to this work) and completely dominated the pettah, which was but a short distance from the foot of the hill. A large gun on the top of the plateau bears witness to the importance of the post and to the means taken to strengthen it. The ascent from the pettah on the north was by a rough flight of steps through 3 gateways, one near the foot of the hill, one about half way up, and one, a very narrow entrance, through the rampart wall at the top. From

the position of the ruins of the 2 lower gateways it is not difficult to imagine that the ascent in the face of determined defenders was, on that side at least, extremely hazardous if not impracticable. This ascent is at the present day sufficiently rough, especially near the top, where the ruins of the stone rampart have to be clambered over if the visitor would visit the summit of the hill. There is nothing particularly worthy of notice about the few ruins that still remain. On the surface of the rock at the top of the eastern end of the hill are a number of small holes, into which, it is said, tent pegs were driven when tents were pitched there, but the truth of this legend is hardly borne out either by the number of the holes or their positions relatively to each other. At the foot of the Sultan's Battery knoll is a pool of excellent water under an overhanging rock and partly surrounded by a low masonry wall. This water is said never to go dry, and certainly during the exceptionally dry season of 1876 there was a good supply in it when drinking water was difficult to get in the village below.

Tiágar was more than once the scene of severe fighting.

In October 1757, after the capture of Trinomalai by the French force under Soupires, it was attacked by a force under Saubinet but was successfully defended for 2 days, when the French withdrew to Pondicherry. In July 1759, it was attacked by a strong force from Pondicherry under Fumel, and a reinforcement from Trichinopoly, under Raillard, sent to its assistance was disastrously defeated within sight of the place which, however, was most gallantly defended by Sergt. Major Hunterman and some of the sepoys, along with some of the Killadar Kristna Row's troops, for 11 days, when, their ammunition being expended, they were forced to surrender and the place fell into the hands of the French. In the following year it was given to Hyder Ali by the French in return for his promised assistance against the English. He restored it to them, however, in September of the same

year on being compelled to recall his forces from helping the French to defend his own dominions. In January 1761, Tiágar was attacked by Captain Preston, and after a blockade and bombardment of 65 days, capitulated. In 1790 it was again attacked by Tippu but the attack was repulsed by Captain Flint the Commandant.

TINDIVANAM.

The real name of this place is Tinthrani Vanam (The Tamarind Jungle.) The pagoda is sacred to the worship of Tinthranivana Iswara Swami. It is a straggling town, having a population of about 6,600 persons, and is the Kasbah of the Tindivanam taluq. It consists of a congeries of little hamlets, of which one is called Tindivanam. The others are Jafirabad, Kavaripakam, Murangapakam, Avarapakam and Giddangal.

The Taluq Kacheri is in Jafirabad. The opposite side of the street is Tindivanam. The Railway Station, Travellers' Bungalow, Post Office and D. P. W. Range Office are in Giddangal, while the Head Assistant's House and Office are in Avarapakam. The lands belonging to the village of Tindivanam lie on the other side of Murangapakam where the Dispensary is.

The hamlet of Giddangal is remarkable as having been at one time well fortified. The ruins of the ramparts and the ditch still exist and the place, most probably, was once of considerable importance, being situated close to the large Giddangal Tank and affording a secure granary for the rice crops grown under it.

There was a Subadar at Tindivanam in the service of the Mahrattas when Rama Raja ruled at Gingee. Orme mentions Tindivanam but makes no allusion to Giddangal as a fortified post of importance.

wara, Subramaniya, Chendikeshwara, Arunachelleshwara and Parvathi, as Apíthakuchambal or Unnamalai, are carried in procession round the base of the hill, a march of about 8 miles.

The festival is held in honor of the completion of the penance of Parvathi, and her reconciliation with her husband Siva, who appeared to her on the occasion in the form of a flame of fire springing out of the top of the Hill. The legend runs as follows ;

Siva and Parvathi were walking one evening in the flower-garden of Kylasam, when, in a moment of playfulness, Parvathi approached Siva from behind and placed her hands over his eyes. Instantly the whole world became darkened and the sun and moon ceased to give light, and though to Siva and Parvathi it appeared but a moment yet to the unfortunate dwellers in the world the period of darkness lasted for years. They petitioned Siva for relief from such a terrible infliction; and he, to punish Parvathi for her thoughtlessness ordered her to go to Bhulokam and do penance on the banks of the Ganges. She did so, and a voice then told her to go to Conjeveram and again do penance. She did so, assuming the name of Kámákshi. Again the voice ordered her to Trinomalai and she went there and performed a severe penance as Gautama, at the end of which Siva appeared as a flame of fire on the top of the hill and she was reconciled to him and forgiven.

The festival lasts for 10 days, and on the evening of the tenth day, just before the full moon rises, the pagoda Brahmans bring out a large vessel of blazing camphor from in front of the Lingam inside the Múlastánam, holding a screen over it until they reach the centre of the pagoda court-yard. Here the screen is suddenly drawn away and the fire dashed on the ground in front of the idol Arunachelleshwara, which is placed in a mandapam in the court-yard for the occasion. At the same instant a flame shoots up from the top of the

hill where a party of pagoda servants have watched for the signal below and have lighted up a huge bowl filled with camphor and ghee which blazes for about 48 hours.

The festival is, otherwise, remarkable only on account of the large number of persons who attend it, and of the numbers of cattle brought there for sale. It is, indeed, the great cattle fair of the district. The number of people attending the feast has been estimated at as high a figure as 100,000. Great quantities of brass vessels are sold at the fair.

The Lingam in the pagoda is considered one of the Pancha Linga, viz. : the "Tejo" or "Fire" Lingam.

Gautama is still supposed to worship Arunachelleshwara at Trinomalai.

VRIDACHELLAM.

The town of Vridachellam is situated on the banks of the Manimukta river, an affluent of the Vellar. It is in no way remarkable except as having been the first head-quarters of the Zillah Court and for many years the head-quarters of the sub-division, and as possessing an ancient and famous pagoda.

The etymology of the name is Vriddha (old), and Achalam (a mountain). It is also sometimes called Vriddha Kási (old Benares). The idol worshipped is "Palamalai náthar," which means "the Lord of the ancient mountain." There is no hill or mountain anywhere near the pagoda or town, and the legend which accounts for the fact runs as follows;

While the universe was in a state of chaos there issued from Vishnu's ears 2 giants who challenged him to battle. He was defeated and offered to grant them any request they might ask, to which they replied by saying that it was his part as the vanquished to beg of them anything he chose. He asked them to allow themselves to be destroyed, to which they

assented and were destroyed accordingly. Their remains were thrown into the water and turned into earth by Siva, at the request of Brahma. The mass hardened and increased in size till it almost reached the skies. This was the first mountain and was called Vriddhagiri. Brahma, to whom the work of creation was assigned, then formed innumerable mountains and hills and ordered them to establish themselves in different parts of the world, but this they were unable to do as Vriddhagiri covered the whole earth. Siva then, at the entreaty of Brahma, sunk Vriddhagiri into the earth and so made room for Brahma's mountains and hills. In this way the oldest of all mountains is invisible.

The waters of the river Manimukta are considered to be very sacred.

The erection of the pagoda and town are ascribed in the "Stalapurána" to a person named Vibhajit, who is said to have lived in the Kosala country, in the city of Monipingala, in the Tiretha Yúgam or second age of the world, when Brahma was 50 years old. Vibhajit having lost his wealth and family was a wanderer on the face of the earth, and in the course of his wanderings came to the site of the town and was reposing himself in a grove, when a company of celestial damsels descended to the earth to bathe in a pool close by, and, having taken off their jewels, stepped into the water. One of the damsels was the sister of Kubera, the god of wealth, and among the jewels she had taken off was one, a gift from the gods, of priceless value and of marvellous virtue. A bird spying the glittering gems and mistaking this jewel for a fruit, flew away with it in his bill and alighted on a bough of the tree beneath which Vibhajit was resting, and,. after pecking at the jewel and finding it was not edible, dropped it into his lap. In the meantime, the owner of the jewel had discovered her loss and was loudly bewailing it. Suspecting her companions, she offered all her other jewels in exchange for the missing one. Vibhajit hearing her lamentations, took the jewel to

her and was rewarded by the gift of all the others, with which, under the direction of Siva, he was enabled to build the pagoda and lay the foundation of the present town.

Within the pagoda there is a tree, beneath which Vibhajit is said to have placed his jewels, which is also alleged to be the representation on earth of the celestial "Kalpa Vriksha" which grants to its suitors all they wish for.

During the building of the pagoda the workmen used to approach the tree daily to get their wages, when there dropped from its branches into each man's hands exactly what he had earned which was received without a murmur.

A great annual festival is held at Vridachellam in the month of Mási. To bathe in holy waters in that month is considered to expiate all sins, and the day of the full moon in Mási is held peculiarly sacred on this account. At Vridachellam the bathing is done in a pool called "Puniya Maduvu" (pool of sanctity) to which the idol is carried. To bathe in it at that time is considered as of greater sanctity than bathing in the Ganges at Benares. Opportunity is taken by Sudras of the "Mási Magam" day to have the obsequies of relatives who have died during the year performed and to have a light placed on the top of the Gopuram which is supposed to benefit the souls of the departed. It is a common sight on "Mási Magam" day to see hundreds of females weeping for their deceased relations on the banks of the Manimukta at Vridachellam.

The Vridachellam pagoda was once a fortified post on the road between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly. Lord Pigot and Lord Clive, when the former was Deputy Governor of Fort Saint David and the latter a writer in the Company's service, narrowly escaped being killed or taken prisoners by some of the native cavalry in the employ of the French on their way back to Fort Saint David after relieving the garrison of Vridachellam in 1751.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.

In 1824, Mr. J. M. Heath of the Madras Civil Service, addressed the Madras Government asking for certain privileges to be conferred on him to enable him to carry out a scheme to which much of his attention had been directed for some years past, namely, the manufacture of bar-iron in India. He stated that the samples sent to England by him had been declared equal to the best foreign iron for making steel, and in order to enable him to embark in the undertaking on a large scale he asked, first; for a grant of the exclusive right of erecting works for making iron in India for the remaining term of the Company's Charter, and second; for a lease of the right of cutting fuel on Sirkar waste land and raising ore at such mines as he should erect works at, within the same period.

Sir Thomas Munro, the then Governor, and the Members of Council all minuted in favour of granting Mr. Heath's requests and recommended his case to the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors.

The Supreme Government, however, hesitated to join in the recommendations made by the Madras Government, and the Court of Directors, in 1826, declined to confer on Mr. Heath the exclusive privilege which he solicited, but authorized the Madras Government to confer on him, in the event of his prosecuting the undertaking without any exclusive privilege, a lease of the right of cutting fuel on Sirkar waste land and of raising ore at those mines where he might erect works, for the remainder of the currency of the Company's Charter of 1813.

Ex. Public Letter to Fort St. George, 12th April, 1826.

In 1825, Mr. Heath, having received promises of pecuniary support from Messrs. Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, resigned the Civil Service and went to England to get information and machinery, and towards the end of 1829,

on the eve of departing again for India, with all the materials for commencing his undertaking of establishing iron-works in that country, he requested the Court of Directors to reconsider his former proposals, and the result was that the Court granted him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing iron on the European plan, during the remainder of their then current Charter in the territories of the Madras Presidency alone.

He returned to India in 1830, and by the end of that year had erected works at Porto Novo, and made such experiments as he thought sufficient to warrant the expectation of perfect success in making iron in the Indian climate. By this time his own funds were exhausted, and on applying to Messrs. Alexander and Co. for assistance he found that it was not convenient for them to make him any advances, owing to the great commercial depression prevalent at that time. He then applied to the Madras Government for a loan from the Bank on the security of his works, and this was granted him to the extent of 76,000 Rs., but some difficulties appearing to stand in the way of making a direct loan from Government, the then Governor, Mr. S. Lushington, gave Mr. Heath the contract for supplying Government with cotton for three years, in the hopes that the profits of the contract would enable him to carry on his iron works. The speculation, however, failed, the cotton was rejected, and the contract was put an end to, leaving Mr. Heath indebted to Government, on this account alone, to the amount of 1,35,000 Rupees.

In the meantime, the Company's Charter had expired, and with it the privileges granted to Mr. Heath, before he was able to derive any advantage from them. His earnest entreaties to Government for further support, however, induced the Governor, Sir Frederick Adam, to appoint a Committee, consisting of Mr. J. Dent and Lieut. Colonels Cullen and Walpole, to investigate Mr. Heath's claims and to re-

port on the propriety of conferring upon him additional privileges and assistance. The Committee visited the Porto Novo works, and after examining minutely the whole of Mr. Heath's plans, and seeing the process of manufacture carried out, reported very favourably of the project, estimating the profits of the concern, on a very moderate calculation, at £30,000 per annum if the undertaking should succeed. To do so, however, it was necessary, according to Mr. Heath's computation, that 4,000 tons of pig iron should be made annually. This he calculated he could make at 6 guineas a ton and could sell in England at from £12 to £14 a ton, and of a quality equal to the best Swedish iron which then fetched £40 a ton. On this, the Government determined to advance Mr. Heath the sum of Rs. 3,60,000 as the only chance of recovering the sum already due by him, (namely, Rs. 2,11,000), and of enabling him to prosecute his plans, thus raising Mr. Heath's debt to Government to Rs. 5,71,000. The loan was to be appropriated as follows: one lakh was to be paid to the trustees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. in satisfaction of their claims of 2½ lakhs on the Porto Novo property, another lakh was to be paid into the hands of trustees to pay off Mr. Heath's debts, and the remaining 1,60,000 Rupees was to be laid out in carrying on the manufacture.

The securities for these advances were Mr. Heath's personal bonds, and, as collateral security, the mortgage of the whole Porto Novo property including a sum of Rs. 3,60,000, to be advanced by certain persons in Madras who had taken shares in the business and had formed themselves into the Porto Novo Steel and Iron Company. It was also stipulated in Mr. Heath's indenture that ⅓ of the profits of the business should be set aside for the repayment of the money lent to him.

Mr. Heath's exclusive privileges of raising ores and cutting fuel having expired with the Company's Charter in 1830, as already stated, he asked that he should, instead

of a renewal of such exclusive privileges, have authority granted him by the Government to rent from them the right of raising minerals within certain specified limits, and of cutting fuel from certain woodlands for a term of years, such rights to extend over Government waste lands, and over Zemindari and other lands if the proprietors gave their consent and came to terms with him; that for the first five years the mineral and fuel rights over Government lands should be free, and after that period that a royalty should be paid on the produce of the works either in its raw or worked-up state.

The Government accordingly authorized Collectors to receive from Mr. Heath applications for leases of the right of raising ore and cutting fuel on favorable terms, provided they were not inconsistent with the customs and usages of the country and did not interfere with the rights and privileges of the natives. The leases were to be submitted through the Board of Revenue for the sanction of Government. Mr. Heath accordingly sent in applications for leases to cut fuel in South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and to raise ores in South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara, and chrome ores in Salem.

In the leases, as finally granted by Government in 1834, the royalties were fixed on chrome ores and on pig-iron and were as follows:—

	Iron.	Chrome ore.
For the first 5 years.........	Free.	Free.
For the second 5 years.....	1 Rupee a ton.	Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ per candy.
For the third 5 years.......	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	,, $\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,
For the last 6 years........	2 ,,	,, $\frac{3}{4}$,, ,,
If the lease was renewed, annually	3 ,,	,, 1 ,, ,,

In South Arcot the fuel rights were restricted to the taluqs of Chedambram, Vridachellam, Ellavanasúr, Bowanigiri and Cuddalore. The lease in the case of fuel, as in that of

the mineral leases, was for 21 years, and for the first five years free, for the second 5 years on payment of an annual rental of Rs. 500, for the third 5 years one of Rs. 1,000, and for the last 6 years of Rs. 1,500, and of Rs. 2,000 a year if the lease was renewed.

The Court of Directors, in their Despatch of 11th February 1835, expressed their strong disapproval of the action of the Madras Government in advancing Mr. Heath money and strictly forbad any more being lent him.

By the terms of his bonds Mr. Heath bound himself to pay Government, yearly, interest at 4 per cent. on the money lent him, and to repay the principal with the interest for the preceding year on the 1st September 1839, five years from the date of the loan, but in September 1837 the members of the Porto Novo Steel and Iron Company resident in Madras again applied to Government (in a letter signed by Messrs. Heath, G. Norton, Bannister and Moore Lane, and dated 20th September 1837) for further concessions and assistance, and asked, (1) for the remission of the first 5 years' interest on the debt due by Mr. Heath, for the re-payment of which their whole stock property and produce* were mortgaged to Government; (2) that all interest might be further remitted until the works began to pay; (3) for remission of the payment of the rent and royalties for the next 5 years; (4) for an extension of the existing leases; and (5) for the continuation of the exemption of the ores and iron from import and export duties for 5 years more.

On this, the Government appointed a second Committee, consisting of Mr. Garrow, Mr. Dent and Captain A. T. Cotton, to examine the accounts of the Company and to report whether the condition of the works was such as to

* Para. 35 * * *. In consideration of these sums so advanced, (Rs. 3,60,000) our Company agreed not only that repayment should be made with 4 per cent. interest out of their own capital to be contributed and the produce of the works, but also that a further debt of Mr. Heath previously contracted with Government, and amounting to Rs. 2,11,000 Rs. should be paid, with like interest, from the like sources, for which purposes the whole stock property and produce was accordingly (and so remains) mortgaged to Government.

afford a fair probability of success if the indulgences solicited were partially or entirely conceded. The Committee proceeded to Porto Novo, and after examining into the accounts and the condition of the Company recommended to Government;

1st.—That every kind of demand upon the Company in money should be given up for the present; that they should be allowed to cut fuel, to export their iron, and to mine and convey their ore, without any charge whatever, for the period of 5 years.

2nd.—That the interest of the sums borrowed from Government should be remitted from the date of the loan till the works were really in a prosperous state.

3rd.—That the leases should be extended for a further term of 5 years.

4th.—That everything in the power of Government should be done to aid the works and to prevent an entire stoppage of the undertaking, which would in every way cause so serious a loss to Government. An extensive order for castings, or a monthly advance of cash, just sufficient to enable the Company to keep 2 furnaces in blast, would, the Committee thought, secure the undertaking for the present.

In the accounts the buildings were valued at about 1,55,000 Rs., and the machinery at about 1,05,000 Rs.

The Government sent a copy of the report home to the Court of Directors and asked for orders, pointing out that the greater part of the large sum due by the Company (5,71,000 Rs. exclusive of interest) would be entirely lost if the works were stopped. They shortly after sanctioned the advance of £6 a ton on 50 tons of iron castings per week, for six months, in order to keep the furnaces employed.

The Court of Directors sanctioned the proceedings of the Madras Government in conceding the delay requested by

the Iron Company in the matter of the re-payment of the loan, as the entire ruin of the works and the total loss of the large advances made to Mr. Heath must have ensued on the enforcement of the claim to punctual payment, and consented to an extension of the leases, (which were granted originally for 21 years), for 5 years more, and also to the relinquishment of the demand for interest for 5 years, but not indefinitely. They also granted the exemption from payment of rent on lands, and royalties on ore or mines, for a second period of 5 years, and the remission of all import and export duties for a similar period.

In spite, however, of all these concessions on the part of Government, and the continuance of advances to the Company, the works did not pay, and no part of Mr. Heath's, or the Iron Company's, debt was liquidated up to 1844. In that year the Court of Directors agreed to suspend the enforcement of their claim on the Iron Company for 5 years more, in order to let Messrs. Alexander Fletcher and Co. make advances to them for prosecuting the manufacture of iron on an improved principle, and subsequently consented, in 1849, to let the said period of 5 years count from the end of 1845, when the works were set going again. During those 5 years, Messrs. Alexander Fletcher and Co. established new Iron Works at Beypoor, but the monetary crisis of 1847 prevented their continuing efficiently the operations they had begun, which were on the point of giving a return.

The Directors of the Iron Company in England, Messrs. Walker and Babington, in 1845, had begged the Court of Directors to release them from the claim of £57,000 on the profits of the concern in order to enable them to raise additional capital and only to hold them responsible for the £16,000 actually received by the Company, and repeated the request in 1846, and in 1847 the Court of Directors referred the matter to their Solicitor for the purpose of suggesting terms of adjustment between the Court and the

Iron Company. The Court's Solicitor suggested that a fair and equitable arrangement was that the £16,000 advanced to the Iron Company should be secured absolutely and unconditionally by a proper mortgage of all that Company's property, and that the £41,000 previously advanced to Mr. Heath should be secured by the Iron Company to be repaid by the appropriation of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the profits of the concern, such re-payment to be contingent, so far as regarded the Porto Novo Company, upon the realization of profits, the Madras Government still retaining whatever claim they had on Mr. Heath individually. The Directors of the Company, in reply, expressed their hopes that the Court would accept a payment of £16,000 in settlement of all claims against them, and asked if the Court would consent to grant a Charter of incorporation for a new Company on the limited liability principle. The monetary crisis of 1847 however prevented further steps towards the formation of a new Company for some time: at length, in 1850, the Directors of the Iron Company again addressed the Court and asked, in order to enable the requisite fresh capital to be raised, that the claim against Mr. Heath* might be given up, and its liquidation considered as having been contingent on the success of the undertaking, and offered £10,000 in full settlement of the claim of £16,000 due by the Iron Company, and after 3 years' correspondence these terms were finally accepted, and a new Company, called the East Indian Iron Company, was incorporated by Royal Charter with a capital of £400,000 in £10 shares. New leases for 30 years were granted to the Company giving them the exclusive right of getting ore from Government waste lands in South Arcot, Salem, Malabar, Canara and Coimbatore, and chrome ores from Salem and Coimbatore; also the exclusive right of purchasing ores from natives who customarily raised them on the lands of Zemindars and other land-owners holding land

* On the 1st September 1849 this claim amounted to 8,22,240 Rupees.

under Regulation 25 of 1802, and granting them power to seek for ores on Government waste, and in private property with the owners' consent. The ores were to be free from taxation. A royalty of £500 a year was to be paid at Madras, and a further royalty of one rupee a ton on all iron or castings beyond the first 5,000 tons; also a royalty on chrome ore of one rupee a ton. The royalties in excess of the guaranteed £500 were to be paid at the furnaces for iron, half-yearly, to the Collector of the district, and for chrome ore at the Custom House on importation. The Company bound themselves, on the other hand, to pay the royalties; to keep regular accounts which should be open for inspection and of which copies should be sent half-yearly to the Collector; to allow free access to the works; to begin active operations within 12 months and to prosecute them energetically during the term of the lease and according to the best methods, and to develope the mineral wealth of the districts; to work the chrome ore as long as it could be done to advantage; not to assign or underlet the lease; and to give up quiet possession at the end of the tenancy with all works, except machinery, which last they might remove. A proviso was added rendering the lease void if the covenants were not performed or if the mines were not worked for six months. Certain other clauses were added providing for reference of disputes to arbitration and for securing the rights of natives—the most important of which was that the existing rights and privileges of natives of taking and smelting ores were not to be interfered with.

On the formation of the Company, operations were resumed with renewed vigour under Mr. James Beaumont, and fresh works were erected at Trinomalai in South Arcot, and Púlamputty in Salem, and large quantities of pig iron of excellent quality were sent to England as ballast in cotton and tea ships. The difficulties in the way of getting this description of freight by degrees increased, and the

repeated failure to manufacture wrought iron on a satisfactory commercial scale by the ordinary puddling process led to a financial crisis, and induced Mr. Beaumont to report his inability to carry on the undertaking profitably, and accordingly, at an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Company held in 1863, to consider the advisability of winding up the Company or of raising fresh capital, a Committee was appointed to report on the state and prospects of the Company and the policy of continuing its operations or of making arrangements with other persons who might be disposed to purchase the stock, property, and goodwill of the Company, or of winding up and dissolving it. The Committe reported that it would take £50,000 to place the undertaking on a footing which would secure its successful progress by the establishment of a manufacture of steel by Bessemer's process.

The report of the Committee, however, was not adopted, and it was at length resolved to wind up the Company; firstly, because it was found that though it was easy to turn out ingots of steel small enough to make the small-sized bars of which tool-steel generally consists, yet it was found impossible to make them sound and free from honey-combs by the direct process employed, and that after being hammered out with steam-hammers and drawn out into bars, the greater portion contained innumerable flaws which made them unsaleable; secondly, because, although large ingots could be cast free from flaws, the cost of cogging them down and reducing them into small-sized bars was so great as to render it doubtful if this branch of trade could be profitably carried on; and lastly, because the manufacture of large articles, such as wheels, tires, axles, and rails, was unlikely to be able to compete successfully with the English trade. The Company was accordingly commenced to be wound up in 1867, but the process cannot be said to have been completed as the machinery at Porto Novo and Trinomalai have

not yet been disposed of. Under the terms of the Company's lease, the buildings at those places, but not the machinery, will pass into the possession of Government on the 1st January 1883.

POLICE.

The new constabulary was introduced into South Arcot in 1860. Previous to that date the duties of the District Police were performed by a staff of peons attached to the Offices of the different Magistrates and Tahsildars in the district, the latter officers being called "Heads of Police" for their respective taluqs.

The duties of the old Police peons were confined to serving processes, apprehending offenders, and detecting cases reported to the Heads of Police by the Heads of Villages, who within their villages were also Police officers and had under them a number of village Police called Taliaris. On the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Heads of Police became Magistrates, but the Heads of Villages and Taliaris still exist unchanged in name, though whether the former are still Police officers is open to question.

The district constabulary consists of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, (whose head-quarters are at Trikalúr), 18 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 135 Head Constables of different grades and 955 Constables, exclusive of the Police guard over the district jail, which varies according to the numbers of the prisoners; one Constable to 7 prisoners being the standard strength. The present jail guard consists of 6 Head Constables and 40 Constables.

The district Police have to furnish guards for the salt pans, for the district and taluq treasuries and for all the sub-jails in the district, besides performing their ordinary

duties of detection, serving processes, going on beat and preserving the peace.

Subjoined is an allocation statement of the force, showing the stations among which they are distributed and the strength at each:—

Allocation List of South Arcot District Police.

Division.	Name of Stations.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables: European.	Head Constables: 1st Grade.	Head Constables: 2nd Grade.	Head Constables: 3rd Grade.	Head Constables: 4th Grade.	Head Constables: Total.	Constables: Ag. Hd. Cs.	Constables: 1st Class.	Constables: 2nd Class.	Constables: 3rd Class.	Constables: Total.	Total of all Ranks.	Remarks.
Town.	Old Town, Cuddalore......	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	6	7	7	20	24	Cuddalore Taluq
	Puthupaliam........	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	7	7	20	23	
	Tirupapuliyur.......	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	5	6	16	18	
B-i Salt Pans	Taluq Cutcherry	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	5	5	6	16	18	
	Chonagan's Chavadi......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Kamlimodu Salt Pans — Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kamlimodu Salt Pans — Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	7	8	
	Manavari Salt Pans. — Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manavari Salt Pans. — Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	6	7	
	Gundalam Salt Pans. — Permanent	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	3	4	10	12	
	Gundalam Salt Pans. — Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	4	
	Kudikadu Salt Pans. — Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kudikadu Salt Pans. — Temporary	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	9	10	
B-ii	Panrutti......	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	5	6	6	17	20	
	Kurinjipadi......	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	7	8	
	Nagakullam..........	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Kádámpuliyur.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	4	5	
	Velliankupam.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	6	7	
	Nellikupam......	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	6	7	
C-i Salt Pan	Chedambram Town.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	4	5	13	15	Chedambram Taluq.
	Do. Taluq Station.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	7	21	24	
	Pinnalúr....................	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Kanakarapat...............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	5	
	Porto Novo	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	5	13	14	
	Bhowanigiri..............	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	9	10	
	Therkemangudi............	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	4	5	
	Mánambádi — Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	3	10	11	
	Mánambádi — Temporary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
C-ii	Manargudi	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	6	11	13	
	Umampuliyur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	4	5	
	Lalpett	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	2	7	8	
	Paliamkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Strimushnam..............	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
D	Vridachellam..............	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	9	14	31	35	Vridachellam Taluq.
	Veppúr	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	9	10	
	Kammapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	5	
	Uthangal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Mangalam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Pennádam	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Tittagudi..................	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	10	11	
	Toludúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Mangalúr	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	
	Carried forward...															

Allocation List, &c.—(continued.)

Division.	Name of Stations.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables: European.	Head Constables: 1st Grade.	Head Constables: 2nd Grade.	Head Constables: 3rd Grade.	Head Constables: 4th Grade.	Head Constables: Total.	Constables: Ag. Hd. Cs.	Constables: 1st Class.	Constables: 2nd Class.	Constables: 3rd Class.	Constables: Total.	Total of all Ranks.	Remarks.
	Brought forward...															
E-i	Sankarapuram	1				1			1		2	1	4	7	9	Kallakurchi Taluq.
	Ponparapi							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Kacharáyapaliam						1		1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Lálápet					1			1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Kallakúrchi	1			1			1	2		4	5	10	19	22	
E-ii	Tiagardrug						1		1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Varanjaram							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Hanumanthal									1	1	2	2	6	6	
	Chinna Salem									1	2	2	2	7	7	
	Kúgayur									1	1	2	1	5	5	
F-i	Manalúrpett	1				1			1		3	4	6	13	15	Trikalúr Taluq.
	Elavánasúr					1			1		3	4	4	11	12	
	Yerayur						1		1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Asanúr							1	1		2	1	1	4	5	
	Tirunamanellur									1	1	2	2	6	6	
F-ii	Trikalur	1			1			1	2		7	7	10	24	27	
	Manalurpett						1		1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Trivanellúr					1			1		2	2	2	6	7	
	Arasúr							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
G-i	Chengam	1			1				1		5	6	1	12	14	Trinomalai Taluq.
	Dandampett					1			1		2	2		4	5	
	Sáthanúr						1		1		2	2		4	5	
	Thánipádi					1			1		2	2		4	5	
	Pachal									1	1	2	1	5	5	
	Ravanthavadi					—	1		1		2	3		5	6	
	Thandrampet						1		1		2	1	1	4	5	
G-ii	Trinomalai	1			1		1		2		6	7	10	23	26	
	Pennathúr							1	1		2	1	2	5	6	
	Morakulam					1			1		1	2	2	5	6	
	Kalleri							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Vettavalam					1			1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Melpáthur							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Núkambadi									1	1	1	2	5	5	
	Vanavaram									1	1	2	1	5	5	
H-i	Gingee	1			1				1		4	3	7	14	16	Tindivanam Taluq.
	Sathiamangalam									1	1	2	1	5	5	
	Devanúr					1			1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Avalúrpett							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Vallam									1	1	2	1	5	5	
	Tindivanam	1	1					1	1		7	9	13	29	32	
H-ii	Ongúr							1	1		2	1	4	4	5	
	Brahmadesam							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Kilianúr							1	1		2	2	1	5	6	
	Chennúr							1	1		2	1	2	5	6	
	Vellimodu									1	1	2	1	5	5	
	Markanam						1		1		2	2	4	8	9	
	Runganathapuram							1	1		2	1	1	4	5	
Salt Pans.	Shegál Salt — Permanent.					1		1	2		8	8	8	24	26	
	Shegál Salt — Temporary.					1		1	2		3	3	4	10	12	
	Kandádú Salt. — Permanent.						1		1		2	2	2	6	7	
	Kandádú Salt. — Temporary.							1	1		3	3	2	8	9	
	Kilinjipalam Salt. — Permanent.							1	1		2	2	2	6	7	
	Kilinjipalam Salt. — Temporary.										1	1		2	2	
	Carried forward...															

Allocation List, &c.—continued.

Division.	Name of Stations.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables. European.	Head Constables. 1st Grade.	Head Constables. 2nd Grade.	Head Constables. 3rd Grade.	Head Constables. 4th Grade.	Head Constables. Total.	Constables. Ag. Hd. Cs.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Constables. 3rd Class.	Constables. Total.	Total of all Ranks.	Remarks.
	Brought forward...															
J-i	Valdour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	Villapuram Taluq.
J-i	Vanur	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	5	9	10	Villapuram Taluq.
J-i	Reddy's Choultry	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	Villapuram Taluq.
J-ii	Villapuram	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	5	5	11	21	24	Villapuram Taluq.
J-ii	Vikravandi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	Villapuram Taluq.
J-ii	Mutathur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	Villapuram Taluq.
J-ii	Uthayathur	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	Villapuram Taluq.
J-ii	Panjamadevi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	6	Villapuram Taluq.
J-ii	Valavanúr	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	6	7	Villapuram Taluq.
K or Sayer	Kotakupam	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	3	3	10	13	Frontier Police.
K or Sayer	Mortandichávadi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	4	4	12	14	Frontier Police.
K or Sayer	Valdour	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	4	4	11	13	Frontier Police.
K or Sayer	Kandamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	5	5	14	16	Frontier Police.
K or Sayer	Tukanámbákam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	4	12	13	Frontier Police.
K or Sayer	Madalapat	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	5	5	15	17	Frontier Police.
	Total...	15	4	1	10	28	27	47	113	12	281	297	298	888	1026	[illegible]

NOTE.—There are 18 Sub-jails, but separate guards of 3 Constables each are only supplied to six of them. These are included in the above distribution. The remaining 12 are guarded by the Constables of the Treasury Guards.

The Huzur Treasury and Sub-jail at Manjakupam, are guarded by 2 Head and 13 Constables. The 8 Taluq Treasuries are guarded by 1 Head and 6 Constables each, which are included in the above distribution.

From the above it will be seen that, exclusive of the Frontier Police, which now has 1 Inspector, 11 Head Constables and 74 Constables, and of the District Jail Guard, there are only 1,028 officers and men of all ranks for the whole of the Police duties of the district. This gives about 1 man to every 1,700 of the population.

Deducting, however, the following—

Head Quarter's Office and Reserve...	89
Salt Guards : Permanent	63
Do. Temporary	52
Sub-Jail Guards	18
Huzur Treasury and Sub-Jail Guards	15
Taluq Treasury Guards	56
	293

the total available strength for Police duties proper is reduced to 735 officers and men, which is equal to one man to 6·6 square miles of country, and to about 2,400 of the population.

The Village Police.—In 1844, in reply to a call from the Revenue Board for "full and particular information on the "several points connected with the efficiency of the Village "Police of his district," the Collector, Mr. Davis, submitted his views and reported that there were 394 Taliaris in receipt of cash stipends of 2½ Rs. a month each; 33 who received Rs. 2-3-1 and certain Swatantrams; and 8 who received 15 Annas a month and had certain maniam lands.

The report was reviewed by the Revenue Board after a lapse of six years, and the Government, in E. M. C. of May 21st 1850, ordered that the number of Taliaris to be employed should not exceed on the average one Taliari in each village; that those in receipt of 30 Rs. a year (who were known as "shambalam" (stipendiary) Taliaris) should not be interfered with; and that all the others should be remunerated partly in money and partly by grants of rent-free lands within that limit, but where the existing emoluments reached to 24 or 25 Rs. a year no alteration was needed. Mr. Maltby, the then Collector, was ordered to give effect to the scheme in the taluq of Trivadi. He proposed that Rs. 12 of the 30 Rs. a year should be paid in cash, and this was approved as were also his other proposals, and he was directed to carry out the revision of the Taliari establishments in the rest of the district on the same principles.

The task eventually fell to Mr. Hall, his successor, who worked out the scheme for the 10 Hulus taluqs, but left the district before he sent in his report. Mr. Taylor, who succeeded him, sent in the report, and pointed out that "it had been thought proper" to modify Mr. Maltby's scheme

for Trivadi, and to class the Taliaris into 3 classes to be thus remunerated :—

	In land.	In money.
1st Class..............	Rs. 18	Rs 12 = 30 Rs.
2nd „	„ 18	„ 6 = 24 „
3rd „	„ 12	„ 6 = 18 „

This modified scheme was sanctioned by Government, in E. M. C., No. 528 of 26th April 1858, for the 10 Hulus taluqs, and the Collector was ordered to send in further proposals for the remaining portions of the district, viz., the Chedambram and Mannargudi taluqs and part of Cuddalore taluq. This, however, was not done. The sanctioned scheme came into effect from the 1st July 1858.

In 1860, on the introduction of the new Constabulary into South Arcot, the Inspector-General of Police proposed to raise the emoluments of all the Taliaris throughout the district, including the Chedambram, Mannargudi and Cuddalore taluqs, to 30 Rs per annum, and showed that the real number of "shambalam" Taliaris was 445 and not 348 as reported by Mr. Davis in 1844.

In 1862-63, the Government of India disallowed the charge in the Police Budget for stipendiary watchers in South Arcot for the following year, and the consequence was that from the beginning of that year the whole of these 445 Shambalam Taliaris* were abolished, and their want has ever since been severely felt. The Inspector-General's

* At the time of their abolition they were thus distributed throughout the District—

In Tindivanam	Taluq..............................	3
Trivadi........	do.	7
Villapuram...	do.	5
Bowanigiri......	do.	60
Mannargudi...	do.	10
Chedambram...	do.	24
Trinomalai......	do.	27
Vridachellam...	do.	104
Ellavanasur...	do.	39
Trikalur	do.	66
Kullakurchi....	do.	75
Chetpat...	do.	8
Cuddalore....	do.	17
		445

proposals for raising the emoluments of all the Taliaris in the district to 30 Rs. a year were approved by Government and ordered to be carried into effect, but nothing was done.

At length, in 1866, the Inspector-General of Police asked to be relieved of the charge of paying the Taliaris in South Arcot. The correspondence which ensued is set out in the Proceedings of Government of the 23rd November 1867, R. D., and in G. O. of that date, No. 2781, the Government ordered the transfer of the charge for the Taliaris from the Police, to the Revenue, Department, and the Collector was directed to carry out the revision of the establishments in the Cuddalore, Chedambram and Mannargudi taluqs and the Chekkadi Jaghir on the principles approved, sanctioned, and carried out in the 10 Hulus taluqs. To this day, however, this has not been done. The charge for Taliaris was entered in the Revenue Budget for 1868-69, but during the currency of that year it was ordered by the Revenue Board to be transferred to the Village Service Fund, and, to meet it, the sum of Rs. 3,046-8-0 (being the annual income derived by Government from the enfranchisement of the unlapsed Kattubadi Inams in the district) was transferred from Land Revenue Miscellaneous to Village Service Fund, and a sum of Rs. 18,954-8-0 (being a fraction of the old resumed Menkaval fees) was deducted from the beriz of certain villages in the district, and the charge for the South Arcot Village Police thus disappeared from the Revenue Budget.

The existing force of Taliaris in the district and their cost to Government, as represented by their stipends and

the assessment on their Inam lands, are shown in the annexed statement:—

STATEMENT *shewing the Taliari establishment and the annual cost thereof as at present existing in the district of South Arcot.*

Taluqs.	No. of Taliaris.	Stipends in Cash.	Assessment of Inam land.	Total.
Chedambram	474	2,988	2,134	5,122
Vridachellam	253	2,160	3,692	5,852
Kullakurchi	234	2,070	3,312	5,352
Tindivanam	630	4,668	7,966	12,634
Villapuram	322	3,489	5,022	8,511
Trikalur	351	2,588	4,629	7,217
Trinomalai	461	2,582	5,140	7,722
Cuddalore	231	2,416	3,107	5,523
Total...	2,956	22,961	35,002	57,963

PUBLIC WORKS.

The district is divided, in respect of Public Works, into 3 ranges—each under the charge of an officer called the Range officer—who is under the control and orders of the District Engineer. No. 1 Range comprises the taluqs of Cuddalore, Villapuram and Trikalúr; No. 2 Range those of Trinomalai and Tindivanam; and No. 3 The remaining 3 taluqs of Kallakurchi, Vridachellam and Chedambram.

For each taluq there is, as a rule, one D. P. W. taluq overseer and one sub-overseer. The duty of inspecting and keeping in good repair the whole of the public buildings, irrigation works, and communications in the district, excepting only the Railway, devolves on the officers of the Public Works Department.

As the area of the district is about 4,800 square miles and contains about 2,300 tanks, 600 channels and 138 ani-

cuts, (large and small) it follows that each range officer has, on an average, about 1,600 square miles of country containing about 760 tanks, 200 irrigation channels and 46 anicuts to supervise; besides all the roads in his range to look after. As a fact, however, the range officer of No. 2 range has over 1,100 tanks under his charge, so that the others have less than the above average. It is evident, however, that the range officers have a great deal more work thrust on them than they can, with any reason, be expected to perform with care, regularity, and efficiency, and that the district is much under-handed.

All the irrigation works in the district, except those for which special maintenance establishments are provided, are in the possession and under the control of the Revenue officers of the district, subject to the right of inspection and repair inherent in the officers of the D. P. W. The irrigation works for which Special Maintenance Establishments are provided are the large anicuts on the Ponniar, Gaddilam, Vellar and Coleroon rivers, and the systems dependent thereon, but the Government have never yet definitely decided, as regards such works, at what point the responsibility of the P. W. officers in respect of the distribution of water ceases, and that of the Revenue officers begins. The duties of the special establishments are to attend to the safety of the anicuts and to regulate the under-sluices therein and the head-sluices by which the supply of water to the main channels taken off from the anicuts is controlled; but whether the smaller sluices regulating the discharge from the main, into the subsidiary channels, or from the latter into channels directly supplying tanks, rests with the P. W. or Revenue Department, is a matter not yet determined but urgently needing settlement.

The method of carrying out repairs to irrigation works, generally, is that known as the "petty contract system." A supplier, or contractor, supplies the material and carries

out the work, which should be inspected, from time to time, by an overseer or range officer during progress, and measured up and paid for by the latter officer when finished. This system reduces the necessity for constant supervision to a minimum.

Roads are repaired by means of what are known as "mile coolies." The maintenance allotment for a road is calculated at a rate sufficient to allow of a man, a woman and a boy, being employed throughout the year on each mile of it, and a maistry to supervise the mile-coolies on every 10 miles or so. This costs from about Rs. 100 to 150 a mile per annum. For roads on which traffic is heavy, the maintenance allotment has to be increased to about Rs. 200 or 250 a mile to cover the cost of carriage of materials for repairs, &c. All roads vest in one or other of the Local Fund Boards of the district. There are 1160 miles of road in the district.

New works are, whenever practicable, constructed under the immediate supervision of an officer of the P. W. Department.

SALT.

In the year following that in which the government of the Carnatic was assumed by the East India Company, a Regulation was passed (No. 25 of 1802) by which the Madras Government reserved to itself the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling salt, and such manufacture and sale have remained a Government monopoly ever since.

The revenue derived from it in South Arcot is very considerable, coming, in amount, next after that derived from the land. It is realized by permitting the owners of the plots of land on which the salt is made, to manufacture it

under the conditions of giving up all they make to Government and of being paid for it at a fixed rate per garce.* It is then retailed by Government at a very much higher price. This price has varied greatly since the establishment of the monopoly, having risen from Rs. 70 a garce in 1816 to Rs. 240 in 1870. The price paid for it by Government varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 26-2-0 per garce. The salt is received into store and sold by weight, except to the French Government at Pondicherry, to whom, in accordance with long established usage, it is supplied by measure. The system under which that Government is supplied with salt will be noticed separately.

All the salt made is manufactured from salt-water, by means of solar evaporation, in shallow beds or pans formed in the ground and tamped to make them water-tight. The water let into these beds is taken from channels led from salt-water estuaries or from brine-pits dug for the purpose. After the salt has formed, it is scraped up and carried to the Government platforms to be weighed and stored. The cost of laying out the beds, baling the water, scraping the salt, and carrying it to the platforms where it is weighed into store, are all borne by the salt manufacturers.

There are three salt divisions or groups of salt pans in the district, at Markánam, Gundalam and Mánambádi. The number of stations belonging to each division and of pans and panholders at each station, as well as the "Kudivaram" (manufacturer's rate of payment per garce of salt made

---

* A salt garce is a measure of capacity containing 424 markals. Its equivalent in weight is 120 Indian maunds of 3,200 tolahs each, or 4·39 tons.

and delivered) payable, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Divisions.	Stations.	No. of pans.	No. of panholders.	Rates of Kudivaram per garce.
Markánam ...	Markánam	270	59	12 pans at Rs. 15 7 0 258 do. „ 12 6 0
	Kandádu	159	26	159 do. „ 14 5 0
	Chunámpett	76½	22	25 do. „ 6 15 0 1 do. „ 16 5 0 8¼ do. „ 16 14 0 35¾ do. „ 17 4 0 ½ do. „ 19 9 0 4 do. „ 22 5 0 1½ do. „ 26 2 0
		505½	107	
Gundalam ...	Gundalam and Pachiyánkupam ...	81½	28	Rupees 10.
	Kudikádu ...	37	11	
	Mánavari ...	30¾	32	
	Kamlimodu ...	51¼	81	
		200½	152	
Mánambádi ...	....	...	...	The manufacture is here carried on at present by hired laborers under the supervision of Govt. officers.

There used to be a salt division at Killai near Chedambram, but the salt works there were recently closed and the establishment transferred to Mánambádi in the neighbourhood of Porto Novo where some experimental pans have been commenced to the worked by Government, on a modification of the French system, by means of hired labour.

The system of manufacture in the Markánam and Gundalam divisions varies only in the method and times of gathering the salt. At Markánam, the Portuguese system of allowing the salt first formed to remain in the pan and submerging it with fresh brine, and so repeating the process till a thick cake or crust of salt forms all over the bed, is in

TREVANDRUM PUBLIC

vogue; while in the Gundalam division the salt is gathered after every 4 or 5 days. The Markánam salt is very heavy and hard and of excellent quality, while the Gundalam salt is light, friable and less pure. Inasmuch, however, as the local bazaar merchants retail the salt by measure which they buy by weight, they prefer the light salt of Gundalam as offering a greater margin for profit than the Markánam salt, which, however is generally preferred by all merchants from other districts on account of its purity and hardness and consequent capability of standing the shaking attendant on cart transport.

The great varieties in the rates of kudiváram payable at different stations in the district are accounted for in the following manner. From 1802 to 1805 the Government used to receive all the salt made and pay the manufacturers a moiety of the proceeds of its sale, but after the monopoly was introduced the manufacturer's share of the salt made was converted into money at the average selling price during the preceding 5 years, and as these rates had varied according to the quality of the salt, and as the Markánam salt was always the best, the highest rates prevailed in that division, and were rendered more numerous on the transfer of the Chunampett pans to that division, from Chingleput, in Fasli 1274, as the rates at that station were affected by the status of the panholders, whether brahmins, pagoda trustees, resident villagers, or strangers. To some of the Chunampett pans, moreover inam lands are attached which are enjoyed by the manufacturers in possession of the pans. This accounts for the very low kudiváram payable in connection with some of them.

Before a manufacturing season opens, the manufacturers are informed how much salt is wanted from them during the season, and this they bind themselves to make and deliver under a penalty. This quantity is settled by the Collector after taking into consideration the stock in hand, the probable demands of the year and the capabilities

of the pans. The outturn so settled is called the "Dittam."

The annual consumption of the district depends, of course, chiefly on the population. In 1871, the census showed it contained 1,755,817 persons and adding 10 per cent. to that number as the increase during 5 years, the probable population of the district in 1876 was 1,931,398, for which number, at the average rate of half an ounce per head per diem, 275,374 maunds per annum would suffice. In addition to this, the supply to the French is about 43,000 maunds per annum, which makes a total of 318,000 maunds, in round numbers, as probably required for local use.

When salt is sold to purchasers they are asked where they intend to take it, and on the statements made by them the statistics of the distribution of the salt sold, whether for home or inland consumption, are based. These statistics, however, are not very reliable, but show that during the last 10 years the average sales for home consumption amount to 213,327 maunds, which is equal to about 10 lbs. a head for a population of 1,755,817 people; while the average of the sales during 20 years for consumption in neighbouring districts amounts to 138,945 maunds as shown in the two subjoined statements:—

Faslis.	Sales for Home consumption. In Maunds.
1276	209,102
1277	208,660
1278	247,248
1279	248,512
1280	220,551
1281	211,725
1282	195,660
1283	187,644
1284	163,453
1285	240,718
	2,133,273
Average	213,327

STATEMENT *of sales of Salt for inland consumption, showing the districts to which exported.*

Fasli.	Year.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Salem.	North Arcot.	Chingleput or Madras.	Madura.	Coimbatore.	Mysore.	Total.
		In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
1266	1856-57	26,635	56	126,413	4,168	707	...	11,439	43,871	213,279
1267	1857-58	28,746	62	108,156	651	35	...	1,504	8,312	147,857
1268	1858-59	20,396	26	251,749	2,153	129	...	7,069	7,950	289,466
1269	1859-60	491	...	46,091	876	111	...	...	330	47,595
1270	1860-61	27,969	169	159,769	5,756	97	...	2,316	2,636	198,709
1271	1861-62	27,197	2,904	117,894	3,631	11	...	2,769	411	153,830
1272	1862-63	17,196	1,373	133,968	1,985	183	...	896	1,592	157,493
1273	1863-64	1,452	533	99,212	7,928	69	...	3,648	60	112,902
1274	1864-65	14,022	1,091	102,729	7,068	1,161	...	7,206	6,957	140,235
1275	1865-66	21,734	288	96,596	6,255	65	...	1,369	2,476	128,873
1276	1866-67	20,799	2,520	133,279	3,168	8	...	21	...	160,095
1277	1867-68	15,752	2,324	143,645	1,672	...	...	...	...	163,393
1278	1868-69	16,182	3,840	121,864	297	...	...	...	...	142,183
1279	1869-70	11,933	...	99,877	2,840	206	...	...	...	114,856
1280	1870-71	11,059	47	66,626	3,766	639	...	...	...	82,131
1281	1871-72	16,135	1,337	97,675	11,727	1,323	...	1,563	...	129,765
1282	1872-73	17,021	1,637	111,228	13,315	3,442	...	148	...	146,771
1283	1873-74	16,875	1,634	65,122	15,146	1,936	...	487	...	101,350
1284	1874-75	14,509	9,003	16,969	1,373	301	182	...	...	42,347
1285	1875-76	20,886	12,225	49,477	17,283	5,369	318	...	...	105,558
Total......		347,039	40,598	2,148,240	111,067	15,827	500	40,775	74,886	2,778,892
Average.....		17,352	2,255	107,412	5,553	880	250	3,137	7,484	138,945

The existence of saline earths in many parts of the district and the facility with which salt can be extracted from them by washing and boiling, enables many of the poorer classes to supply themselves with salt by this illicit process and without much risk of detection. To what extent the manufacture is carried on it is difficult to say, but as earth salt is said to be sold in the bazaars openly, it is probable that the quantity manufactured is considerable.

Salt is only sold for exportation by sea when the stock in hand admits of this being done. The rate at which it is then sold is Rs. 15 a garce.

The smallest quantity of salt sold by Government to a purchaser is 1 maund.

The cost of carrying salt in carts is estimated at 1 Rupee a mile per garce.

The salt-pans are guarded by the District Constabulary, at a cost, in Fasli 1285, of Rs. 9,006. The whole department is under the control of a Special Deputy Collector.

The statistics of salt sold and the gross income derived therefrom from 1806 to 1876, as well as the charges and net revenue for the last 20 years and the details of the salt establishments, are given in the three subjoined statements :—

A

Statement shewing the quantity of Salt sold and the Revenue derived therefrom in the district of South Arcot, from $\frac{F.\ 1216}{1806\text{-}7}$ *to* $\frac{F.\ 1285}{1875\text{-}76}$.

Monopoly price.	Faslis.	Years.	Home and Inland Consumption.	Exportation by sea.	Supplied to French Government.	Gross Revenue. Quantity	Gross Revenue. Value.
			In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	Rs.
Rs. 70 per garce	1216	1806- 7	216,360	...	...	216,360	126,191
	1217	1807- 8	239,760	8,040	...	247,800	141,049
	1218	1808- 9	222,960	6,600	...	229,560	131,101
Rs. 70 and 105 per garce ...	1219	1809-10	208,920	960	...	209,880	171,842
Rs. 105 per garce.	1220	1810-11	203,040	5,640	...	208,680	178,792
	1221	1811-12	146,040	...	...	146,040	127,751
	1222	1812-13	204,480	3,240	...	207,720	180,032
	1223	1813-14	195,000	600	...	195,600	170,869
	1224	1814-15	191,640	8,880	...	200,520	170,784
	1225	1815-16	204,960	2,040	...	207,000	180,050
	1226	1816-17	188,280	12,240	...	200,520	169,046
	1227	1817-18	233,280	11,160	...	244,440	208,043
	1228	1818-19	267,600	13,440	14,760	295,800	238,837
	1229	1819-20	293,880	...	12,120	306,000	257,104
Rs. 70 per garce.	1230	1820-21	123,720	...	14,880	138,600	96,637
	1231	1821-22	334,200	...	27,480	361,680	194,965
	1232	1822-23	335,520	4,800	26,160	366,480	201,160
	1233	1823-24	373,560	4,200	30,960	408,720	222,006
	1234	1824-25	329,760	6,960	24,840	361,560	196,076
	1235	1825-26	381,720	5,040	26,160	412,920	225,855
	1236	1826-27	262,440	2,160	26,400	291,000	154,550
	1237	1827-28	466,800	11,040	20,880	498,720	275,962
Rs. 105 per garce.	1238	1828-29	213,600	1,800	32,400	247,800	188,206
	1239	1829-30	318,360	4,080	30,000	352,440	281,519
	1240	1830-31	285,840	3,000	...	288,840	250,894
	1241	1831-32	223,320	...	21,000	244,320	197,983
	1242	1832-33	202,080	* 73,680	19,200	294,960	193,326
	1243	1833-34	207,000	124,920	26,400	358,320	202,992
	1244	1834-35	214,560	101,640	26,880	343,080	212,411
	1245	1835-36	150,600	5,400	18,120	174,120	135,406
	1246	1836-37	Sale accounts not	for these years forthcom-	ing.		123,037
	1247	1837-38					269,396
	1248	1838-39					222,861
	1249	1839-40	231,480	1,800	24,600	257,880	205,894
	1250	1840-41	163,200	...	35,280	198,480	146,427

A.—(Continued).

Statement shewing the quantity of Salt sold and the Revenue, &c., &c.

Monopoly price.	Faslis.	Years.	Home and Inland Consumption.	Exportation by Sea.	Supplied to French Government.	Gross Revenue.	
						Quantity	Value.
			In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	Rs.
Rs. 105 per garce.	1251 1252	1841-42 1842-43	167,520 225,600	... 8,400	57,000 46,650	224,520 280,650	152,663 205,435
Rs. 105 & 150 per garce.	1253	1843-44	199,320	1,200	37,440	237,960	137,103
Rs. 180 & 120 per garce.	1254	1844-45	248,305	...	33,676	281,981	258,673
Rs. 120 per garce.	1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268	1845-46 1846-47 1847-48 1848-49 1849-50 1850-51 1851-52 1852-53 1853-54 1854-55 1855-56 1856-57 1857-58 1858-59	257,893 251,686 195,473 184,157 225,066 268,965 266,404 192,773 169,127 199,655 263,911 328,911 242,541 379,011	11,820 3,600 ... ... 3,000 15,840 ... 3,000 3,400 14,000 11,000 10,200 16,320 65,500	29,245 22,911 34,308 28,255 29,652 36,341 24,870 43,849 45,003 32,718 40,732 44,560 28,931 43,099	298,958 278,197 229,781 212,412 257,718 321,146 291,274 239,622 217,530 246,373 315,643 383,671 287,792 487,610	[illegible] 255,470 190,371 [illegible] 229,516 277,832 270,140 [illegible] 175,524 209,400 270,372 330,212 245,710 394,816
Rs. 120 & 135 per garce.	1269	1859-60	160,896	...	50,326	211,222	193,170
Rs. 135 & 165 per garce.	1270	1860-61	333,115	3,000	43,279	379,394	367,711
Rs. 165 & 180 per garce.	1271	1861-62	284,174	22,200	46,912	353,286	433,322
Rs. 180 per garce.	1272 1273	1862-63 1863-64	291,629 270,999	24,450 ...	22,969 50,196	339,048 321,195	446,715 412,953
Rs. 180 & 202½ per garce.	1274	1864-65	344,530	25,200	40,912	410,642	526,611
Rs. 202½ per garce.	1275 1276 1277 1278	1865-66 1866-67 1867-68 1868-69	352,084 369,197 372,053 389,431	43,440 52,800 9,060 ...	20,706 62,140 40,889 41,170	416,230 484,137 422,002 430,601	550,685 623,535 608,695 661,622
Rs. 202½ & 240 per garce.	1279	1869-70	363,368	...	41,368	404,736	695,855
Rs. 240 per garce.	1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285	1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74 1874-75 1875-76	302,682 341,490 342,431 288,894 205,800 346,276	... ...	41,883 29,022 48,966 41,801 11,145 41,870	344,565 370,512 391,397 330,695 216,945 388,146	610,000 657,169 630,356 582,622 416,359 697,974

B

Statement shewing the Revenue charges and Net Revenue under salt in the South Arcot district from $\frac{\text{F. 1266}}{\text{1856-57}}$ *to* $\frac{\text{F. 1285}}{\text{1875-76}}$.

Faslis.	Years.	Gross Revenue.	CHARGES. Salary of Deputy Collector.	Salaries of Establishment.	Saderward.	Travelling Allowance.	Kudivaram or Manufacturer's share.	Charges for exporting salt.	Freight on salt imported	Charges for supplying salt to French Govt.	Charges for conveying and storing salt.	Petty constructions and repairs.	Contingencies	Total.	Net Revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1266	1856-57	336,212	...	6,655	187	...	2,394	468	...	2,260	300	...	74	12,338	323,874
1267	1857-58	248,710	...	6,707	208	...	64,689	748	...	1,729	4,945	...	161	79,187	169,523
1268	1858-59	394,346	...	6,734	219	...	4,248	2,983	...	2,195	454	...	64	16,897	377,449
1269	1859-60	183,170	...	6,947	177	...	30,652	...	1,866	2,460	235	...	99	42,436	140,734
1270	1860-61	307,711	...	6,437	228	...	86,282	...	...	2,025	6,384	...	36	101,392	296,319
1271	1861-62	436,322	...	9,509	279	...	47,988	760		5,061	3,380	...	732	67,704	368,618
									Charges for conveying salt from Markanam to southern pans.						
1272	1862-63	446,715	...	11,694	360	...	59,206	905	...	6,096	4,895	...	3,511	86,667	360,048
1273	1863-64	412,956	...	10,769	407	...	2,661	...	10,815	4,943	2,034	...	3,044	84,693	378,263
1274	1864-65	526,611	...	14,370	280	...	88,964	2,600	5,096	2,440	2,034	553	1,070	117,407	409,204
1275	1865-66	550,685	4,142	11,693	223	255	36,489	649		6,763	1,295	3,442	740	65,691	484,994
									Freight on salt imported						
1276	1866-67	623,535	3,200	10,334	174	535	30,019	2,706	8,242	5,536	1,694	1,557	484	64,481	559,054
1277	1867-68	608,695	3,000	11,144	105	767	35,814	510	...	7,296	4,493	5,684	387	69,200	539,495
1278	1868-69	661,622	3,000	11,085	114	773	46,820	...	...	6,104	4,719	2,864	78	75,647	585,975
1279	1869-70	695,855	3,000	10,629	116	583	48,381	...	...	5,741	1,690	3,969	75	74,184	621,671
1280	1870-71	610,000	1,325	11,016	137	735	43,263	...	...	5,524	1,061	4,257	234	67,552	542,448
1281	1871-72	687,189	1,960	11,061	117	796	36,232	...	...	6,234	1,990	9,910	442	68,742	618,447
1282	1872-73	690,356	3,000	11,085	116	1,103	2,528	...	595	4,837	346	6,694	465	30,769	659,587
1283	1873-74	582,622	3,000	11,153	114	1,150	36,473	...	30,333	3,303	4,095	16,314	364	106,299	476,323
1284	1874-75	416,359	3,000	11,189	89	1,050	15,072	...	18,255	5,063	2,700	25,661	835	82,914	333,445
1285	1875-76	697,974	3,000	11,276	124	1,455	57,121	...	...	5,076	3,301	16,490	5,616	103,459	594,515

C.

Statement showing the details of the Revenue Establishment of the Salt Department in the South Arcot District.

	Items.	Huzúr. No.	Huzúr. Salary per Month. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. No.	Total. Salary per Month. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	1	250	0	0
2	Clerks	2	65	0	0				
3	Attender	1	8	0	0				
4	Peons	3	21	0	0				
5	Lamp Lighter	1	6	0	0				
						7	100	0	0
6	Iron Smith	1	30	0	0	1	30	0	0

	Items.	Markánam. No.	Markánam. Salary. Rs.	A.	P.	Gundalam. No.	Gundalam. Salary. Rs.	A.	P.	Mánandbádi. No.	Mánandbádi. Salary. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. No.	Total. Salary per Month. Rs.	A.	P.
7	Superintendent	1	100	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	3	200	0	0
8	Asst. Superintendent	3	90	0	0	4	60	0	0	1	15	0	0	8	165	0	0
9	Clerks	4	65	0	0	2	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	6	95	0	0
10	Shroffs	1	15	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	3	35	0	0

Remarks.

1. Exercises a general control over the department, subject only to the Collector, and is the immediate officer to whom all references for instructions are made by the Division Superintendents.

2. Are ministerial servants under the Deputy Collector to assist him in the transaction of his duties.

3 to 5. Menial servants attached to the Deputy Collector's Office.

6. Repairs the weighing machines in all Divisions.

7. Has general control over the Division and is the responsible officer for all its affairs, from superintending the manufacture of Salt to its eventual sale and the remittance of the proceeds.

8. One of these officers at Markanam assists the Superintendent and the other two are in charge of Chunampett and Kandadu stations. At Gundalam, the 4 Assistant Superintendents are in charge of the 4 stations attached to the Division, the Superintendent himself being in charge of the Gundalam station. They are responsible for the affairs of their respective stations and are answerable to the Superintendent.

9. Are ministeral servants under the Superintendents to assist them in their duties and to prepare all the prescribed accounts.

10. Receive the money tendered by purchasers for Salt, test the coins and grant Receipts. They are responsible jointly with the Superintendents for moneys in the Cash Chest.

C.—*continued.*

Statement showing the details of the Revenue Establishment of the Salt Department in the South Arcot District.

Items.	Markánam. No.	Markánam. Salary. RS.	A.	P.	Gundalam. No.	Gundalam. Salary. RS.	A.	P.	Mánambádi. No.	Mánambádi. Salary. RS.	A.	P.	Total. No.	Total. Salary per Month. RS.	A.	P.
11 Peons	7	42	0	0	2	12	0	0	2	12	0	0	11	66	0	0
12 Measurers	8	48	0	0	2	12	0	0	2	12	0	0	12	72	0	0
13 Vetties...........	16	80	0	0	11	55	0	0	3	15	0	0	30	150	0	0
Total...	40	440	0	0	23	229	0	0	10	114	0	0	73	783	0	0
Rassumdars.																
14 Monegars	9	13	0	2	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	9	13	0	2
15 Karnams.........	7	10	13	9	...	0	0	0	3	0	10	5	10	11	8	2
16 Notagars	2	0	5	5	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	0	5	5
17 Muttum Darmakarta	...	0	0	0	1	2	13	1	...	0	0	0	1	2	13	1
18 Boatman	...	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	...	0	0	0	1	0	14	0
19 Pandaram	...	0	0	0	1	0	13	11	...	0	0	0	1	0	13	11
20 Carpenter and Ironsmith......	...	0	0	0	1	0	6	9	...	0	0	0	1	0	6	9
21 Water Pandal...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	3	0	7	8	3	0	7	8
Total...	18	24	3	4	4	4	15	9	6	1	2	1	28	30	5	2
													110	1,193	5	2

Remarks.

11. Attend to general duties in the Superintendent's Kacheri. Some are attached to Assistant Superintendents.

12. Formerly measured and now weigh the Salt received into Store as well as that sold. They also keep the weighing machines clean.

13. Fill baskets with Salt, place them on the machines and remove them after weighment. They also sweep the platforms and Salt Kacheris and attend to all the menial work.

14 to 21. The Rassums are payments granted as hereditary allowances in lieu of certain privileges connected with the manufacture of Salt which were resumed on the establishing of the monopoly. The present recipients are the descendants of the original grantees. They have no longer any regular duties and are pensioners rather than servants. The Rassums of the Boatman and Pandaram at Gundalam have been discontinued since December last, a lump payment sufficient at 12 per cent. interest to yield an income equal to that enjoyed by the Rassumdars having been made to them.

SALT SUPPLIED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The supply of salt to the French Settlements in India is regulated by the Convention between France and England of March 7th, 1815, modified by two subsequent Conventions entered into in 1818 and 1837, between the Madras and Pondicherry Governments (vide Appendix A). By the first of these Conventions, the French Government farmed to the English Government the exclusive right of purchasing all the salt made in the French Settlements in India at a fair and equitable price, which was to be regulated by that paid for salt by the English Government in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the Coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, subject to the following conditions :—

First, that the French Government might reserve for the use of the inhabitants of those Settlements as much salt as "the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty" might deem requisite, for their domestic use and consumption.

Second, that the English Government should deliver to His Most Christian Majesty's Agents in Bengal such quantity of salt as may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said settlement.*

Third, that the price to be paid by the English Government to the French Government for the salt manufactured on the Coasts of Coromandel and Orissa is to be settled according to an average, to be taken every three years, of the cost to the British Government of manufacturing salt in the districts respectively adjoining the French Settlements on those coasts, and that the price to be paid by the

* NOTE.—The first Article of the Convention is silent as to who is to decide how much is necessary for Chandernagore, and as to the place in Bengal where the said salt is to be delivered.

French Government to the English Government for the salt "at Chandernagore" is to be determined in the same manner.*

Fourth, that the French shall sell the salt reserved by them for private consumption in their Settlements on the Coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and received by them for the consumption of Chandernagore, at "nearly the same price" as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

Fifth, that in consideration of the above the sum of four lakhs of Sicca Rupees (400,000) shall be paid annually to the French Government.

Sixth, that no alterations shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing Articles without the mutual consent of the Sovereigns of England and France.

In 1818, the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry entered into a Convention, by which it was agreed;—

First, that the manufacture of salt throughout the whole of the French establishments in India should cease during the currency of the East India Company's Charter then in force.

Second, that the French Government should adopt such measures as depended on them for ensuring the effectual prevention of the contraband trade in salt.

Third, that 4,000 Star Pagodas (Rs. 14,000) should be paid during the currency of the Charter above-mentioned as compensation to the proprietors of the French salt-pans.

Fourth, that the English Government should supply all the salt requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants of the French Settlements in India.

---

* NOTE.—From the use of the words "the price of salt at Chandernagore" in Article II it may perhaps be inferred that the salt intended for that Settlement is to be delivered there.

Fifth, that the subsequent sale of the said salt should be regulated by the stipulations contained in Articles 1, 2 and 4 of the Convention of the 7th March 1815.

On the expiration of the Company's Charter a fresh Convention was entered into in 1837, which re-affirmed the terms of the Convention of 1818, and added two further stipulations;—

First, that the expense of the transport of salt should be borne equally by the English and French Governments, as had been the practice till that time.

Second, that either Government might withdraw from the present Convention on giving twelve months' previous notice.

So far as South Arcot is concerned, Pondicherry is the only Settlement which need be here considered.

The salt for Pondicherry is generally supplied from Markánam. It is supplied by measure, not by weight. Four hundred and twenty-four merkals, each containing 800 cubic inches, are taken as the equivalent of a garce weighing 120 Indian maunds. On arrival at Pondicherry it is again measured on delivery, and the loss by wastage in transit is borne entirely by the English Government. The wastage of the last five years is shewn in the subjoined table.

Faslis.	Quantity as measured and laden at Markanam.	Quantity found on remeasuring at Pondicherry.	Difference or wastage in transit.	Percentage of wastage.
1281 (1871-72)	39,360	38,022	1,338	3·4
1282 (1872-73)	51,840	48,966	2,874	5·5
1283 (1873-74)	45,600	41,801	3,799	8·3
1284 (1874-75)	43,200	41,145	2,055	4·7
1285 (1875-76)	43,200	41,870	1,330	3·1
			Average ...	5·0

*Note.—No reliance can be placed on the wastage of 1873-74 as the salt was despatched from Madras in bags from which much escaped and was lost.

	Rs.
F. 1281	2,613
F. 1282	3,269
F. 1283	1,852
F. 1284	3,033
F. 1285	2,701

The charges of transport are borne equally by the two Governments. The actual cost of transport during the last five years is shewn in the margin.

The prices charged to the French Government for the salt supplied vary according to circumstances. Those paid by them from Fasli 1271 (1861-62) to Fasli 1285 (1875-76) are given below:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
From Fasli 1271 to Fasli 1875......	15	7	0	per garce.
„ „ 1276 to „ 1281......	13	4	6	„
„ „ 1282 to „ 1284......	13	14	1	„
„ „ 1285 to „ 1287......	17	3	3	„

The details showing how the last-mentioned price was fixed are as follows:—

	In Mds.
Average quantity of salt manufactured in Faslis 1282, 83 and 84...	352,503

Charges.

Average amount of Kudivaram paid during the above 3 Faslis ...	Rs.	36,433
Storing charges do. do. ...	„	2,936
Repairing platforms for storing salt ...	„	6,142
„ Supply channels do.	„	2,313
„ Brine pits do. do.	„	406
„ Moats, embankments, and sluices	„	1,129
„ Construction of do. do. do.	„	1,071
	Rs.	50,530

Thus the cost of 352,503 Indian maunds of salt being Rs. 50,530 the cost of 120 Indian maunds is Rs. 17-3-3.

The average quantity of salt annually supplied to the Pon-

Fasli 1281	....	Rs. 38,622
,, 1282	....	,, 48,966
,, 1283	....	,, 41,801
,, 1284	....	,, 41,145
,, 1285	....	,, 41,870
	Total...	211,804
	Average...	42,360

dicherry Government during the last five years is 42,360 Indian maunds, as shewn in the margin. The quantity supplied annually since 1818 is shewn in Statement A, appended to the preceding article. The population of the Pondicherry settlement was, in 1875, in round numbers about 141,000 persons, so that the quantity of salt annually supplied for the use of that population has been, on the average, during the last five years, between 24 and 25 pounds a head. This is a very ample allowance for "domestic use and consumption" to say the least of it.

Up to 1861, all salt was received into store and sold by the Madras Government, by measure, but in that year it was resolved to substitute a system of weight for measurement and the change was gradually introduced at all the salt-pans during the next five years. The French Conventions are silent as to the method of delivering the salt to the French Government, that is, whether by weight or measure, and in 1864 the French Government carried out some experiments to determine the equivalent in weight of a measured garce, and the then Collector of South Arcot, Mr. Reade, entered into a "Convention" with that Government, that in the event of the substitution of weight for measurement in respect of the salt to be delivered to them, a garce should be taken to weigh 5360·333 kilogrammes. The Collector's action was pronounced "*ultra vires*," but no effort was made to substitute weighment for measurement till 1873, and the French Government then objected to the change unless the above standard of conversion was adopted. The Madras Government thereupon* directed that the delivery should continue to be made by measure as usual.

* G. O., 17th March, 1873, No. 332, R. D.

The Salt Commission estimate a French garce of Markanam salt to weigh 137 Indian maunds,* so that, as the English standard of conversion is only 120 Indian maunds, the French gain considerably by receiving their salt by measure.

* Para. 323 of the Report of the Salt Commission of 1876.

The selling price of salt at the principal depôt in Pondicherry is Rs. 243½ per garce, and Rs. 250½ at the village depôts. The average quantity of salt delivered annually to the Pondicherry Government during the five years 1871-75, was 353 garce, and the average price paid for it during that period was about Rs. 14½ per garce, so that

$$353 \times (243\tfrac{1}{2} - 14\tfrac{1}{2}) = 80{,}837 \text{ Rs.}$$

less half the cost of transporting the salt (which during the six years ending 1875-76 (Fasli 1285) amounted on the average to only Rs. 1,347) represents the revenue realized by the French Government, at Pondicherry, by the sale of salt. Adding to this 400,000 Sicca Rs. = 426,666-10-8 Co.'s Rs., and 4,000 Star Pagodas = 14,000, or 440,666-10-8 paid under the Convention, as well as the revenue derived from the sale of salt at Chandernagore, Yanam, Karika and Mahé, and it will be seen that the total salt revenue derived by the French Government from all their settlements in India is very considerable.

SPECIAL AGENCY FOR FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

In December 1819, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council " deeming it expedient, with the view of forward-
" ing and facilitating the transaction of public business and
" in order to preserve a right understanding with the Go-
" vernments of the several Foreign Powers having Settle-
" ments in the Coromandel Coast, that a uniform mode of
" communication should be established between them and

" the Government of Fort Saint George on all points con-
" nected with their respective interests," appointed Captain J. S. Fraser, the British Commissioner at Pondicherry, to perform this further duty under the designation of Special Agent for Foreign Settlements. His salary was fixed at 1,750 Rupees a month and an office establishment, costing 210 Rs. a month, was allowed him. Captain Fraser's ordinary residence as Special Agent was fixed at Cuddalore, that being the most convenient and central station in the vicinity of the then three principal Foreign Settlements on the Coast. He was, however, to proceed occasionally to other stations when necessary, for the purpose of adjusting questions of boundary, local disputes, or other matters committed to his charge. The Provincial Authorities of the Honorable East India Company, both Civil and Military, were to communicate directly with him on all matters that might arise within their respective limits relating to the Foreign Settlements.

Captain Fraser continued in office until the 22nd of February 1834*, when, the exigencies of the public service rendering it necessary that he should be employed on other duty, Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean was directed to officiate as Special Agent during his absence.

* He was by this time promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

On the 18th of July 1834, the Government of Madras informed the Acting Special Agent, that with reference to the instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and to the circumstance of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser having been appointed by the Supreme Government as Resident at the Court of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, it was resolved to abolish the office of Special Agent at Cuddalore from the 1st of the month of September following. He was shortly after directed to make over the Establishment and the records of his office to Mr. J. Dent, the then principal Collector of the Southern Division of

Arcot, as it was not the intention of Government to maintain the Establishment on the same footing, seeing that the duties of the office had of late been considerably diminished and were such only as might be carried on by the Principal Collector's Establishment, or with a very small addition to it. This order having been carried out as directed the Special Agency Office has since continued in the charge of the Collector of South Arcot.

STAMPS.

The system of obtaining a revenue from stamps was first introduced in 1809 on the passing of Regulation VIII of 1808. The rates of duty underwent material alterations from time to time with reference to subsequent enactments.* Those now in force are contained in Act XVIII of 1869, the General Stamp Act, which prescribes the duties for documents, and in Act VII of 1870, the Court Fees Act, which prescribes the fees payable for the institution of suits, &c., in Courts.

* Regulation XIII of 1816.
Act XXXVI of 1860.
,, X of 1862.
,, XVIII of 1865.
,, XXVI of 1867.

The sale of stamps was formerly conducted by licensed vendors who were either remunerated by a commission on their sales or were paid fixed monthly salaries. They were required to furnish security, and stamps were supplied to them on credit to the extent of that security only. The commission system has now been entirely superseded by the discount system. Under the latter, the vendors are required to pay in cash the value of the stamps required by them, less the discount allowed by the rules, the full value

of the stamps being credited to the revenue and the discount charged per contrâ. Security from the vendors has thus been rendered unnecessary, and the Government are no longer exposed to the risk of loss arising from the dishonesty of vendors or the badness of their securities.

The following are the rates of discount sanctioned to licensed vendors;

On Non-judicial Stamps.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the purchase of 1 anna stamps of the collective value of not less than 5 Rupees.

5 do. on do. of stamps of the individual value of Rs. 5 each and under (except 1 anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees.

4 do. on stamps of greater value than 5 Rs., but not greater than 50 Rs. each, if the vendor's place of vend is beyond 3 miles from the office of an ex-officio vendor.

3 do. on do. if the place of vend is within 3 miles of do.

On Court Fees Stamps.

1 do. on all stamps and labels of the individual value of Rs. 50 and under.

The Treasurer in the Collector's Office, and all Taluq Sheristadars and Deputy Tahsildars are ex-officio vendors, who are required to sell stamps of all descriptions and values to applicants. The Treasurer, however, is not bound to sell any stamps, except adhesive stamps, to any persons except licensed vendors.

All Tahsildars' and Deputy Tahsildars' offices are sub-depôts for the sale of stamps. The stocks in them are replenished by indents on the district depôt from time to

time. The number of these depôts and of the vendors in each taluq is given below :—

Taluqs.	No. of sub-depôts	No of ex-officio Vendors.	No. of licensed Vendors.
Cuddalore............	2	2	19
Villapuram............	2	2	6
Tindevanam..........	3	3	2
Trinomalai............	2	2	2
Trikalúr.............	2	2	4
Kullakurchi..........	1	1	3
Vridachellam	2	2	4
Chedambram.........	4	4	7
Total...	18	18	47

Subjoined is a statement of the stamp revenue of South Arcot from 1809-10 to 1876-77.

Fasli.	Official year.	Stamp Revenue.	Fasli.	Official year.	Stamp Revenue.
		Rs.			Rs.
1219	1809-10	4,542	1253	1843-44	14,268
1220	1810-11	5,891	1254	1844-45	11,865
1221	1811-12	7,139	1255	1845-46	5,795
1222	1812-13	12,032	1256	1846-47	8,853
1223	1813-14	12,623	1257	1847-48	10,090
1224	1814-15	13,775	1258	1848-49	15,837
1225	1815-16	14,674	1259	1849-50	19,274
1226	1816-17	14,852	1260	1850-51	20,026
1227	1817-18	16,216	1261	1851-52	18,804
1228	1818-19	16,329	1262	1852-53	25,263
1229	1819-20	18,705	1263	1853-54	21,264
1230	1820-21	21,659	1264	1854-55	19,853
1231	1821-22	22,998	1265	1855-56	27,616
1232	1822-23	21,367	1266	1856-57	22,500
1233	1823-24	23,759	1267	1857-58	27,377
1234	1824-25	18,806	1268	1858-59	28,159
1235	1825-26	17,378	1269	1859-60	30,700
1236	1826-27	17,748	1270	1860-61	101,087
1237	1827-28	20,239	1271	1861-62	85,423
1238	1828-29	22,400	1272	1862-63	68,364
1239	1829-30	14,856	1273	1863-64	74,999
1240	1830-31	12,286	1274	1864-65	86,963
1241	1831-32	19,091	1275	1865-66	98,469
1242	1832-33	17,459	1276	1866-67	98,536
1243	1833-34	16,979	1277	1867-68	121,152
1244	1834-35	18,329	1278	1868-69	125,340
1245	1835-36	17,875	1279	1869-70	107,644
1246	1836-37	21,802	1280	1870-71	109,189
1247	1837-38	21,035	1281	1871-72	127,348
1248	1838-39	19,479	1282	1872-73	133,049
1249	1839-40	19,468	1283	1873-74	162,794
1250	1840-41	16,829	1284	1874-75	187,061
1251	1841-42	17,255	1285	1875-76	184,143
1252	1842-43	15,919	1286	1876-77	211,340

THE VETTAVALAM ZEMINDARI.

The estate appears to have been granted to the original holder, by the Native Government of the country, more than two centuries ago, for his services in clearing it of the banditti by whom it had been overrun. When the Carnatic was ceded to the British Government, the then Poligar of Véttavalam was found in full possession of his Polliam, consisting of 35 villages, of which 5 were shrotriams. He had paid to the Native Government a Peshkash of 4,000 Rupees, besides a Nuzzerana of 1,000 Rupees, annually. In addition to the Polliam of Véttavalam, the Poligar possessed the kávalli jurisdiction over, and emoluments from, 377 Sirkar villages amounting, in taxes and privileges in grain and land, to above 3,000 Pagodas yearly. The Polliam was resumed by the Collector, Captain Graham, in the year 1802, without any authority either from the Revenue Board or Government. On receipt of the letter in which Captain Graham reported its resumption, the Board desired to know by what authority he had resumed it, and in reply Captain Graham stated that he had done so of his own motion in order to ascertain and report fully the extent of the resources of the Polliam. At the time of its resumption Captain Graham allowed the Poligar to continue in the enjoyment of his kávalli emoluments, which together with a tenth of the net revenue of his Polliam was paid to him till the year 1804. In that year the Poligar's allowance was increased to one-third of the net revenue of the Polliam but, shortly after, his kávalli fees were altogether resumed. In 1806, 15 per cent. of these fees were settled upon him, as a pension, in common with the other Ménkávalgárs of the district.

The Poligar's allowance was conferred on him as a substitute for the profits which the Polliam would have yielded him on Zamindári tenure during the time it was under the

Collector's management for the purpose of that officer's acquainting himself fully with its value and of settling the amount of permanent Jamma proper to be fixed upon it. The Government expressly declared their intention, at the time of granting the allowance, of restoring the estate at a future period to the Poligar on Zemindári tenure.

The kávalli pension was granted to the Poligar (in common with all the Ménkavalgárs in South Arcot) on considerations of policy, with a view to remedy the disorderly state of the district supposed to be owing to the sudden abolition of the kávalli system, which measure deprived of subsistence a large body of active enterprizing people whom their necessities urged, and their local knowledge and habits eminently qualified, to gain a livelihood by plundering the inhabitants. The pension was not declared hereditary.

These allowances continued to be paid up to the year 1861, when the Board addressed Government recommending the discontinuance of the kávalli pension on the ground that it was not hereditary, and pointing out that these fees were the wages of services which were no longer required to be performed under the new system of Police then introduced.

As regarded the Poligar's allowance, the Board, in the same year, urged on Government the necessity and justice of redeeming the pledge, originally given by them, of restoring the villages on Zemindári tenure and of issuing an Istimrár sanad and resuming the temporary allowance theretofore granted in lieu of the emoluments of the resumed villages. At the same time they directed the Collector to ascertain whether the then Poligar was disposed to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement and in communication with him to fix upon such villages as might about equal, in yearly revenue, the average of his Poligar pension during the years in which he had received it. In his letter, dated 15th June, 1816, Mr. Hyde replied to the above Proceedings. He reported

that the Poligar acquiesced in the Board's wishes in waiving all claim to the Polliam on consideration of receiving 13 villages in lieu thereof whose revenue (amounting to Star Pagodas 1,419-3-27) should be equivalent in value to the amount of his Poligar pension, and that he desired that these villages might be granted to him free of all rent.

The Board recommended Government to sanction the grant of these villages, on Zemindári tenure, subject to the payment of a Jamma of 10 Pagodas per annum "in order" "to preserve the recollection of the grant and the motives" "of it, as well as to remove all doubts of the right to intro-" "duce such laws and regulations in the villages given up" "as may be considered necessary for the good government" "of the country." They recommended also that an Istimrár sanad should be granted to the Poligar. The Government sanctioned these proposals in their Order, dated 15th July 1816, but no Istimrár sanad was then issued.

The Collector was directed to carry out the above arrangements from the commencement of Fasli 1226 (July 1816), and this was accordingly done.

In communicating the amount of Peshkash to be paid by the Poligar, Mr. Hyde, (in a Takid, dated 27th July 1817) by mistake, fixed it at 20 Pagodas, or 70 Rupees, instead of at 10 Pagodas.

In 1849, on a search being made in the records of the Collector's office for the purpose of revising the list of estates, the above mistake was discovered and reported to the Board by the Collector, Mr. Davis.

The Board recommended Government to sanction the reduction of the peshkash to 10 Pagodas as originally fixed, but the Government declined to do so and observed as follows:—

(E. M. C., dated 16th February 1850, No. 179.)

"The Peshkash is intended to be nominal and the sum" "of 70 Rupees, though not that originally fixed by Govern-"

"ment, is, with advertence to the value of the Polliam," " merely a nominal demand. It is also to be observed that" " the higher rate was formerly communicated to the Poligar," " was acquiesced in by him and has been in force for upwards" " of thirty years without question, and that no claim appears" " to have been made by the Poligar in the present instance." This peshkash is still paid by the Zemindár.

The estate was not formally created a Zemindári by the issue of a Sanad-i-mulkeat-Istimrár until the year 1871, when, on the death of the late Poligar being reported, it was found that no such sanad had been issued, as originally contemplated by the Board and Government, and it was accordingly granted on the Poligar's application, under the sanction of Government conveyed in their Proceedings, dated 29th May 1871, No. 945, (Revenue Department). It is the only Zemindári in South Arcot.

Mr. Reade, the Collector, writing to the Revenue Board in 1870 remarked regarding the estate and the succession to it; " It is worthy of remark that since 1816 the successors" " to this Zemindári have always been adopted sons, and the" " adoption has always taken place, and the fact been report-" " ed, within a few hours of the death of the Zemindár. The" " explanation of this is the hope of issue to the last."

The present Zemindár of Véttavalam is Arunáchela Vasantha Krishna Vánátharáya Appásámi Bhandári.

A list of the thirteen villages comprised in the Zemindári, with the estimated revenue from each, is subjoined:—

	Names of Villages.	Estimated Revenue.	Taluq in which villages are situated.
		Rs.	
1	Vettavalam	2,883	Trinomalai.
2	Kallayi	459	
3	Agaram	775	
4	Kanyámpúndi	475	
5	Kannánkupam	108	
6	Anakkamalai	1,147	
7	Gúdalúr	1,990	Villapuram.
8	Álambádi	1,307	
9	Mallipatti	1,109	
10	Adichanúr	984	Trikalúr.
11	Ethirámpatt	198	
12	Virapándi	2,515	
13	Eravalam	1,025	

FOREST AND JUNGLE CONSERVANCY.

The State woodlands of South Arcot may be classed under three heads, viz., (1) Forests, (2) Firewood Jungles, and (3) Scrub Jungles. The first class consists of all the densely wooded areas where the largest and most valuable timbers are to be found. These are, for the most part, on the slopes and at the foot of the Jávadai and Kalrayan Hills and comprise an estimated area of about 380 square miles. The second class comprises the jungle in the plains, and among the small hills in the neighbourhood of Gingee, where timbers of less size and value are occasionally found, but which are valuable chiefly as containing large supplies of trees of descriptions well adapted for fuel for railway or other purposes. The estimated area of jungles of this class is about 260 square miles. The third class includes all the scrub jungles, which cover a total estimated area of about 213 square miles, but are generally altogether devoid of timber-yielding trees.

All three classes are under the care and supervision of the local Forest Officers, but while the cost of management of the first, and most of the second, class is an Imperial, that of the third is a Local, charge.

There are about 80 different kinds of trees found in the South Arcot Forests and Jungles which are useful on account of their products or valuable as timber. These are

List of trees valuable as timber or on account of their products.

I.—Reserved Woods.

1 Sandal-wood........................Santalum album.
2 Tamarind...........................Tamarindus Indica.
3 Mango..............................Mangifera Indica.
4 Bael fruit.........................Ægle marmelos.
5 Wood-apple.........................Feronia elephantum.
6 Teak...............................Tectona grandis.
7 Satin-wood.........................Chloroxylon swietenia.

8 Cedar................................Chickrassia speciosa.
9 Ebony................................Diospyros melanoxylon.
10 Blackwood or Rosewood...........Dalbergia latifolia.
11 Vengai, (the gum kino tree.).......Pterocarpus marsupium.
12 Acha................................Hardwickia binata.
13 Karungáli..........................Acacia sundra.
14 Erul................................Inga xylocarpa.
15 Nágai...............................Eugenia jambolana.
16 Maruthai............................Terminalia glabra, and other varieties.
17 Velam...............................Acacia lencophlœa and Acacia arabica.
18 Nelli...............................Emblica officinalis.
19 Kaduka..............................Terminalia chebula.
20 Illuppei............................Bassia latifolia.
21 Manjakadambai.......................Nauclea cordifolia.
22 Kún ahtee...........................Bauhinia tomentosa.
23 Vembu...............................Azadirachta indica, and other varieties of the species.
24 Parambai............................Prosopis spicigera.
25 Kátvághai...........................Albizzia lebbek.
26 Jalari..............................Shorea laccifera.
27 Kalthurinji.........................Acacia odoratissima.
28 Namai...............................Conocarpus latifolia.
29 Saellai.............................Acacia stipulata.
30 Puluvai.............................Schleichera trijuga.
31 Munnipúngan.........................Sapindus emarginatus.
32 Kapilarang or Kapilapodi............Rottlera tinctoria.
33 Nona................................Morinda citrifolia.

II.—Woods not Reserved.

34 Kát konnai..........................Cassia fistula (this it is proposed to add to the reserved list as the bark isáram in tanning and taxed like áv used bark.)
35 Alangi..............................Alangium decapetalum.
36 Avi.................................Ulmus integrefolia.
37 Ahthee..............................Bauhinia racemosa.
38 Adali...............................Ehretia aspera.
39 Irumbili............................Maba buxifolia.
40 Koran...............................Ixora parviflora.
41 Kumbi...............................Careya arborea.
42 Kumbadari...........................Gmelina arborea.
43 Kaduppai............................Nauclea kadamba.
44 Karadi pungan.......................Hemigyrosa cadescens.

45 Púngau .... Pongamia glabra.
46 Thuranji .... Acacia amara.
47 Vunni .... Acacia suma.
48 Mialadi .... Vitex altissima.
49 Murrukkan .... Butea frondosa.
50 Mali .... Diospyros sylvatica.
51 Yetti .... Strychnos nux vomica.
52 Thethan .... Strychnos potatorum.
53 Mavalingam .... Schrebera swietenioides.
54 Nekkani .... Botanical name unknown.
55 Niluvai .... Canthium didymum.
56 Uduppei .... Grewia leaficata.
57 Wodden .... Cluytia collina.
58 Wodiyan .... Odiner wodier.
59 Nul Velangi .... Dalbergia frondosa.
60 Vennangu .... Pterospermum suberifolium.
61 Val Murungi .... Bignonia xylocarpa.
62 Sadachi .... Grewia tiliœfolia.
63 Vukkani .... Diospyros cordifolia.
64 Víri .... Polyanthia corinthia.
65 Sembalichan .... Sethia indica.
66 Síri .... Eliodendron Roxburghii.
67 Podunganari .... Premna tomentosa.
68 Nuruli .... Cordia myxa or latifolia.
69 Palai .... Wrightia tinctoria (another "Palai" = Mimusops hexandra.)
70 Veppalai .... Wrightia antidysenterica.
71 Vel Thanekkan .... Givoytia Rottleriformis.
72 Vudattari .... Dichrostachys cineria.
73 Yellanthei .... Zizyphus jujuba.
74 Kachan .... Memecylon tinctorium.
75 Kaliána Murukkan .... Erythrina indica.
76 Padri .... Stercospermum chelonoides.
77 Tani .... Terminalia Belerica.
78 Kat Ellavu .... Bombax malabaricum.
79 Sarapuppu .... Buchanania latifolia.
80 Kalir vidi .... Spathodea falcata.

Of these, the first 33 are treated as "Reserved Timbers," that is, they are felled exclusively by the officers of the Forest Department or under their superintendence. The list of "Reserved Timbers" may be added to or reduced as may be found advisable. All timber felled departmentally is

conveyed to the depôts at Trinomalai or Tindivanam, and sold periodically by auction.

Of the whole estimated area of Forests about 60 square miles have been demarcated in blocks and are called "Forest Reserves." The rest is all treated as "Open Forest." The following is the list of the Forest Reserves in the district with their respective areas :

	Names.	Area in acres.
Situated in Trinomalai taluq.	Muthenai..................	4,000
	Chinnasamudram.........	6,400
	Peringolathur.............	4,800
	Thenmalai................	23,040
		38,240 or 60 square miles.

In a "Forest Reserve" no person may cut any wood without the permission of the Forest Officer in charge. The Forest Officer may, where necessary, give a free-pass to cut any description of timber, but such passes are very rarely given to cut "reserved timber." As a rule, fees, according to the following scale, are levied on all wood cut in an open Forest under a "Forest pass"—

List of fees leviable on wood cut under Forest passes.

Produce.	Rates leviable for					
	Bandy-loads.			Head-loads.		
Junglewood, rough (being any of the 47 kinds specified above)............	1	0	0	0	2	0
Do. squared............	2	0	0	0	2	0
Do. worked up............	4	0	0	0	2	0
Reserved wood—Satin-wood and Vengai, rough......	...	...	...	0	3	0
Bamboos, large or small............	0	12	0	0	0	6
Split bamboos............	1	4	0	0	1	0

In "Open Forest" wood required for house-building or the manufacture of agricultural implements or for other purposes may be cut by ryots or villagers on free-passes issued by the Tahsildar of the taluq in which the Forest is situated,

or by the Divisional Officer, provided that no "reserved" timber may be felled without a Forest Officer's pass.

To prevent wood being surreptitiously felled and removed, Forest thannahs are established at convenient points on the roads leading to the "Forests," and all the timber brought from them is thus noted and checked with the passes covering its transit.

Subjoined is a list of all the Forest thannahs :—

List of Forest Thannahs.

1. Chengam
2. Ravandavádi
3. Pudupoliam
4. Trinomalai
5. Kolamanjanur.
6. Manalurpett.
7. Lalapett.
8. Thagarai.
9. Puliankottai.
10. Bímaraputty.
11. Peringolathur.
12. Ánanthavádi.
13. Tiágardrugam.

"Forest Reserves" are either "open" or "closed" according as cattle are permitted to graze in them or not. In some of these Reserves such grazing is only permitted during 6 months of the year. These are

1.	The Chinnasamudram Reserve.........	6,400	acres.
2.	The Muthenai............ do.	4,000	„
3.	The Peringolathúr...... do.	4,800	„

The Trinomalai Kasba Reserve of 3,350 acres is open for 2 months in the year only.

Portions of the Thenmalai reserve are open throughout the year to the Malayális who do not own large herds of cattle, but the low country cattle have the privilege of grazing only for 6 months as in the 3 reserves above specified.

In all the other Reserves a certain portion of each, not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ of its whole area, is kept closed, while the rest is open, to grazing the whole year round. No goats are allowed to graze in any reserve.

The villagers of villages adjoining the Forest Reserves or Open Forests have certain communal rights in them. These are; the grazing of cattle; the collection of head-loads of deadwood for their own use or for sale in their own villages; the cutting of grass for thatching purposes, or of thorns for fencing; and the collection of wild fruits, honey, wax, roots, dyes, leaves, and gums.

The same system of conservancy, and the same village communal rights exist in the "firewood jungles," of Class 2, but these are mostly only resorted to for fuel, and fees are levied on the firewood cut according to the following rates:—

Rate of fees leviable on fuel cut in Firewood jungles (Class II.)

If cut in	Rates leviable.											
	Bandy load.			Bullock load.			Donkey load.			Head load.		
Reserves..................	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3
Open Jungles...	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3

Large areas of these jungles have also been formed into "reserves" and have been demarcated, surveyed and bush-fenced. These "Firewood reserves" are 7 in number, as shown below:—

List of Imperial Firewood Reserves—

No.	*Names.*	*Estimated area.*	*Recent Survey.*
		Acres.	Acres.
1.	Mutukádu.........	2,500	3087·6
2.	Siruvádi	710	1664·65
3.	Kottamangalam...	2,000	1661
4.	Padipallam........	2,500	Not computed yet.
5.	Periámur....	3,840	do.
6.	Gangavaram... ...	8,000	Survey not finished.
7.	Trinomalai Kusba	3,350	Survey not commenced.
Total....38 square miles or 24,102 acres.			

The "scrub jungles" cover large areas in nearly all the Taluqs of the district. In each Taluq one large block of such jungle, or several small ones, have been selected and for the most part demarcated and surveyed and formed into "village jungle reserves." A certain portion of each is enclosed, and cutting forbidden in it so as to give the scrub time to grow strong and restore itself, when it is thrown open for felling, and another portion is then similarly enclosed and treated. The villagers of adjoining villages may collect deadwood in these "reserves" for their own use or for sale in their own villages, but others who come from a distance and collect it in large quantities for sale are liable to pay fees at the same rates as for firewood cut in jungles of the 2nd class.

A list of the reserves of this class is given below :—

List of Village Jungle Reserves under Local Conservancy.

Taluqs.	*No. of Blocks.*	*Area in Acres.*
Cuddalore	13	14,678
Vridachellam.	15	7,000
Villapuram	16	7,350
Tindivanum.........	24	7,000
Trikalur......... ...	6	8,500
Chedambram	2	1,100
Kullakurchi.........	2	125
Trinomalai..........	1	350
	79	46,103

The gathering of the following barks in State Forests or

Jungles is only permitted on payment of the fees set forth below:—

List of Fees on Barks leviable in State Forests or Jungles of South Arcot.

Names of Barks.	Rates leviable.					
	Bandy load.			Head load.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Avárani	0	12	0	0	0	6
Konnai	0	12	0	0	0	6
Velam	2	8	0	0	2	0
Sombu	4	0	0	0	4	0
Semburán	4	0	0	0	4	0

Besides the natural woodlands already alluded to, there exist considerable areas of Government plantations consisting chiefly of casuarinas. The property in them vests absolutely in Government, and no one has any right to go into them without permission.

The existing plantations are

List of Imperial Plantations.

Number.	Names.	Total extent to be planted. Acres.	Total area planted. Acres.	Remarks.
1	Chengam	17·0	11·75	Plantations from No. 2 to 9 inclusive have been surveyed. The areas of the rest are only estimated. The Chengam plantation was formed and maintained from Imperial funds; the other 11 plantations from Local funds, and transferred to Forest on the 1st April 1875. (Vide G. O., No. 1604 of 21st December 1874.)
2	Trivanellur	290·54	169·50	
3	Yedayar	740·34	30·25	
4	Andrayanur	541·69	24·25	
5	Gramam	272·81	62·25	
6	Kunnarambat.	269·95	69·0	
7	Arasur	583·73	0·0	
8	Velur	138·98	26·55	
9	Ponnair Anicut	132·44	49·45	
10	Merkanam	127·52	28·20	
11	Agaram	128·05	79·75	
12	Atchikadu	430·0	22·25	
		3633·10	573·20	

The oldest plantations however, are those formed near Cuddalore from Jungle Conservancy Funds and maintained from those funds. These are particularly valuable as affording a large and readily obtainable supply of fuel for the Railway. A list of them is subjoined ;

List of Jungle Conservancy Plantations.

Number.	Names.	Total extent to be planted. Acres.	Total area planted. Acres.	Remarks.
1	Shonagankuppam	121·23	37·50	Plantations from No. 1 to 4 have been surveyed and mapped. No. 5, has not been surveyed yet, as it is proposed to extend its boundaries by 250 acres. In Plantation No. 1, acres 37·50 is the area left under wood, large fellings having been carried on.
2	Fort St. David	45·14	36·	
3	Tarlankoda	172·25	102·37	
4	Nuchikádu	502·	132·50	
5	Killai	17·92	17·92	
		858·53	326·29	

Charcoal burning is not permitted in any of the Reserves of Classes I and II, nor in Government plantations, but only in such portions of open Forests or Firewood Jungles as have been set apart for the purpose. A fee of Rs. 1-8 is levied on every bandy load, and of 1 anna on every head-load, of charcoal made.

The receipts derived from all forests and jungles of the 1st and 2nd classes and from Imperial plantations are credited to Imperial revenue; those from the jungles of the 3rd class and from Jungle Conservancy Plantations to the Jungle Conservancy Fund.

There are about 120 square miles of Forest and Jungle in the district which are private property and with these areas the Forest Department has no concern.

Forest conservancy was first introduced into the district in 1865. The forest staff is shown below:—

List of Staff paid from Imperial Funds.

Permanent Establishment.

1. Dy. Consr., 4th class......	250+150	=	Rs.	400
1 Forest Ranger, 3rd class....	60+ 15	=	,,	75
1 Forester	30	=	,,	30
1 Head Guard	10	=	,,	10
4 Guards	8	=	,,	2
8 Guards	7	=	,,	56
3 Clerks, aggregating Rs. 65 / 3 Peons do. ,, 22	Head Office	=	,,	87
1 Clerk................ ,, 15 / 1 Peon......... ...... ,, 6	Range Office	=	,,	21
		Total cost per month ...Rs.		711 0 0

Temporary Establishment.

1 Manager.............. 30+10	=	Rs.	40	0	0	These are paid from working charges.
1 Surveyor and draughtsman...	=	,,	60	0	0	
3 Maistries, from 12 to 15......	=	,,	42	0	0	
2 Gumastahs at 8 per month....	=	,,	16	0	0	
56 Watchmen and Tannahdars at pay varying from 4 to 7	=	,,	274	8	0	
Total cost per month Rs.			432	8	0	
Grand total per month... Rs.			1,143	8	0	

List of Staff paid from Jungle Conservancy Funds.

Permanent Establishment.

1 Manager at Rs. 25 + 10 travelling or pony allowance.

1 Clerk at Rs. 25 plus batta at revenue rates.

7 Maistries at from 10 to 15 Rs. per month each.

Temporary Establishment.

89 Watchmen and Thannadars at salaries varying from 4 to 8 Rs per month each.

Subjoined are statistics showing the cost of Forest and Jungle Conservancy during the last 5 years as compared with the receipts during that period.

Statement showing the total receipts and charges on account of Forest and Jungle Conservancy for the past 5 years.

Official year.	Forests.						Jungle Conservancy.					
	Total Receipts credited.			Total charges debited.			Total Receipts credited.			Total charges debited.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1872-73............	4,099	0	0	9,478	0	0	8,180	14	3	700	0	0
1873-74............	5,609	0	0	9,974	0	0	7,761	4	6	3,633	9	8
1874-75............	5,955	0	0	11,826	0	0	14,134	1	9	3,578	15	8
1875-76............	8,276	4	11	23,656	8	10	12,696	2	2	6,544	11	8
1876-77............	11,291	4	5	23,951	3	5	10,776	8	6	11,593	15	3
Total......	35,230	9	4	78,880	12	3	53,548	15	2	26,051	4	3

APPENDIX A.

Subjoined are the 8th, 12th and 14th Articles of the treaty of 1814, and the Convention of 1815 in extenso. The latter relates chiefly to salt and opium and was modified, in India, by a Local Convention entered into, in 1818, between the Madras and Pondicherry Governments, by which the latter agreed to give up the manufacture of salt in consideration of the payment of 4,000 Star Pagodas per annum as indemnity to the owners of the French salt pans, and of the French Government being supplied with as much salt as they might require for the consumption of the people of the French Settlements in India, at cost price. This Convention was renewed by another, executed in 1837, by which either contracting party can withdraw from it after giving a year's notice. The Convention of 1815, however, can only be abrogated by the mutual consent of the Governments of England and France. The Local Conventions of 1818 and 1837 are also subjoined.

Extract from the Treaty of 1814.

Article 8.—" His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and " His allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, with- " in the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, Fisheries, " Factories, and Establishments of every kind which were possess- " ed by France, on the 1st of January 1792, in the seas and on the " continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception how- " ever of the Islands of Tabago and St. Lucie, and of the Isle of " France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Sey- " chelles, which several colonies and possessions His Most Christian " Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Ma- " jesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the " Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores " in full right and Sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty."

Article 12.—" His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects " of His Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and " protection with respect to commerce and the security of their per- " sons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on " the continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most " favored nations."

"His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, having nothing more "at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the two "crowns of England and of France and wishing to do his utmost "to avoid anything which might affect their mutual good under- "standing, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establish- "ments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the "British Sovereignty upon the continent of India, and only to place "in those Establishments the number of troops necessary for the "maintenance of the Police."

Article 14.—"Those Colonies, Factories, and Establishments, "which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His "Britannic Majesty or his allies in the Northern seas, or in the seas "on the continents of America and Africa, shall be given up with- "in the three months; and those which are beyond the Cape of "Good Hope, within the six months which follow the ratification "of the present treaty."

Convention of 1815.

Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London, the 7th March 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India, having been subjected to certain Regulations and Restrictions which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the Subjects and Agents of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty, their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a special Convention, for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view, have named for their respective Plenipotentiaries, viz., His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire, a Peer of the United Kingdom, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in England and Ireland, and President of the Board of His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India; and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Sieur Claude Louis de La Chatre, descendant of the Princes of Deals, Count de La Chatre, Commander of the Royal and Hospitable Orders of St. Lazarus and of Mount Carmel, Honorary Commander of the Order of Malta, Knight of the Royal and Mili-

tary Order of St. Louis, Lieutenant-General of His Armies, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of London, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

His Most Christian Majesty engages to farm to the British Government in India the exclusive right to purchase, at a fair and equitable price to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, respectively, the Salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject, however, to a reservation of the quantity that the agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof, and upon the condition that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal to the agents of His Most Christian Majesty the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said Settlement, such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

ARTICLE II.

In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French Settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India, and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average, to be taken every three years, of the charges aforesaid, ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present Convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said Settlement.

ARTICLE III.

It is understood that the salt Works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the agents of His said Majesty.

Article IV.

With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the high contracting parties, His Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

Article V.

In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding Articles, His Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of Sicca Rupees shall be paid annually to the agents of His Most Christian Majesty duly authorized, by equal quarterly instalments, such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or Madras ten days after the bill that may be drawn for the same by the said agents shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies, it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence the 1st of October 1814.

Article VI.

With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year, and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale ; it being understood that, if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests hereinbefore mentioned.

The requisitions of opium, as aforesaid, are to be addressed to the Governor-General at Calcutta within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Article VII.

In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall

nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of eighteen thousand maunds.

ARTICLE VIII.

His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged by the 12th Article of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th May 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the Establishments to be restored to him by the said treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of Police, His Britannic Majesty on his part in order to give every security to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time, there should arise between the high contracting parties, any misunderstanding or rupture, (which God forbid), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war those persons who belong to the Civil Establishments of His Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or soldiers, who according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the Police in the Establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France, with their families and private property.

His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the Laws and Regulations of the Government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire, with their effects and property, to France or to any other country they may choose.

At the same time it is to be understood that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the Laws and Regulations of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

All Europeans and others whosoever against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the settlements or factories belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, for offences com-

mitted, or for debts contracted, within the said limits and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, and all Europeans and others whosoever against whom judicial proceedings, as aforesaid, shall be instituted without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent the high contracting parties hereby engage that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing Articles, without the mutual consent of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of His Most Christian Majesty.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, in the space of one month from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their Arms.

Done at London this 7th day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen.

(Signed) (L. S.) LE COMTE DE LA CHATRE.
(Signed) (L. S.) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) HOLT. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to the
Government.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. M. MACLEOD,
Assist. Secy. to Government.

Convention between the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry, signed at Pondicherry on the 13th day of May 1818.

With a view to carry into full and complete effect the object of those terms of the Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London on the 7th of March 1815, which regard the trade

in salt throughout the British Sovereignty in India, the following articles have been agreed upon by His Excellency André Julien Count du Puy, Peer of France, Great Officer of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, and Mr. Joseph François Dayot, Chevalier of the said order, Administrator General of the French Establishments in India, and Captain James Stuart Fraser, Commissioner on the part of the British Government for conducting the transfer of such of those possessions as have heretofore been dependent upon the Presidency of Fort St. George.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The manufacture of salt shall cease throughout the whole of the French Establishments in India during the continuance of the Honorable Company's present Charter.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The French Government guarantee the strict observance of the above stipulation, and the further adoption of all such measures as depend upon them for insuring the effectual prevention of the contraband trade in salt.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The Madras Government engages to pay to the French Government, as an indemnification to the proprietors of the salt pans, the sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per annum during the continuance of the Honorable Company's present Charter, if this Convention be ultimately ratified.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The above stipulated sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per annum shall be paid by quarterly instalments, and be considered to have commenced from the 1st January last.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The Madras Government engages, independently of further confirmation, to pay the sum of four thousand Star Pagodas to the French Government for one year from the 1st of January last, and to continue to fulfil the same engagement until the determination of the Supreme Government, or eventually of the authorities in Europe, shall be officially notified to the French Government in India.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The British Government engages to deliver such quantity of salt as shall be requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants of the French Settlements in India; the purchase, delivery, and subsequent sale of the said quantity being regulated according to the stipulations contained in Articles 1st, 2nd and 4th of the Convention of the 7th March 1815.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The present Convention shall be ratified and exchanged with the least possible delay.

Done at Pondicherry this Thirteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

(Signed) JAMES STUART FRASER,
(„) LE CTE DU PUY,
(„) J. DAYOT.

Ratified by the Government of Fort St. George according to the terms of the Fifth Article, this Twenty-third day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

(Signed) H. ELLIOT,
(„) R. FULLERTON,
(„) R. ALEXANDER.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

Convention between the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry for the renewal of the Convention of 13th May 1818.

Concluded between His Excellency the Marquis de Saint-Simon, Major-General, Peer of France, Great Officer of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, Governor of the French Establishments in India, and John Dent, Esquire, Principal Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The whole of the salt pans situated throughout the French Establishments in India shall continue in a state of inactivity as heretofore.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The French Government guarantee the strict observance of the above stipulation, and the further adoption of all such measures as depend upon them for ensuring the effectual prevention of the contraband trade in salt.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The Madras Government engages to pay to the French Government as an indemnification to the Proprietors of the Salt Pans, the sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per annum.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The above stipulated sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per annum shall be paid by quarterly instalments.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The British Government engages to deliver such quantity of salt as shall be requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants of the French Settlements in India, the purchase, delivery, and subsequent sale of the said quantity being regulated according to the stipulations contained in the Convention of the 7th March 1815.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The expenses incurred for the transport of salt having been hitherto borne equally by the English and French Governments, it is agreed that they shall continue to be so during the present Convention.

ARTICLE 7TH.

It shall be optional with either the English or French Government to withdraw from the present Convention on giving twelve months' previous notice.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The present Convention shall be ratified with the least possible delay.

Done at Pondicherry, this First day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven.

(Signed) J. DENT,
Principal Collector.

Ratified by the Government of Fort St. George, this Eighteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE,
(„) MAITLAND,
(„) J. SULLIVAN.

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number of Villages and Hamlets in the District of South Arcot as they stood in Fasli 1281.

Taluqs.	Area in Square Miles.	Government.				Zemindari.				Inam.				Total.					
		Inhabited.		Uninhabited.		Inhabited.		Uninhabited.		Inhabited.		Uninhabited.		Inhabited.		Uninhabited		Total.	
		Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Villages.	Number of Hamlets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tindivanam ...	810	478	78	55	8	...	...	...	..	14	3	...	...	492	81	55	8	547	89
Trinomalai ...	990	377	130	99	...	7	6	...	...	7	5	...	...	391	141	99	...	490	141
Villapuram ...	611	301	166	17	...	1	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	309	166	17	...	326	166
Cuddalore ...	459	220	369	7	...	4	29	...	...	18	19	...	...	242	417	7	...	249	417
Trikalúr ...	500	333	123	29	...	5	1	...	...	13	3	...	...	351	127	29	...	380	127
Kullakúrchi ...	607	274	45	37	7	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	376	45	37	7	413	52
Vridachellam ...	566	282	115	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	284	116	20	...	304	116
Chedambram ...	393	426	117	56	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	433	117	56	...	489	117
Total...	4,936	2,691	1,143	320	15	17	36	...	...	170	31	...	...	2,878	1,210	320	15	3,198	1,225

No. 2.—Statement of Population arranged with reference to Caste according to the Census of 1871.

Nationality.	Caste.	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	Brahmans ...	16,149	15,835	31,984
	Kshatriyas ...	1,823	1,688	3,511
	Chettis ...	17,395	17,044	34,439
	Vellalars ...	123,434	121,648	245,082
	Gollahs or Shepherds ...	50,153	45,542	99,695
	Kammálar ...	19,060	18,397	37,457
	Kanakkar ...	5,322	5,330	10,652
	Kaikalar ...	22,642	22,787	45,429
	Vanniar ...	270,629	265,095	535,724
	Kusavar ...	5,397	5,039	10,436
	Satáni ...	26,514	26,359	52,873
	Sembadavar ...	8,837	8,724	17,561
	Shánár ...	4,955	4,824	9,779
	Ambattár ...	9,226	9,008	18,234
	Vannár ...	9,181	9,039	18,220
	Others ...	48,077	46,442	94,519
	Pariahs ...	224,602	220,345	444,947
	Total Hindus ...	863,396	847,146	1,710,542
Muhammadans ...	Lubbays ...	3,059	3,678	6,737
	Mapilahs ...	10	3	13
	Sheiks ...	13,031	12,818	25,849
	Syuds ...	2,049	1,979	4,028
	Pathans ...	2,136	2,084	4,220
	Moghuls ...	215	183	398
	Other Muhammadans ...	1,651	1,671	3,322
	Total Muhammadans...	22,151	22,416	44,567
Europeans ...		67	56	123
Eurasians ...		190	180	370
Others ...		118	97	215
	Total Population...	885,922	669,895	1,755,817

Note.—Total Number of Native Christians included in the above are 30,219.

No. 2-A.—Statement showing the Male Population arranged with reference to Occupation according to the Census of 1871.

Major Headings.	Minor Headings.	No. of Males employed.
Professional	Government Service ...	1,926
	Military	2,932
	Learned Professions ...	1,517
	Minor do. ...	9,312
Domestic	Personal Service ...	16,491
Commercial	Traders	19,654
	Conveyors	2,353
Agricultural	Cultivators	348,794
Industrial	Dress	17,382
	Food	15,809
	Metal	5,691
	Construction	5,636
	Books	177
	Household Goods ...	3,864
	Combustibles	474
Indefinite and non-productive	Laborers	111,623
	Property	340
	Unproductive	4,298
	Others	1,607
	Total...	569,880

No. 2-B.—Statement showing the number of Houses, Population and Cattle in each Taluq.

Taluqs.	Number of Houses.					Population.			Agricultural Stock.						
	Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Unspecified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Tilling Cattle.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Ploughs.	Horses.	Ponies.
Tindivanam ...	90	1,012	28,107	44	29,253	122,412	117,342	239,754	55,119	42,158	33,785	90,979	26,697	Information not procured.	Do. do.
Trinomalai ...	114	839	19,282	...	20,235	83,571	81,086	164,657	32,094	37,250	9,268	54,283	15,856		
Villapuram ...	188	1,344	28,656	...	30,188	120,178	115,930	236,108	41,533	23,499	6,517	45,611	20,073		
Cuddalore ...	223	6,279	33,271	162	39,935	142,774	142,075	284,849	29,724	15,666	3,643	30,354	14,876		
Trikalúr ...	75	503	25,444	82	26,104	109,599	106,647	216,246	38,992	21,979	8,567	67,767	18,587		
Kullakúrchi ...	38	132	25,572	20	25,762	99,373	97,193	196,566	30,386	23,423	6,018	105,748	14,844		
Vridachellam ...	20	880	20,347	13	21,260	89,495	89,009	128,504	27,051	20,422	7,411	125,809	13,527		
Chedambram ...	140	9,986	25,872	26	36,024	118,520	120,613	239,133	43,381	18,503	5,961	26,691	21,586		
Total...	888	20,975	206,651	347	228,761	885,922	869,895	1,755,817	298,280	202,900	81,165	547,242	146,046		

No. 3.—Statement of Rent Roll for Fasli 1281.

Puttas.	Single Puttas.		Joint Puttas.		Total Puttahs.	
	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Below 10 Rs.	155,099	5,87,728	28,646	1,15,883	183,745	7,03,611
Above 10 „ but below 30 Rs.	54,182	9,25,230	9,660	1,60,782	63,842	10,86,012
„ 30, but below 50 „	12,644	4,82,517	2,267	82,717	14,911	5,65,234
„ 50, but „ 100 „	7,665	5,05,999	1,368	94,281	9,033	6,00,280
„ 100, but „ 250 „	2,326	3,15,023	421	60,004	2,747	3,75,027
„ 250, but „ 500 „	232	76,046	47	13,875	279	89,921
„ 500, but „ 1,000 „	46	31,187	11	7,193	57	38,380
„ 1,000, and upwards ...	8	10,657	1	1,247	9	11,904
Total...	232,202	29,34,387	42,421	5,35,982	274,623	34,70,369

No. 4.—Statement showing the different sources of Irrigation belonging to Government in the District of South Arcot.

Number.	Taluq.	Tanks.			Channels.			Anicuts.			Wells.			Total.	
		Number of Tanks.	Average extent of cultivation during the last 5 years ending Fasli 1283.	Assessment including all charges for water, &c., for the same period.	Number of Channels.	Average extent of cultivation during the last 5 years ending Fasli 1283.	Assessment including all charges for water, &c., for the same period.	Number of Anicuts.	Average extent of cultivation during the last 5 years ending Fasli 1283.	Assessment including all charges for water, &c., for the same period.	Number of Wells.	Average extent of cultivation during the last 5 years ending Fasli 1283.	Assessment including all charges for water, &c., for the same period.	Average extent of cultivation.	Assessment including all charges for the same period.
				RS.			RS.			RS.			RS.	Acres.	RS.
1	Tindivanam ...	761	40,944	2,28,545	143	750	3,000	14	3,875	23,702	17	29	105	45,598	2,55,355
2	Trinomalai ...	387	14,425	78,147	17	1,098	6,366	13	1,594	9,866	13	36	212	17,153	94,591
3	Villapuram ...	271	17,937	1,13,473	129	18,153	1,19,726	14	3,824	22,045	30	202	1,692	40,116	2,56,936
4	Cuddalore ...	90	6,297	32,412	119	9,930	72,028	3	8,557	68,337	12	771	7,767	25,555	1,80,544
5	Trikalúr ...	299	15,505	91,729	132	8,145	50,781	5	9,303	61,680	...	...	...	32,953	2,04,190
6	Kallakurchi ...	265	11,303	71,726	38	1,922	14,487	75	6,319	44,863	80	73	1,007	19,617	1,32,083
7	Vridachellam ...	165	6,468	40,761	22	968	7,275	10	1,488	12,714	2	5	28	8,929	60,778
8	Chedambram ...	63	1,924	10,388	...	...	...	4	83,537	5,01,332	...	...	...	85,461	5,11,720
	Total...	2,301	114,803	6,67,184	600	40,966	2,73,663	138	118,497	7,44,539	154	1,116	10,811	275,382	16,96,197

No. 5.—Statement showing the Rainfall for a series of ten years in the District of South Arcot.

Faslis.	Official years.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1274	1864—65	1·64	3·08	1·32	7·70	6·17	2·03	0·14	...	...	1·20	3·68	0·92	27·88
1275	1865—66	4·48	2·89	3·80	3·72	4·46	1·15	...	...	...	0·04	0·12	0·18	20·84
1276	1866—67	1·26	4·62	4·54	8·90	3·67	9·66	0·02	0·06	...	0·22	1·97	0·10	35·02
1277	1867—68	1·56	4·79	2·87	6·44	2·64	0·64	3·89	0·09	0·16	0·03	1·07	1·29	25·47
1278	1868—69	2·69	2·83	3·02	4·85	3·23	0·70	0·13	0·15	0·62	0·56	0·60	1·65	21·03
1279	1869—70	2·10	3·12	5·62	6·30	12·08	3·25	0·08	0·05	0·07	...	0·32	2·88	35·87
1280	1870—71	2·96	8·73	3·48	10·97	8·38	4·88	1·12	0·56	0·70	0·22	2·30	1·56	45·86
1281	1871—72	2·63	3·86	9·15	6·68	14·98	2·32	...	0·18	0·30	2·34	6·10	1·13	49·67
1282	1872—73	5·53	6·83	3·66	6·26	17·90	6·68	0·03	7·36	...	2·34	1·83	1·34	59·76
1283	1873—74	1·69	2·96	4·98	11·54	5·86	0·74	...	...	0·06	0·24	6·65	2·95	37·67

No. 6.—Statement showing the Prices of Grain for a series of ten years in the District of South Arcot.

Faslis.	Official years.	Rice, 1st sort, per Garce.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Raggy.	Varagu.	Horsegram.	Ulundu.	Wheat.	Salt.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1274	1864—65	397	320	172	157	178	174	171	128	247	344	962	257
1275	1865—66	432	398	188	166	237	203	204	134	253	423	835	253
1276	1866—67	518	478	232	209	275	268	298	188	380	625	921	263
1277	1867—68	390	355	173	154	206	208	212	143	235	532	755	273
1278	1868—69	423	388	184	170	221	206	215	124	229	596	602	270
1279	1869—70	398	365	171	156	177	179	183	105	211	478	691	308
1280	1870—71	257	247	108	98	117	102	103	70	163	322	854	326
1281	1871—72	260	247	113	101	118	107	101	67	223	335	562	330
1282	1872—73	299	269	125	114	150	104	130	89	253	378	573	351
1283	1873—74	368	339	158	144	248	211	202	108	303	514	622	352

No. 7.—Statement showing the Particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series often years.

Faslis.	Cultivable Extent.	Area occupied. Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Charge for Water.	Total Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remainder.	Add Miscellaneous Items.	Total Ryotwari Demand.	Revenue from Permanently Settled Estates.	Jodi on Shrotriem Villages.	Total Land Revenue Demand.	Arrears of previous years.	Total demand of the year.	Gross Collections.	Balance at the end of Fasli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1274	1,925,101	824,586	15,06,352	272,669	14,95,774	1,58,677	31,60,803	3,36,361	28,24,442	54,208	28,78,650	8,636	21,092	29,08,378	2,27,766	31,35,144	30,13,381	1,21,763
1275	1,925,101	835,053	14,97,960	276,884	15,01,114	1,51,618	31,50,592	5,04,263	26,46,329	62,873	27,09,202	8,636	21,659	27,39,497	1,21,763	28,51,260	26,82,223	1,79,037
1276	1,948,561	857,895	14,98,943	272,731	14,58,013	1,70,686	31,27,642	2,36,865	28,90,777	66,400	29,57,177	8,636	21,692	29,87,505	1,79,037	31,66,542	30,56,376	1,10,166
1277	1,948,561	921,763	16,06,816	274,978	14,68,790	1,64,054	32,39,660	7,35,061	25,04,599	68,868	25,73,467	8,636	21,691	26,03,794	1,10,166	27,13,960	24,37,045	2,76,915
1278	19,48,561	925,707	16,10,366	277,236	14,79,919	1,54,564	32,44,849	8,15,051	24,29,798	64,789	24,94,587	8,636	21,691	25,24,914	2,76,915	28,01,829	21,32,083	6,69,746
1279	19,48,561	950,133	16,47,499	280,117	14,93,355	1,64,146	33,05,000	3,35,373	29,69,627	96,145	30,65,772	8,599	21,679	30,96,050	6,69,745	37,65,795	30,95,654	6,70,141
1280	19,48,561	1,004,500	17,25,833	282,438	15,04,162	2,10,411	34,40,406	2,77,611	31,62,795	1,16,448	32,79,243	8,599	22,672	33,10,514	6,70,141	39,80,655	33,91,699	5,88,956
1281	20,11,964	923,616	15,77,653	280,529	14,93,665	2,14,011	32,85,329	2,63,590	30,21,739	1,66,514	31,88,253	8,599	22,613	32,19,465	5,88,967	38,08,422	34,05,836	4,02,586
1282	20,11,964	905,069	15,38,984	279,158	14,86,960	2,63,152	32,89,096	2,61,596	30,27,500	1,83,627	32,11,127	8,599	22,613	32,42,339	4,02,586	36,44,925	35,07,821	1,37,104
1283	20,11,964	856,194	14,69,671	277,927	14,81,402	2,45,076	31,96,149	4,87,152	27,08,997	1,75,395	28,84,392	8,599	22,662	29,15,658	1,37,103	30,52,756	26,40,996	4,11,760
Total..	19,633,199	9,004,516	156,80,077	2,774,617	148,63,154	18,96,295	324,39,526	12,52,923	281,86,603	10,55,267	292,41,870	8,61,752	2,20,064	295,48,109	33,83,179	329,31,288	298,63,114	35,68,174

No. 7-A.—Statement showing the area under the principal Crops cultivated in Fasli 1283.

Taluqs.	Rice.	Raggy.	Varagu.	Cholam.	Kambu.	Indigo.	Ground-nut.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Tindivanam ..	59,398	23,414	50,859	5,101	16,335	12,988	953	169,048
2. Trinomalai ..	24,263	23,188	21,623	1,545	16,335	919	10	87,883
3. Villapuram ..	54,790	20,698	16,600	5,417	27,715	26,258	10,339	161,817
4. Cuddalore ..	54,079	13,623	11,857	270	34,263	21,305	11,896	147,293
5. Trikalúr ..	52,735	11,448	15,560	7,241	32,733	20,430	2,187	142,334
6. Kallakurchi ..	22,927	28,673	21,031	2,981	14,420	1,766	49	91,847
7. Vridachellam ..	18,744	22,963	36,972	2,197	21,777	4,519	623	107,795
8. Chedambram ..	128,179	6,341	8,390	911	12,175	2,546	795	159,337
Total..	415,115	150,348	182,892	25,663	175,753	90,731	26,832	1,067,354

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of the several Tenures other than Ryotwari.

Number.	Names of the Zemindari and Inam Villages.	The entire Beriz of the Estate.	Peishcush or Quitrent.
	Zemindari.		
1	Vettavalam (These 13 Villages constitute the Vettavalam Zemindari.)	2,883	70 (for Nos. 1–13)
2	Kallayi	459	
3	Agaram	775	
4	Kaniyámpúndi	475	
5	Anakamalai	1,147	
6	Kanyankupam	108	
7	Gúdalúr	1,990	
8	A'lambádi	1,307	
9	Mullipatt	1,109	
10	A'ndichanur	984	
11	Yethirámpatt	198	
12	Virapándi	2,515	
13	Yervalam	1,025	
		14,975	70
	Mittahs.		
1	Alaginatham	3,394	2,103
2	Mandagapatt	3,803	2,434
3	Chennamanaikanpolliam	2,751	3,991 (for Nos. 3 and 4)
4	Naduvirapatt	3,386	
		13,334	8,527
	Shrotriam or Enfranchised Inam.		
1	Kadur	149	58
2	Vepperi	520	167
3	Mela Olakúr	1,163	617
4	Nirpattagaram	530	373
5	Mahadevimangalam	681	344
6	Melarungunam	401	217
7	Singavaram	211	141
8	Shokkanandal	250 (for Nos. 8 and 9)	136 (for Nos. 8 and 9)
9	Baratha Thángal		
10	Buderi	168	75
11	Madavilágam	95	32
12	Vannagambádi	256	50
13	Minamúr	385	24
14	Mávattambádi	437	8
15	Polakunam	399	246

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of the several Tenures other than Ryotwari—(*continued.*)

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries and Inam Villages.	The entire Beriz of the Estate.	Peishcush or Quitrent.
16	Kambampatt	425	130
17	Pallipat	176	48
18	Valavetti	1,140	387
19	Nayarampatt	203	52
20	Nallur	543	222
21	Vellakandal	189	..
22	Kákuppam	513	177
23	Chinnathachur	373	218
24	Melakaranai	961	687
25	Olagalampundi	251	232
26	Kunnathúr Thángal	39	24
27	Inám Bommiapolliam	2,563	7
28	Kattampúndi	246	248
29	Chellankuppam	2,699	1,083
30	Pillali	2,208	
31	Mavadipolliam	459	
32	Vettukulam ... . } The Pillali Shrotriam.	101	1,027
33	Kumárapettai	399	
34	Ponnankuppam	630	
35	Veli Chenmandalam	177	58
36	Kuttalampákam...	957	528
37	Kilamámpatt	928	456
38	Purangani	776	257
39	Karadipákam	896	1,055
40	Sirugrámam	1,069	762
41	Virapperumanallúr }	6,918	2,928
42	Tiruttalúr .. }	1,453	
43	Ayikuppam	1,237	533
44	Inám Thennambákam	1,852	30
45	Inám Kuthapákam	486	56
46	Karuppádithundu	251	..
47	Kongaráyanúr	427	296
48	Kilamangalam	282	247
49	Vengur	1,993	462
50	Vasanthakristnápuram	585	476
51	Pularámpatt	402	107
52	Virasolápuram	1,545	578
53	Melavalai	365	154
54	Tanikalampatt	248	205
55	Oduvankuppam	440	161
56	A'ndali	501	422
57	Kilakondur	382	225
58	Kollúr	960	383
59	Kedangal	939	63

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of the several Tenures other than Ryotwari—(*continued.*)

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries and Inam Villages.	The entire Beriz of the Estate.	Peishcush or Quitrent.
104	Mattapárai	..	..
105	Vadathur	..	..
106	Thumbai		
107	Panasari		
108	Mothambádi		
109	Mánambádi		
110	Athipádi		
111	Mothayanur		
112	Jadampat		
113	Yerakampat		
114	Porasampundi		
115	Yerumalampundi		
116	Velarikádu		
117	Murianderi		
118	Thunúr		
119	Muthunambapundi		
120	Sinnavalampundi		
121	Yennádu		
122	Vedu		
123	Moriappanathúr		
124	Murukkanampat		
125	Kurumbuli (106–147: These are the villages of the Hill Poligar Kurumba Goundan.)	2,382	154
126	Yerikkarai		
127	Kambarampatti		
128	A'thur		
129	Urisikuli		
130	Adampatt		
131	Palláru		
132	Mankombu		
133	Siru Kallur		
134	Porasampatt		
135	Veranalli		
136	Puthanampákam		
137	Valakuli		
138	Perumbalúr		
139	Perikapperi		
140	Allur		
141	Thekampatt		
142	A'nimedu		
143	Múlakkádu		
144	Mamadimalai		
145	Karimbulli		
146	Karipattu		
147	Palapat		

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of the several Tenures other than Ryotwari—(*continued.*)

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries and Inam Villages.		The entire Beriz of the Estate.	Peishcush or Quitrent.
148	Kallanúr ...	These are the villages of the Hill Poligar Ariya Goundan.	280	70
149	Pudur ...			
150	Neliyúr ...			
151	Kilakádu ...			
152	Sembipat ...			
153	A'thur ..			
154	Perumanatham .			
155	Melanampálliam			
156	Sirkádu ...			
157	Kiláthakudi ...			
158	Melyethakudi ...			
159	Mekarichampálliam			
160	Kudaram ..			
161	Marabádi ..		1,216	700
162	Yeramanúr ...		503	218
163	Kannanúr ...			
164	Kunjimedu ..		3,819	1,334
165	Kurupperi ..			
166	Maliyam Andúr..			
167	Kilapuliangudi ...		854	50
168	Sathavattam ...		643	145
169	Thorankuppam ...		93	18
170	Suthamalai ...		417	233
		Total...	63,273	22,660
	Unenfranchised Inam,	None.		
		Grand Total...	91,582	31,258

No. 9.—Statement showing the Collections under the several heads of Revenue in the District of South Arcot for a series of ten years.

Faslis.	Official years.	Land Revenue.	Forest Revenue.	Abkari.	Income Tax.	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.	Salt.	Stamps.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1274...	1864-65	30,09,363	3,837	1,71,709	31,362	39,209	54,480	5,27,567	86,968	39,24,495
1275...	1865-66	26,82,224	3,063	1,93,088	3,516	42,608	62,040	5,51,875	98,469	36,36,883
1276...	1866-67	30,48,205	3,118	2,22,685	9,621	44,158	50,562	6,27,289	98,586	41,04,224
1277...	1867-68	24,32,797	4,324	2,85,314	13,385	64,653	61,061	6,11,169	1,21,152	35,93,855
1278...	1868-69	21,16,124	3,734	2,09,585	8,442	43,319	92,807	6,64,171	1,25,340	32,63,522
1279...	1869-70	30,98,313	4,571	1,87,544	23,138	41,865	82,584	6,98,752	1,07,644	42,44,411
1280...	1870-71	33,84,212	3,210	2,64,050	33,039	60,590	91,474	6,12,318	1,09,189	45,58,032
1281...	1871-72	33,93,658	4,971	2,54,074	15,202	87,064	1,16,132	6,89,805	1,27,348	46,88,254
1282...	1872-73	35,06,224	3,913	2,21,103	9,603	75,805	1,00,268	6,93,638	1,33,049	47,43,503
1283...	1873-74	26,23,169	5,103	1,91,438	69	78,936	72,274	5,87,183	1,62,794	37,20,966

No. 10.—Statement showing the total value of Trade by Sea in the District of South Arcot, for a series of ten years.

Official years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.	Gross Duty.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.				
1865-66	92,273	1,24,090	2,16,363	5,94,719	...	5,94,719	3,325	41,008	4	7
1866-67	1,63,369	1,15,600	2,78,969	3,32,417	2,54,126	5,86,543	...	33,196	8	1
1867-68	1,81,477	1,33,100	3,14,577	7,30,589	...	7,30,589	...	68,333	2	7
1868-69	2,19,869	1,26,480	3,46,349	4,81,953	...	4,81,953	679	56,290	6	11
1869-70	2,17,730	46,305	2,64,035	3,31,948	...	3,31,948	2,885	29,779	7	4
1870-71	1,84,431	73,410	2,57,841	4,86,319	5,620	4,91,939	5,812	50,621	3	7
1871-72	1,83,394	51,323	2,34,717	9,44,779	...	9,44,779	1,801	87,020	8	11
1872-73	1,71,326	68,085	2,39,411	9,61,391	...	9,61,391	...	75,954	13	2
1873-74	3,87,295	1,31,900	5,19,195	12,24,972	...	12,24,972	987	94,483	4	0
1874-75	10,12,039	1,12,238	11,24,277	10,05,628	...	10,05,628	...	73,244	1	6
Total...	28,13,203	9,82,531	37,95,734	70,94,715	2,59,746	73,54,461	15,489	6,09,931	12	8
Average.	2,81,320	98,253	3,79,573	7,09,471	25,974	7,35,446	1,548	60,993	2	10

N. B.—The collections entered in column 7 of Statement No. 9 are for the Fasli year, and include the "Miscellaneous" receipts and, consequently, will be found to differ from the duty herein entered.

No. 10A.—Statement showing the total value of Trade with the French Settlement of Pondicherry by Land into the District of South Arcot, for a series of ten years.

Official years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.		
1865-66	5,06,479	...	5,06,479	8,02,910	...	8,02,910	...	61,645
1866-67	4,65,436	...	4,65,436	3,98,015	...	3,98,015	...	45,244
1867-68	4,86,911	...	4,86,911	3,60,716	...	3,60,716	...	55,562
1868-69	4,93,193	...	4,93,193	10,22,683	...	10,22,683	...	90,521
1869-70	4,98,474	...	4,98,474	10,10,080	...	10,10,080	...	81,234
1870-71	4,36,354	...	4,36,354	10,04,518	...	10,04,518	...	79,979
1871-72	5,42,026	...	5,42,026	24,43,175	...	24,43,175	...	1,17,913
1872-73	6,45,361	...	6,45,361	16,47,291	...	16,47,291	...	1,00,272
1873-74	6,28,126	...	6,28,126	10,70,795	...	10,70,795	...	85,057
1874-75	6,10,463	...	6,10,463	15,47,207	...	15,47,207	...	88,415
Total...	53,12,823	...	53,12,823	1,13,07,390	...	1,13,07,390	...	8,05,842
Average.	5,31,282	...	5,31,282	11,30,739	...	11,30,739	...	80,584

N. B.—The collections entered in column 8 of Statement No. 9 are for the Fasli year, and include the "Miscellaneous" receipts of Land Customs, and, consequently, will be found to differ from the duty herein entered.

No. 11.—Statement showing the value of Export Trade by Sea, with particulars of Articles, in the District of South Arcot, for a series of ten years.

Articles.	Official Years.									
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bones	1,297	10,176	2,760	3,380	9,441	6,600	2,097	2,962	7,838	6,553
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Goods	415	3,626	12,073	8,931	10,973	93,372	9,762	13,958	4,701	6,026
Dregs of Gingelly	...	...	1,026	367	...	...	591	288	...	...
Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo	1,50,402	...	68,034	...	...	...	7,564	...	...	...
Dyes of sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emigrants' Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish Maws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,944	15	...	2,674
Paddy	2,62,902	2,24,184	3,58,160	3,96,039	2,14,633	68,986	3,31,978	4,56,375	5,34,576	6,21,448
Rice	67,432	79,218	2,25,491	63,020	32,641	2,64,119	3,73,220	3,80,458	4,37,233	3,34,084
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain of sorts	2,435	1,541	2,238	113	728	2,625	4,229	915	1,783	3,620
Hides	29,798	290	40,340	...	9,704	1,627	7,424	2,433	4,191	940
Horns	427	731	670	...	1,175	...	646	75	...	...
Ivory and Ivoryware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	...	...	945	1,364	1,318	1,289	2,440	2,248

No. 12.—Statement showing Value of Import Trade by Sea, with particulars of Articles, in the District of South Arcot, for a series of ten years.

ARTICLES.	OFFICIAL YEARS.									
	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Stationery............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece Goods, dyed	...	...	...	34	162	...	...	...	...	...
Do. printed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. plain	...	349	1,156	2,773	1,975	1,306	1,903	2,929	2,685	661
Drugs..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betel-nut, boiled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. raw	77,466	1,15,926	1,25,158	1,73,070	75,091	1,04,155	46,410	65,867	1,17,484	16,378
Glassware	...	...	31	103	129	21	232	325	147	110
Paddy	...	...	...	...	73,923	505	140	1,926	17,430	25,286
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,291	27	135	1,048
Grain of sorts..............................	...	...	...	...	3,135	...	1,014	6,314	5,606	57,447
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery....................................	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt Liquors................................	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	3	347	1,564	69	308	338	188	248
Naval Stores................................	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilman's Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...

No. 12.—Statement showing Value of Import Trade by Sea, with particulars of Articles, in the District of South Arcot, for a series of ten years.—(*continued*).

Articles.	Official Years.									
	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Porcelain and Earthenware ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Pipe Staves and Casks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Stores.....................	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,43,143
Seeds............	...	586	...	...	...	3	1,000	80	559	5,040
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk Piece Goods..................	...	...	...	...	...	5	91	52	...	...
Spices	...	...	14,618	9,516	20,210	1,370	1,952	564	1,219	...
Spirits......	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...
Tea......................................	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber and Planks...	13,985	40,996	29,125	23,941	9,998	42,230	12,270	33,689	34,415	29,971
Wines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollens...	...	...	...	...	15	10	21	...	...	...
Wool...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	822	5,512	11,336	5,079	31,523	34,708	1,05,762	59,205	2,07,217	3,32,707
Total......	92,273	1,63,369	1,81,477	2,19,869	2,17,730	1,84,431	1,88,394	1,71,326	3,87,295	10,12,039
Treasure......	1,24,090	1,15,600	1,33,100	1,26,480	46,305	73,410	51,323	68,085	1,31,900	1,12,238
Total......	2,16,363	2,78,969	3,14,577	3,46,349	2,64,035	2,57,841	2,34,717	2,39,411	5,19,195	11,24,277

12A.—Statement showing the Value of Import Trade by Land, with particulars of Articles, in the District of South Arcot, for a series of ten years.

Articles.	Official Years.									
	1865–66	1866–67	1867–68	1868–69	1869–70	1870–71	1871–72	1872–73	1873–74	1874–75
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel	28	45	88	1,414	577	1,581	3,568	3,597	5,824	14,499
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	...	...	...	19,393	66,900	44,789	67,160	29,722	32,675	26,472
Books and Stationery	120	91	209	91	79	178	76	193	465	267
Twist and Yarn	1,67,075	2,00,210	1,69,744	1,19,242	52,938	35,287	1,03,919	1,68,114	58,965	31,375
Piece Goods, dyed	24	...	...	...	24,137	15,831	1,000	2,330	427	348
Do. printed	16,533	13,003	36,558	25,031	14,392	20,232	38,979	32,679	70,383	61,377
Do. plain	10,696	10,448	8,354	20,690	3,747	21,758	23,847	28,605	13,866	14,032
Drugs	1,147	623	901	655	805	515	829	1,270	773	1,930
Dyes	254	382	1,245	13,219	1,098	1,333	4,713	1,999	2,065	3,426
Betel-nut, boiled / Do. raw	3,238	2,103	6,505	9,486	4,064	5,030	2,212	1,938	5,469	3,648
Glassware	299	113	285	611	992	617	975	1,497	1,499	2,190
Jewellery	699	61	392	234	565	651	4,320	5,971	2,678	1,531
Metals	1,71,991	1,52,120	1,54,723	1,83,619	1,65,521	1,02,767	1,62,209	2,07,149	2,37,361	2,64,097
Oilman's Stores	1,924	945	2,198	1,296	407	359	786	401	361	543
Porcelain and Earthenware	23	...	...	4	2	8	...	...	...	...
Provisions	3,538	6,192	1,778	2,135	2,181	523	777	468	654	1,384
Seeds	2,388	6,158	7,159	7,324	8,162	10,288	7,120	4,604	4,818	3,946
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	...	1,790	104	60	32	158
Silk Piece Goods	...	113	169	2,204	120	4	20	118	...	...
Spices	3,881	7,620	15,916	3,502	5,022	552	911	2,658	3,108	3,271
Spirits	7,685	...	...	...	13,633	31,552	3,878	11,374	3,690	1,704
Tea	32	21	31	21	21	33	71	54	58	10
Timber and Planks	20,037	1,069	11,868	5,199	1,081	293	...	...	...	...
Wines	43,632	...	...	...	48,017	36,548	8,566	15,487	18,982	18,719
Woollens	...	...	10	292	75	13	2	77	398	2
Sundries	51,235	64,119	68,773	77,481	83,938	1,03,822	1,05,984	1,24,9[illegible]	1,64,175	1,55,484
Total...	5,06,479	4,65,436	4,86,911	4,93,193	4,98,474	4,36,354	5,42,026	6,45,361	6,28,126	6,10,463

No. 13.—Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the District of South Arcot, for a series of ten years.

ARRIVALS.

Official years.	Square Rigged.				Native Crafts.		Total.	
	Steamers.		Ships.					
	No.	Ton.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1865-66 ...	...	...	52	7,692¼	365	18,078¾	447	25,771
1866-67 ...	1	1,291	60	9,819¼	358	17,485½	419	28,595¾
1867-68 ...	...	...	60	10,122½	365	19,665½	425	29,788
1868-69 ...	...	...	45	9,393	386	19,406½	431	28,799½
1869-70 ...	...	...	38	8,538	266	12,718¾	304	21,256¾
1870-71 ...	...	...	71	8,496½	354	16,930¾	425	25,427¼
1871-72 ...	...	...	95	14,289	386	22,014¾	481	36,303¾
1872-73 ...	1	1,131	75	10,292¼	406	25,002	482	36,515¼
1873-74 ...	1	1,765	81	11,244¼	422	23,756¼	504	36,765½
1874-75 ...	1	1,132	71	15,835¼	416	26,059¾	488	43,027
Total...	4	5,319	648	105,722¼	3,724	201,208½	4,376	312,249¾

DEPARTURES.

1865-66 ...	...	...	45	7,099½	364	18,011¼	409	25,110¾
1866-67 ...	1	1,291	54	11,673	331	17,948½	386	30,912½
1867-68 ...	...	...	58	10,362¼	355	18,475	413	28,837¼
1868-69 ...	...	...	49	8,674¾	364	18,010¼	413	26,685
1869-70 ...	...	...	38	8,700½	268	12,598¾	306	21,299¼
1870-71 ...	...	...	65	8,211½	337	15,791	402	24,002½
1871-72 ...	...	...	93	15,052	414	23,881½	507	38,933½
1872-73 ...	1	1,131	80	10,706¼	396	22,780¼	477	34,617¾
4873-74 ...	1	1,765	86	10,609¾	411	23,369	498	35,743¼
1874-75 ...	1	1,132	71	15,938½	388	27,285	460	44,355½
Total...	4	5,319	639	1,07,028	3,628	1,98,150½	4,271	3,10,497½

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts for a series of years.

	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.													
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.					
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents & Assistant Commissioner.	Principal Sudr Amins or Sub-Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sudr Amins or Sub-Judges.	Civil Judges and Judicial Commissioner or District Judges.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Principal Sudr Amin or Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1867...	39,493	...	115,282	3,330	11,252	1,801	*171,158	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868...	37,646	...	118,604	4,127	9,255	1,573	*171,205	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869...	39,948	...	120,618	3,711	12,313	955	*177,545	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870...	41,521	2,409	51,061	1,045	298	604	96,938	†2,82,38,227	70,989	1,605	11,703	107	84,404	34,85,203
1871...	44,108	2,964	57,559	1,282	420	648	106,981	1,83,60,208	77,549	2,159	11,910	117	91,735	35,32,458
1872...	44,060	3,155	64,285	1,437	479	678	114,094	2,10,96,738	78,224	3,539	11,237	95	93,095	35,45,078
1873...	50,439	2,973	61,105	815	299	443	116,074	2,29,27,800	79,263	8,220	9,952	20	97,455	46,27,871
1874...	49,454	4,260	63,517	621	110	283	118,245	1,77,46,776	86,075	8,293	7,906	...	102,274	42,10,810
1875...	48,908	5,032	64,184	672	76	364	119,236	1,81,36,436	79,167	6,406	5,536	...	91,109	16,93,214
1876...	53,895	6,480	64,702	786	112	354	126,329	1,77,30,777	80,983	7,516	7,637	...	96,186	35,33,980
Total...	449,472	27,273	780,917	17,826	34,614	7,703	1,317,805	13,92,36,962	552,250	37,738	65,881	339	656,208	2,46,28,609

* Inclusive of Small Causes.

† The accuracy of this amount seems doubtful.

No. 15.—Statement of persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted, and of Property lost and recovered, for a series of ten years.

Nature of Offences.	1866.						1867.					
	Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property. Stolen.	Property. Recovered.	Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property. Stolen.	Property. Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Murder	4	...	4	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	...
2. Culpable Homicide	10	10	...	...	...	...	13	4	9	...	...	...
3. Rape	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4. Hurts and Assaults	1,336	574	812	...	...	...	1,458	667	791	...	...	...
5. Other offences against persons	120	73	47	...	...	...	109	48	61	...	100	...
6. Dacoity	330	163	167	...	8,739	485	206	128	78	...	11,074	736
7. Robbery	52	30	22	...	1,629	59	78	31	47	...	1,512	290
8. House-breaking	114	35	79	...	11,156	875	119	31	88	...	11,931	458
9. Theft	1,392	394	998	...	14,302	3,208	1,092	347	745	...	20,861	4,127
10. Other offences against property	678	192	486	...	2,216	978	497	269	228	...	2,831	178
11. Other offences against Penal Code.	1,209	355	854	...	69	2	1,656	604	1,052	...	...	...
Total...	5,299	1,830	3,469	...	38,111	5,607	5,240	2,138	3,102	...	48,309	5,789
12. Special and Local Laws	4,892	530	4,362	...	345	313	3,956	576	3,380	...	282	244
Total...	10,191	2,360	7,831	...	38,456	5,920	9,196	2,714	6,482	...	48,591	6,033

No. 15.—Statement of persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted, and of Property lost and recovered, for a series of 10 years.—(*Contd.*)

Nature of Offences.	1868.						1869.					
	Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property.		Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property.	
					Stolen.	Recovered.					Stolen.	Recovered.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Murder	6	1	5	...	272	27	11	6	5	...	26	7
2. Culpable Homicide	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
3. Rape	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Hurts and Assaults	1,637	709	928	...	...	...	1,844	864	980	...	...	...
5. Other offences against persons	110	47	63	...	...	...	137	51	86	...	...	...
6. Dacoity	203	148	55	...	28,595	890	286	215	71	...	22,733	1,896
7. Robbery	82	38	44	...	1,596	70	38	16	22	...	2,166	76
8. House-breaking	121	33	88	...	10,422	488	105	32	73	...	11,059	803
9. Theft	997	256	741	...	15,559	3,854	1,223	288	935	...	14,183	3,550
10. Other offences against property	503	200	303	...	1,906	617	574	267	307	...	4,593	120
11. Other offences against Penal Code	1,492	511	981	...	...	...	1,489	468	1,021	...	...	...
Total...	5,162	1,949	3,213	...	58,350	5,946	5,711	2,209	3,502	...	54,760	6,452
12. Special and Local Laws	3,438	561	2,877	...	169	148	3,928	725	3,203	...	204	166
Total...	8,600	2,510	6,090	...	58,519	6,094	9,639	2,934	6,705	...	54,964	6,618

No. 15.—Statement of persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted, and of Properey lost and recovered, for a series of 10 years.—(*Contd.*)

Nature of Offences.	1870.						1871.					
	Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property.		Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property.	
					Stolen.	Recovered.					Stolen.	Recovered.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Murder	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...
2. Culpable Homicide	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
3. Rape	5	3	2	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
4. Hurts and Assaults	1,339	517	822	...	...	...	2,108	1,298	805	...	...	...
5. Other offences against property	82	50	32	...	...	...	157	101	56	...	...	...
6. Dacoity	247	191	56	...	24,936	2,821	153	139	14	...	16,156	464
7. Robbery	16	3	13	...	1,560	61	55	42	13	...	1,392	166
8. House-breaking	102	31	71	...	8,898	445	110	66	44	...	14,238	3,206
9. Theft	1,017	310	707	...	21,087	3,368	1,416	821	595	...	15,910	3,674
10. Other offences against property	368	122	246	...	3,181	291	852	672	180	...	3,579	772
11. Other offences against Penal Code.	1,244	374	870	...	...	...	2,520	1,310	1,210	...	...	...
Total...	4,426	1,606	2,820	...	59,662	6,986	7,381	4,462	2,919	...	51,275	8,282
12. Special and Local Laws	3,357	592	2,765	...	159	110	4,217	928	3,289	...	359	137
Total...	7,783	2,198	5,585	...	59,821	7,096	11,598	5,390	6,208	...	51,634	8,419

No. 15.—Statement of persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted, and of Property lost and recovered, for a series of 10 years.—(*Contd.*)

Nature of Offences.	1872. Number of persons tried during the year.	1872. Acquitted or discharged.	1872. Convicted.	1872. Remaining under trial.	1872. Property. Stolen.	1872. Property. Recovered.	1873. Number of persons tried during the year.	1873. Acquitted or discharged.	1873. Convicted.	1873. Remaining under trial.	1873. Property. Stolen.	1873. Property. Recovered.
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1. Murder	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Culpable Homicide	27	20	7	1	...	...	22	21	1	...	...	...
3. Rape	6	6	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	1	...	...
4. Hurts and Assaults	2,403	1,605	798	...	...	...	2,699	1,879	820	30	...	...
5. Other offences against persons	191	150	41	...	...	...	116	75	41	5	...	...
6. Dacoity	150	106	44	23	15,196	1,458	168	113	55	23	16,133	1,668
7. Robbery	36	26	10	1	703	43	37	24	13	7	582	106
8. House-breaking	147	69	78	6	15,963	2,926	198	61	137	21	15,555	1,547
9. Theft	1,476	838	638	68	18,487	5,301	1,598	718	880	65	12,065	2,876
10. Other offences against property	1,897	1,394	503	...	2,692	9,027	2,270	1,546	724	47	4,799	1,478
11. Other offences against Penal Code	1,128	455	673	...	...	...	1,283	475	808	18	...	...
Total...	7,475	4,679	2,796	99	55,041	18,755	8,398	4,917	3,481	217	49,184	7,675
12. Special and Local Laws	4,126	921	3,205	...	124	96	3,748	587	3,161	8	93	71
Total...	11,601	5,600	6,001	99	53,165	18,851	12,146	5,504	6,642	225	49,227	7,746

No. 15.—Statement of persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted, and of Property lost and recovered, for a series of ten years —(*Contd.*)

Nature of Offences.	1874						1875					
	Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property.		Number of persons tried during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Property.	
					Stolen.	Recovered.					Stolen.	Recovered.
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1. Murder	20	20	...	2	...	...	24	21	3	11	60	41
2. Culpable Homicide	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Rape	7	6	1	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...
4. Hurts and Assaults	2,139	1,514	625	...	...	...	2,377	1,518	859	...	...	...
5. Other offences against persons	259	170	89	3	...	...	168	96	72	1	87	13
6. Dacoity	235	131	104	62	7,314	916	212	119	93	31	4,655	226
7. Robbery	50	26	24	...	524	92	25	10	15	3	4,102	3,826
8. House-breaking	323	144	179	4	9,617	962	208	56	152	22	10,663	927
9. Theft	1,917	1,040	877	53	17,451	4,263	2,161	1,327	834	66	24,430	10,808
10. Other offences against property	2,174	1,638	536	12	4,221	739	2,027	1,560	467	38	9,068	5,112
11. Other offences against Penal Code	1,295	525	770	23	...	...	1,364	582	782	13	...	...
Total	8,424	5,218	3,206	159	39,127	6,972	8,572	5,295	3,277	186	53,065	20,953
12. Special and Local Laws	3,127	612	2,515	5	130	108	2,649	572	2,077	8	85	67
Total	11,551	5,830	5,721	164	39,257	7,080	11,221	5,867	5,354	194	53,150	21,020

No. 16.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works from Imperial and Provincial Funds for the last five years.

Years.	Imperial.				Provincial.			
	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
New Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1870-71	...	...	81,004	81,004	1,425	16,177	...	17,602
1871-72	...	...	51,818	51,818	2,316	...	...	2,316
1872-73	...	...	71,954	71,954	10,950	...	...	10,950
1873-74	...	...	73,305	73,305	23,708	2,327	...	26,035
1874-75	...	—	40,930	40,930	16,139	...	...	16,139
Total...	...	...	3,19,011	3,19,011	54,538	18,504	...	73,042
Repairs.								
1870-71	...	...	93,233	93,233	2,498	54,490	...	56,988
1871-72	490	...	1,01,682	1,02,172	3,546	...	...	3,546
1872-73	...	...	1,18,926	1,18,926	3,174	...	...	3,174
1873-74	...	320	90,186	90,506	5,490	...	...	5,490
1874-75	...	...	1,34,882	1,34,882	4,384	...	...	4,384
Total...	490	320	5,38,909	5,39,719	19,092	54,490	...	73,582

No. 17.—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts.	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Opening Balance	...	—17,463	1,16,761	70,361	75,058
2. Provincial grant for roads	61,920	88,540	86,040	86,540	91,693
3. Do. grant for schools	730	810	810	810	810
4. Do. grant for general purposes	...	...	...	...	...
5. Surplus Pound Fund	4,000	4,171	2,200	1,500	4,806
6. Avenue	...	...	...	1,000	1,963
7. Fishery rents	6,450	9,820	7,435	7,177	7,347
8. Miscellaneous	1,125	1,136	1,471	149	150
9. Road-cess under Act III of 1866	92,471	1,728	311	150	48
10. Land-cess under Act IV of 1871	1,01,545	2,89,653	2,14,774	2,65,173	2,06,644
11. Tolls under Act IV of 1871	...	...	...	...	...
12. House-tax	78	76	...	...	...
13. Fees in schools and training institutions	119	165	192	209	2,224
14. Contributions	615	130	450	2,807	300
15. Educational receipts	...	...	...	...	...
16. Sale of Elementary Books	...	31	571	1,073	918
17. Fees from Travellers' Bungalows	...	666	778	851	774
18. Balance of Bungalow Fund	...	748	...	...	...
19. Fines and Penalties	...	...	...	...	61
20. Sale of other Property	...	...	...	...	...
21. Public Works Receipts	38,780	2,723	119	1,274	160
22. Do. Refund of expenditure	...	101	458	1,852	714
23. Miscellaneous	1,810	2,032	924	686	664
24. Miscellaneous Debt Account	1,622	3,228	7,430	13,291	8,031
25. Ferry rents	28	31	53	...	300
26. Balance of Endowment Fund	213	...	...	...	...
27. Do. of District Road Fund on 31st Mar. 1871	...	31,931	...	...	...
Grand Total	3,11,506	4,20,257	4,40,777	4,54,903	4,02,665

of Local Funds under Act IV of 1871, for the last five years.

EXPENDITURE.	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76
New Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Communications...... By P. W. D.	1,00,486	77,473	97,179	83,715	71,454
„ other Agency.	...	684	838	1,432	...
2. Educational By P. W. D.	...	...	...	...	...
„ other Agency.	...	...	...	...	219
3. Sanitary & Miscellaneous. By P. W. D.	551	1,940	12,334	26,801	15,929
„ other Agency.	40	...	...	219	...
Repairs.					
4. Communications...... By P. W. D.	1,34,468	1,21,157	1,33,014	1,42,471	1,27,782
„ other Agency.	...	154	168	...	...
5. Educational By P. W. D.	...	...	...	...	...
„ other Agency.	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sanitary & Miscellaneous. By P. W. D.	1,219	276	4,191	412	459
„ other Agency.	...	210	...	...	...
7. P. W. Department supervision.	33,210	57,086	64,462	63,303	53,600
8. Petty Establishment	6,160	6,966	7,464	...	....
9. Tolls and Ferries	21	13	587	882	21
10. Tools and Plant	1,989	1,841	3,937	859	46
11. Miscellaneous	70	523	...	18	...
12. Contributions	1,278	500	1,422	2,518	550
Total Grant I...	2,79,492	2,68,823	3,25,596	3,22,630	2,70,060
13. Payment for Inspection	2,128	5,218	5,692	3,073	4,389
14. Local Fund Schools	1,143	1,819	2,136	2,394	6,979
15. Purchase of Books, &c.	...	671	764	2,306	2,933
16. Salary Grants	...	...	...	50	...
17. Results Grants	3,314	5,319	8,620	8,795	14,599
18. Contributions	138	165	309	577	...
Total Grant II...	6,723	13,192	17,421	17,195	28,900
19. Hospitals and Dispensaries	882	1,199	1,363	1,903	6,381
20. Vaccine Establishment	2,301	2,340	2,556	3,316	3,642
21. Sanitary Establishment and cleansing of tanks and wells.	1,348	1,949	3,322	7,906	25,996
22. Travellers' Bungalow Estabt...	...	1,095	3,547	1,249	1,065
23. Choultries	513	520	518	748	497
24. Contingencies	1,939	2,330	1,941	3,107	3,330
Total Grant III...	6,983	9,433	13,252	18,229	40,911
25. Establishments at the Presidency and in the Collector's and Local Fund Board's Offices and Contingencies	1,892	3,298	3,822	3,987	3,064
26. Write backs of incorrect credits of Dist. Road Fund & Balances	30,960	...	...	...	...
Total Grant IV...	32,852	3,298	3,822	3,987	3,064
27. Miscellaneous Debt Account	2,919	8,750	10,325	17,304	245
Total Expenditure...	3,28,969	3,03,496	3,70,416	3,79,845	3,43,180
28. Balance	—17,463	1,16,761	70,361	75,058	59,485
Grand Total...	3,11,506	4,20,257	4,40,777	4,54,903	4,02,665

No. 18—Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Special Funds for the last five years.

	1870-71.					1871-72.		
	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Receipts during the year including balance.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund ...	13,606	7,016	20,622	7,727	12,895	29,259	6,646	22,613
2. Nanul Grass do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cattle Pound do ...	4,525	9,706	14,231	10,057	4,174	14,206	10,165	4,041
4. Public Bungalow do ...	1,899	1,416	3,315	2,861	454	1,920	904	1,016
5. Endowment do ...	166	1,254	1,420	1,172	248	...	...	...
6. Village Service do ...	7,606	2,56,360	2,63,966	2,59,221	4,745	2,62,482	2,49,557	12,925
7. Canal and Ferry do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Irrigation Cess do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	27,802	2,75,752	3,03,554	2,81,033	22,516	3,07,867	2,67,272	40,595

No. 18.—Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Special Funds for the last five years.—(*Continued.*)

—	1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Receipts during the year including balance.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Receipts during the year including balance.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Receipts during the year including balance.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund...	30,793	15,895	14,898	23,064	23,256	— 192	16,679	15,858	821
2. Nanul Grass do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cattle Pound do ...	14,781	14,098	683	11,390	10,948	442	10,490	9,266	1,224
4. Public Bungalow do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Endowment do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Village Service do ...	3,36,377	3,17,602	18,775	2,73,242	2,48,200	25,042	2,69,686	2,44,930	24,756
7. Canal and Ferry do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Irrigation Cess do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	3,81,951	3,47,595	34,356	3,07,696	2,82,404	25,292	2,96,855	3,09,054	26,801

No. 19.—Statement shewing the progress of Education in the

Description of Schools.		1865-66. No. of Schools.	1865-66. No. of Pupils. Boys.	1865-66. No. of Pupils. Girls.	1866-67. No. of Schools.	1866-67. No. of Pupils. Boys.	1866-67. No. of Pupils. Girls.
A.—Government Schools.							
1. Maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds..................	Higher...	1	218	...	1	189	...
	Middle...	9	435	...	9	506	...
	Lower....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Maintained from Local or Municipal Funds.	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	...	...	...	9	356	...
	Lower....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	10	653	...	19	1,051	...
B.—Schools aided.							
1. By Salary Grants..........	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	3	269	...	5 a-2	370 60	59
	Lower....	6	174	53	a-2	...	34
2. By Results Grants.........	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Combined—Salaries and Results Grants..........	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	9	443	53	9	430	93
C.—Schools under inspection for Results Grants, but not aided..................	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	19	1,096	53	28	1,481	93
No. of Successful Candidates in the South Arcot District for Matriculation		...	3	...	...	2	...
Do. Do. for U.C.S. General Test...		...	20	...	...	35	...
Do. Do. for U.C.S. Special Test...		...	10	...	...	23	...

(*a*) Unaided Schools.

District of South Arcot for a series of ten years.

1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.		
No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
1	212	...	1	222	...	1	218	...
9	465	...	9	486	...	9	614	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	274	...	6	207	...	6	169	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	951	...	16	915	...	16	1,001	...
...	...	...	1	212	...	1	224	...
a-10	387	109	11	378	126	11	377	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	33	26	2	26	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	3,057	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	387	109	14	623	152	134	3,684	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*b*-66	1,484	...	9	170	...
...	...	...	66	1,484	...	9	170	...
28	1,338	109	96	3,022	152	159	4,855	112
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
...	18	...	...	15	...	...	4	...
...	29	...	...	32	...	...	15	...

(*a*)—Unaided Schools. (*b*)—Of these, 1 School was aided.

No. 19.—Statement showing the progress of Education in the

Description of Schools.		1870-71. No. of Schools.	1870-71. No. of Pupils. Boys.	1870-71. No. of Pupils. Girls.	1871-72. No. of Schools.	1871-72. No. of Pupils. Boys.	1871-72. No. of Pupils. Girls.
A.—Government Schools.							
1. Maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds	Higher...	1	220	...	1	187	...
	Middle...	9	539	...	9	405	...
	Lower...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Maintained from Local or Municipal Funds.	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	6	134	...	5	113	...
	Lower...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	16	893	...	15	705	...
B.—Schools aided.							
1. By Salary Grants..........	Higher...	2	333	...	2	318	...
	Middle...	9	204	100	9	208	101
	Lower...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. By Results Grants.........	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	...	...	...	1	179	...
	Lower...	c-193	4,254	90	d-217	4,678	91
3. Combined—Salaries and Results Grants..........	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	204	4,791	190	229	5,383	192
C.—Schools under inspection for Results Grants, but not aided................	Higher...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower...	2	16	17	15	328	...
	Total...	2	16	17	15	328	...
	Grand Total...	222	5,700	207	259	6,416	192
No. of Successful Candidates in the South Arcot District for Matriculation.		...	9	...	...	3	...
Do. do. for U. C. S. Genl. Test...		...	7	...	...	3	...
Do. do. for Special Test..........		...	7	...	...	8	...

(c)—Of these 99 Schools were unaided. | (d)—Of these 97 Schools were unaided.

District of South Arcot for a series of ten years.—(*Continued.*)

1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.		
No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
1	175	...	1	162	...	1	181	...
9	475	...	9	477	...	9	462	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	161	...	9	236	...	7	210	...
16	811	...	19	875	...	18	859	61
2	284	...	2	375	...	2	438	...
8	464	...	* 7	469	...	2	123	...
9	133	118	3	...	136	7	51	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	404	...
c-408	8,769	220	567	12,879	191	f-665	15,376	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
427	9,650	338	579	13,723	327	682	16,392	308
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
443	10,461	338	598	14,598	327	700	17,251	369
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	13†	...
...	22	...	...	13	...	...	6	...
...	12	...	...	16	...	...	16	...

(c)—Of these 208 Schools were unaided. | (f)—Of these 294 Schools were unaided.

* 1 School unaided. | † During these 10 years none passed the F. A. Examination.

No. 20.—Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the several Municipal Commissions for a series of five years.

Years.	Municipal Towns.	Receipts.												Expenditure.							Balance.
		Rate on Houses and Lands.	Trade Tax.	Tolls.	Tax on Carriages and Animals.	Registration of Carts.	Licenses.	Fines.	State contribution.	Arrears including balance.	Miscellaneous.	Other receipts and advances recovered.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Conservancy.	Police.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1870-71	Cuddalore ...	4,583	...	8,300	3,099	1,028	123	97	4,906	16,050	1,463	1,228	40,877	2,119	4,546	7,724	8,812	4,725	6,204	34,130	6,747
1871-72	Do. ...	5,525	...	9,250	2,307	830	158	147	3,124	9,400	1,198	3,615	35,649	7,079	6,111	10,846	...	3,034	3,379	29,949	5,600
1872-73	Do. ...	5,501	...	10,900	2,969	1,045	223	361	3,800	7,260	2,787	3,358	38,204	4,956	5,585	13,692	...	3,616	4,592	32,441	5,763
1873-74	Do. ..	5,242	...	10,950	2,956	1,028	372	141	2,662	6,804	4,892	377	35,424	4,934	4,873	13,134	...	3,095	7,103	33,144	2,280
1874-75	Do. ...	5,075	...	11,554	3,249	1,110	343	73	3,827	3,993	2,846	2,705	34,775	2,399	3,983	14,828	...	3,166	4,674	29,050	5,725
1873-74	Chedambram	2,298	...	...	...	...	554	7	...	...	52	...	2,911	...	...	...	...	682	1,558	2,240	671
1874-75	Do. ...	5,247	...	...	...	...	719	...	250	671	548	...	7,435	1,111	...	3,063	...	1,013	1,325	6,512	923

12222

com: Garstin, J H(MCS)

Manual of the South Arcot District

pV Contents
p1 Part I
p1 Chap 1: A D 1293-1698
p3 Gingee Country and Choramandalam Pass under the rule of the Vijayanagar Dynasty
p9 Escape of Ram Raja and Flight to Gingee
p10 Zulfikar Khan sent against Gingee
p15 Chap 2: A D 1674-1746
p15 Early European Settlements in the Gingee
p36 Treaty of Ryswick
p37 Restoration of Pondicherry to the French
p61 War between England and France
p62 Ransom Repudiated by Dupleix
p63 Chap 3: A D 1746-1763
p63 Fort St David, The Chief Settlement on the Coromandel Coast
p81 Muhammad Ali Escapes to Trichinopoly
p83 Action at Villianur
p91 Reinforces Trichinopoly
p98 Clive Captures Covelong and Chingleput
p132 Battle of Wandewash
p146 Chap 4: A D 1763-1816
p146 Treaty of Paris
p149 Siege of Arcot
p154 Battle of Porto Novo
p165 Restoration of Pondicherry to the French and Cuddalore to the English
p167 War with Tippoo
p173 Part II
p173 Geographical Limits of South Arcot
p203 Revenue Administration
p204 Judicial Administration and Police Administration
p216 Part III
p216 First Possessions of East India Company at Fort St David
p227 State of the Company's Territory at Cuddalore before the War of 1780
p230 Assumption of the Government of the Carnatic
p238 Settlement of Fasli 1212
p247 Sub-Division of the District in 1806
p254 Classification of Villages and Soils
p258 Estimated Rates of Produce of Nanjah and Punjah Lands
p270 Ryotwari Settlement Introduced from Fasli
p273 Re-arrangement of Kists
p277 Discontent in South Arcot
p290 Settlement Proposed for Cuddalore Taluk
p298 Great Changes in Revenue Administration in Fasli
p309 Mauavari Assessment
p316 Reservation of Right of Governmenet in Water-Supply from new Irrigation Works
p319 Abolition of Jamma Karambu, Khet Karambu and Adamana Karambu
p321 Part IV
p328 Agricultural Calendar of South Arcot
p330 Archeology
p395 Municipalities
p458 Public Works
p485 Forest and Jungle Conservancy